SUNDAY TIMES, March 2, 1930.

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Sunday Times

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Full Particulars see page 28.

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Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
CLASSIFIED LIST ON PAGE 28

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

INCREASED NET RECEIPTS.

EXTENSIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The seventh annual general meeting of the Southern Railway Company was held on February 27 at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C. Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E. (the chairman), presided.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: The receipts from railway working show a decrease of £27,000, there being a falling-off in passenger train traffic receipts of £165,000, an increase in our goods train traffic receipts of £145,000, and a decrease in miscellaneous receipts of £7,000.

The electrification of our suburban lines has again come to our assistance in regard to passenger train receipts; in fact, the increase in traffic in the electrified area is progressing at a pace which has considerably exceeded all expectations.

PASSENGER RECEIPTS.

Taking the line as a whole, the loss in passenger receipts was £133,000. This is attributable to many causes. In the early part of the year we lost heavily on our Continental services, due to the King's illness, the very bad weather experienced on the Continent, and especially to the vaccination scare. We all know that the private car and the motor charabanc have taken much traffic from the rail, and in order to meet the competition of the latter we have had to cut drastically some of our fares. Our greatest loss was in passengers booked through from the Northern lines, and this was no doubt caused partly by road competition and partly by the depression in trade, which has been more severely felt in the North than in the South of England.

The measures we have taken and are still taking to counteract the loss due to charabanc competition have, we think, been effective, as is proved by the fact that during the last three or four months our passenger train receipts have shown a distinct tendency to improve. Under the heading of merchandise we have carried about 43,000 tons less, and our receipts show a decline of £76,000; but in so far as coal and other minerals are concerned, we have carried 908,000 more tons for an increased revenue of £235,000. The Kent coal industry is developing satisfactorily, and during last year the four collieries now in operation handed to us for conveyance 988,000 tons, compared with 822,000 tons in 1928.

In April last the Government abolished the Railway Passenger Duty. Under this head we had a saving during the year of £88,000, and there is a further saving of about £24,000 to come to us in the current year. This is a long overdue concession to the railway companies, but the Government bound up the concession with an obligation that the railway companies should expend a sum representing 90 per cent. of the capitalised value of the remitted duty upon schemes of development and improvement In order to comply with this obligation our company must carry out works involving an expenditure of just over £2,000,000, and we have decided to spend this amount on the electrification of the line to Brighton and Worthing.

The railway working expenditure as a whole shows a decrease of £273,000. against a reduction in receipts, previously referred to, of £27,000, and there is, therefore, an increase in net revenue under the heading of "Railway" of £246,000. The net receipts from steamboats show a decrease of £45,000.

To sum up the results from the railway and ancillary businesses: The net receipts under the head of "Railway Working" increased by £246,000, while the net revenue from other businesses decreased by £27,000, giving us a net increase from railway and ancillary businesses of £219,000.

As a result of this satisfactory increase in the amount for disposal we are able to recommend that the dividend on the Deferred Ordinary stock be increased from 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent., and that the amount to be carried forward be increased from £136,000 to £162,000.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Passing now to other matters of interest, I will refer, firstly, to the Coal Mines Bill now before Parliament If this Bill is passed in its present form it is certain to have a serious effect upon the prices at which coal will be sold to consumers in this country.

Under the remission of the railway passenger duty your board have decided to proceed with the electrification of the line from London to Brighton and Worthing. This is a most important decision, and one that has only been arrived at after long and careful consideration. We had to decide not only the type of motor to be adopted and the type of carriage that would be best suited to the requirements of our passengers, but we also had to make up our minds as to whether the system should be worked on the higher or the lower of the voltages laid down in the Order about to be issued by the Ministry of Transport.

As to the increased train service, we propose to run non-stop trains every hour during the day between London and Brighton, another service every hour between London and Worthing.

The steam train mileage that will be discontinued amounts to about 1,972,000 miles per annum. We propose to substitute for this an electric train service with a mileage of about 4,921,000, thereby providing an increase in the train service of no less than 150 per cent. The total cost of the whole scheme, including the re-signalling, of the line from Purley to Brighton, is estimated at £2,700,000, approximately one-half of which will be charged to capital. In order to cover the increased cost of the additional mileage and provide for depreciation and for interest on the capital, it will be necessary to increase our traffic receipts by 6 per cent. compared with the existing traffic on the lines affected by the extension of the electrification.

ROAD AND AIR CO-OPERATION.

Turning now to the question of co-operation with road and air transport companies, we have come to an understanding with many of the large omnibus companies operating throughout our territory outside the London traffic area. We have entered into agreements with these companies, under which both sides will work to their mutual benefit, and we have acquired a large financial interest in each and all of those companies, the total sum invested up to the end of the year being £1,038,000. We have every reason to expect that apart from the benefit that will accrue from these working agreements we shall get a good return upon the money invested.

The companies with whom we are associated are: Aldershot and District Traction Co., Devon General Omnibus and Touring Co., East Kent Road Car Co., Hans and Dorset Motor Services, Maidstone and District Motor Services, Southdown Motor Services, Southern National Omnibus Co., Southern Vectis Omnibus Co. We are now in negotiation with certain other omnibus companies, and if these arrangements fructify, as I think they will, we shall then have entered into working agreements with and obtained a financial interest in every one of the large omnibus companies operating throughout our territory.

We have arrived at an understanding with Imperial Airways, as we are entitled to do in accordance with the powers we obtained last year.

The companies mutually recognise each other's natural desire to develop their own services, and the two companies agree to be mutually helpful in through bookings, display of literature, and similar matters. The Southern Railway have acquired a shareholding interest, but not a controlling interest, in Imperial Airways, and the Southern Railway have agreed that, should they wish to run air services under the air powers which I have mentioned such air services will be operated by Imperial Airways.

Mr. G. W. E. Loder seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the formal business transacted.

At the Wharncliffe meeting, which followed, the scheme for the removal of Charing Cross Station to the south side of the river was approved. The Chairman stated that the proxies in favour of the scheme were 28,125 votes, representing £5,429,000 stock, as against 654 votes, representing £204,059 stock.

CITY CHATTER.

GILT-EDGED STRENGTH—RAILWAY MEETINGS—UNDERGROUND PROSPECTS—INDUSTRIAL FEATURES—MINES SPOTTY—OILS HESITANT.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Although talk of a Bank rate reduction proved to be premature, the Stock Exchange looks forward to 4 per cent. in the near future, and the possibility that the rate may fall still lower within the next three months is seriously considered. It is generally believed that the Conversion 4½ per cent. loan will be completely successful both from the point of view of cash applications and conversions of Treasury 5½ per cent. bonds, and this has helped to stimulate the demand for British Government securities, the rise in which is the outstanding feature of the past week. India 6 per cent. bonds now command a substantial premium, and the moment has been chosen to launch a South African loan totalling £6,000,000 in 5 per cent. stock at 98½ with redemption in 1945-75.

Of other markets the best that can be said is that there has been less evidence of liquidation and the general tone is steadier than of late. But business is still very restricted, and many Stock Exchange firms are not earning their expenses. How difficult it is to revive public interest is shown by the manner in which Home Rails fail to respond to the satisfactory results for the past year and the more encouraging prospects as described by the chairmen at the meetings. Argentine Rails have to contend with bad traffics and an adverse exchange, so that holders are becoming doubtful of the maintenance of dividends. United Railways of the Havana are still unable to meet their Preference dividend, and the stocks have fallen heavily.

RAILWAY MEETINGS.

Three of the big Home Railway groups held their annual meetings last week, and at each were made chairman's speeches which will well repay perusal by stockholders desirous of gauging both immediate and distant prospects. The outlook generally appears to be regarded with hopeful confidence. Various development plans are in progress; competition with road motor services is giving place to collaboration; and the economies resulting from consolidation under the grouping schemes are steadily becoming more and more effective. The outlook for the railway industry generally is favourable, provided there is freedom from Government interference and the railways are allowed to carry on as business enterprises conducted by men of business experience.

L.M.S. Developments.

At the London Midland and Scottish meeting the chairman, Sir Josiah Stamp, stated that the volume of the traffic delivered or collected by road was the highest since amalgamation, having been materially increased by extended railhead distributing and container facilities. Except under the head of locomotive coal, there was a general reduction in working expenses.

While reluctant to indulge in hazardous prophecy, Sir Joseph Stamp is sanguine enough to predict a revival of trade sufficient "to restore a more attractive return on the company's Ordinary stock." Three important handicaps—unexampled depression in staple trades, severe road competition, and a range of rates about 50 per cent. above pre-war level against a much heavier rise in labour costs—are being successfully overcome by "the economies of reorganisation and constant overhaul of operations and processes." Stockholders may therefore look forward to the future with a fair amount of confidence.

Great Western Progress.

At the Great Western meeting the chairman, Lord Churchill, was in optimistic vein concerning the future. For one thing, the company has covered a considerable portion of its coal requirements at satisfactory prices. Given a continuation of present traffics, net revenue should at least be maintained, even when the 2½ per cent. deduction from wages and salaries ceases to operate. The company is fortunate in the possession of liquid resources which will enable it to carry out extensive schemes of development, especially in the direction of the more economical handling of goods traffic.

Regarding the Coal Mines Bill, Lord Churchill sees no reason for anticipating that the proposed scheme for regulating output in accordance with demand will seriously affect the company's earnings, nor does he think that the price of coal to the railways will be unduly raised. The statement is reassuring after the somewhat pessimistic predictions made in other quarters.

Southern Electrification.

From the speech of General Baring, the chairman of the Southern Railway, it is evident that electrification has proved that company's salvation so far as suburban traffic in the London area is concerned. It has enabled the company to recapture passenger business which would otherwise have been permanently lost. The decision to electrify the Brighton and Worthing services is of great interest and importance, and it may be taken for granted that when the scheme is carried out and one-hour services to those popular holiday and residential resorts are established, there will be a very substantial increase in coaching revenue. But the proposals involve the overcrowding of already congested lines, a defect which can only be remedied by doubling the line from Balcombe to Brighton. That would be an expensive project, but it might—indeed, should—pay in the long run. In any event, the directors' decision to become the pioneers of long-distance railway electrification in this country is another feather in the cap of this very progressive and wideawake line.

UNDERGROUND PROSPECTS.

At the meeting of the Underground group the chairman, Lord Ashfield, reminded shareholders that since 1918 the various members of the group have spent no less than £29,000,000 on additional traffic facilities. But that, as he says, is by no means enough. The combine has before the Government a programme for raising and expending capital to the extent of £13,500,000 for the extension and completion of its underground railway system. Expansion is inevitable, as it is impossible to stand still if the needs of a growing population are to be met. No critic of private enterprise can fail to acknowledge that the Underground organisation has faithfully discharged its duties within the limits of its capacity.

While carrying 65 per cent. of the passenger traffic of the London area, the Underground's rewards have not been great, the average return paid upon the total capital of the transport undertakings in which it is interested being only 4-6 per cent., which no one can allege is unreasonable or, for that matter, satisfactory. The hope of shareholders lies in the future, for, as Lord Ashfield says, the various underground and surface transit enterprises have potentialities which are still unrealised. Not only are there prospects of continually increasing business, but there are still economies to be secured. Lord Ashfield still looks forward to obtaining that reasonable return on capital which is the just reward of the companies' shareholders.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Industrials remain in a very sensitive state, prices responding far more readily to adverse than to favourable influences. Austin Motors exceptionally enjoyed a sharp advance, the payment of a 20 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares—the first since 1919—having taken the market completely by surprise. At 12s. 1½d. the 20 per cent. Preferred Ordinary are still considered to offer scope for appreciation.

Cables and Wireless issues developed fresh weakness on the confirmation of the reports that have been current for some time past to the effect that the Post Office has rejected the "beam" system for wireless telephony and is concentrating on its own station at Rugby. The effect of this policy will probably cause a loss of revenue of no more than £45,000 plus royalties, and it had already been fully discounted. A sharp recovery took place on Friday, and holders should not sell at present prices if they can wait. The first report of the combine cannot be expected until about midsummer. Meanwhile Imperial Communications have called for an inquiry, which seems to be urgently necessary.

Cerebos have fallen back to 6 despite the increase in the dividend to 30 per cent. tax free. Allowing for the 6s. dividend in the price the yield is thus 5¼ per cent. net, but some of the buyers had expected a bonus in addition. Another good result was that of the Salt Union, which was able to maintain its dividend at 12½ per cent. Allowing for accrued dividend the shares at 1 13-16 yield about 7 per cent., and the figures indicate that the company has done well in a year of trade depression.

Allied Newspapers remained at 1 3-16, while Amalgamated Press have eased to 20s. 6d. Tobacco shares and Breweries are still kept in check by Budget fears, and leading Industrials generally show a complete lack of initiative.

Enfield Cables made little response to the issue of new shares at £2 at the rate of one in seven, accompanied by a larger dividend, and although Electric Lighting shares are generally steady, business has sunk to a minimum. There had been nervousness regarding the coming Swears and Wells report in view of the depressed state of the fur trade, and the cut in the dividend was not unexpected. The Preference shares at 26s. 3d. yield about 8½ per cent. on the dividend of 14½ per cent. for sixteen months.

Courtaulds' report was chiefly remarkable for the fuller information given regarding the holdings in subsidiaries. The position revealed is one of great strength, but the directors are pessimistic regarding the immediate future of trade, and dwell upon the uncertainty regarding the fate of the silk duties. The belief grows that these duties, the abolition of which would involve a loss of revenue and increase unemployment, will not be touched in the coming Budget.

Celanese of America pays no dividend for the past year, but earned about 8 dollars a share on its no par value shares. Wolsey profits were reduced and the dividend cut. Ford Motors made a truly remarkable showing for such a young company, and to some extent justified the high price of the shares. Imperial Airways were helped by the announcement that the Southern Railway has acquired an interest in the company.

Motor shares generally promise to remain interesting in view of the expected completion of the negotiations for amalgamating a number of these companies. Apart from this, further developments are expected in connection with the acquisition of road transport undertakings by the railway companies, and the coming report of Thomas Tilling and Company is expected to throw fresh light on this matter. Renewed weakness in Dunlops is partly due to the fear that the McKenna duties will be dropped.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

City of Abo (Finland) 6½ per cent. Bonds are obtainable at 95½, and yield 7 per cent., or, including redemption, £7 4s. per cent. The sinking fund operates by half-yearly drawings, the first of which took place recently. Principal and interest are payable in London in sterling or in Stockholm in Swedish kroner. The bonds may be regarded as a good-class foreign investment.

Owing to the heavy liability and the decline in the past year's profits, National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand £10 shares, £2 paid, are priced at 3⅜, and yield almost 7 per cent., free of tax, on the dividend and bonus of 12½ per cent., tax free, which has been paid for each of the last five years. Profits have been affected by the fall in wool prices, which is probably only a temporary influence. In January an issue was made of 125,000 "B" Ordinary £1 shares at £1 15s., and these are quoted at an additional premium of about 6d. These shares are now £1 paid, the balance of 15s. being due on March 31. They carry the same dividend rights as the old shares, subject to payments being calculated from the dates of instalments.

Sentinel Wagon Works 7½ per cent. Preferences at 16s. 3d. yield over 9 per cent., and may appeal to those who require a speculative investment. Since the reorganisation of the capital remarkable progress has been achieved, and the profit of £71,620 for 1929 showed the dividend on the Preference shares, requiring £22,500, to be well covered. Reserve received £14,000, and a dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, £2,283 being carried forward.

Settle, Speakman, and Company, the coal factors, have had a better year, and on the dividend of 6 per cent., which compares with 5 per cent. for the previous eighteen months, the shares seem moderately valued at 12s., yielding 10 per cent. Since its inception the company has passed through a difficult period, owing to the troubles of the coal trade, but the position is now better, and regarded as a speculative investment the shares show promise.

A study of the London and North-Eastern Railway report shows that the amount available for dividend on the Ordinary stock was £1,352,130, so that the interest on the 4 per cent. Preference stock requiring £2,645,687, was covered one and a-half times. At 60½ the yield is 6½ per cent., and the stock, which was recommended at a considerably lower price, is still cheap.

Owing to the underwriters having received 40 per cent. Olympia, Ltd., new 7 per cent. Preference shares, 10s. paid, can be obtained at 8s. 6d., yielding over 7½ per cent. They are suitable for those who are prepared to pay up the balance and hold for investment.

MINES SPOTTY.

Business in the Mining department has consisted mainly in the purchase of selected Rhodesians, and the sale of the shares of companies producing lead-zinc-silver. The former feature was accounted for by the publication of several encouraging borehole results, and the belief that others were imminent—a belief justified by events. Rhodesia-Katanga benefited from arrangement to render the shares a freer market than they have been hitherto. As regards Rhodesian gold shares, a quiet absorption of the Luiri issues has been observable. Further development news is awaited in reference to Globe and Phœnix, and there are rumours of a 2s. 6d. return of capital on the part of the Rezende, whose last accounts showed a substantial sum on deposit. Kaffirs continue neglected Little interest has been taken in Diamond shares, although last year's South African statistics show a noteworthy decline in the production of alluvial stones, the sale of which depressed the market so much in 1928.

During the week tin has fallen to the lowest price since October, 1922, zinc for twenty-two years, silver since records have been kept, and lead for well over a year. Tin shares as a whole have been well maintained, but Broken Hills and Burmas have given way sharply. In the case of Tin shares the apparent anomaly is explained by the absorption of first-class dividend-payers by important interests and by the reluctance of real holders to sell in view of the benefits expected ultimately to accrue from the restriction of output. As regards lead-zinc descriptions, the effect upon profits has been visualised; an example has already been given in the case of the North Broken Hill company, whose latest quarterly distribution is 2s. 6d., as against 3s. on the two preceding occasions. American and miscellaneous shares as a whole have inclined to dullness, but Ancona Sulphur are appreciably higher on satisfactory news from the property, while Trepca have scored a fair rally Vipond spurted on Friday as the outcome of Canadian buying. Developments on the Hollinger boundary are interesting.

OILS HESITANT.

The chief feature of the oil share market has been the proposal put forward by the V.O.C. Holding Company to amalgamate with Venezuelan Oil Concessions. This will involve the liquidation of the Holding Company and the sale to the Concessions Company of all the assets of the Holding Company other than the shares in the Concessions Company. At the same time, it is proposed to increase the capital of the Concessions Company by the creation of an additional 1,800,000 Ordinary shares, which are to be offered to shareholders in the proportion of one for three at par. The capital of the Concessions Company will thus be raised to £7,200,000, which will rank for dividend from January 1, 1930. V.O.C. Holding shares suffered a sharp setback on the announcement of the scheme, but have partially recovered.

Rumours are current that negotiations are on foot whereby the Standard Oil Company and the Royal-Dutch-Shell group will offer the German Government a long-term loan in return for the monopoly to supply the German market with benzene. The authorities declare that no such plans have been discussed, but it should be remembered that all knowledge of negotiations with the Swedish Match Company was denied until the match monopoly had been arranged.

A meeting of holders of voting trust certificates representing the shares of the Common stock of British Controlled Oilfields has been called for April 30, to consider a proposal that the voting trust be dissolved.

The subscription list for the new issue of Shell Transport 7 per cent. Second Preference shares was closed at 4 p.m. on the day of opening.

RUBBERS QUIETER.

Concluding arrangements to bring about a total cessation of tapping during the month of May were carried a step further at the meeting of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association last Monday. All the members voted in favour of the resolution recommending producers to support the scheme. This was stated to be the simplest means of checking the further accumulation of surplus stock and of raising the price of rubber to a moderate extent. A form of assent has been addressed to all companies to be completed by March 29.

This outcome of the meeting had been anticipated in the commodity market, but throughout the week prices steadily drooped; a total fall of roughly ¼d. per lb. taking place. Lack of orders from the trade was understood to be the main reason for the weaker tendency, while the closing of speculative purchases made at lower levels no doubt aggravated the fall.

Conditions in the share market reflected the easier trend of raw rubber, and support fell away, with a consequent marking down of quotations. Towards the close there was some profit taking apparent, especially among the leaders, and Trusts, Allieds, and Dutch all closed distinctly lower on the week

Tea shares were a distinctly better market, with a noticeable inquiry for the Indian issues. Sellers were scarce, and a number of quotations were marked up. Results at the auctions were a stimulating influence, the total average price working out at 1s. 3.04d. against 1s. 1.96d. the previous week and 1s. 5.65d. for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

At the beginning of the year it was pointed out that the outlook was more favourable for investment business than for speculation on the Stock Exchange. This has so far proved correct, and it still holds good. Cheap money is the most important factor in the financial world, and its influence is likely to be felt so long as trade in the principal countries remains depressed in consequence of overproduction of raw materials.

Gilt-edged stocks naturally derive most benefit from this state of affairs, and following the rise in British Funds the investor will naturally turn to other high-class securities offering a slightly larger yield. Such issues as Nigeria 5 per Cent., Hull and Hastings 5 per Cent., and Central Electricity Board 5 per Cent. will not long be obtainable at a discount, despite the knowledge that other issues of a similar nature are contemplated. India and Colonial stocks must tend to rise in price as the shortage of gilt-edged investments becomes more acute.

Home Railway Prior Charges are held in check by the expectation of further borrowings for extensions and improvements, but not only these but the Ordinary stocks constitute cheap purchases at present prices. Those who doubt the future of this market would do well to study the speech of Viscount Churchill, the Great Western chairman, who demolished the bogey of dear coal, and showed that neither in the matter of restoration of wages to their former level nor in respect of road transport competition is there anything to fear in the near future.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to see any signs of a general revival of business in speculative Industrials, though perhaps after the Budget there may be another tale to tell. Those who seek a comparatively high return on their money will find it with least risk on good-class Foreign Government bonds and on well-secured Industrial Debenture stocks and Preference shares. Of the latter the new issue of Shell Transport 7 per Cent. Second Preference is a fairly typical example.

Other City matter on page 4.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	Feb. 21.		Feb. 28.	+ Rise or —Fall.
GILT-EDGED.				
War Loan 5%	101½	...	102	+ ½
Conversion 5% 'B'	101⅜	...	101⅝	+ ⅛
Do. 3½%	76	...	75¼xd	+ ¼
Funding 4%	87⅝	...	87⅛	+ ⅛
Consolidated 4%	83⅛	...	83⅜	+ ⅛
India 6%	½ pm	...	100⅜	+ ⅛
Do. 5%	51	...	52¼	+ 1¼
FOREIGN.				
Danzig 6½%	92	...	93	+ 1
Poland 7%	91	...	90½	— ½
S. Paulo Bank 'A'	72½	...	71	— 1½
Turkish Unified	14½	...	14	— ½
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.				
Gt. Western	91½	...	91	— ½
North-Eastern Pfd.	35½	...	34½	— 1
Cen. Argentine	79½	...	78½	— 1
Can. Pacific	217½	...	213½	— 4
United Havana	24	...	19	— 5
Do. Pref.	39	...	32	— 7
INDUSTRIALS				
Allied Newspapers	1⅞	...	1⅞	—
Amalgmtd. Press	21/3	...	20/6	— -/9
La Guaira Harbour	6/-	...	9/9	+ 3/9
Harrods	68/-	...	66/8	— 1/6
Swears and Wells	1⅞	...	1⅞	— ¼
Columbia Graph.	6	...	6¼	+ ⅛
Hydro-Electric	43⅛	...	43¼	+ ⅛
Intern. Nickel	38⅜	...	40¼	+ 1⅞
Brazil Traction	38½	...	38	— ½
Austin Motor	7/-	...	16/-	+ 9/-
Do. Pref.	7/1⅝	...	12/-	+ 4/10½
Assoc Cement	26/9	...	24/7½	— 1/1½
Cables & W. "A."	61	...	60	— 1
Do. "B"	28½	...	27½	— 1
Ford Motor	2⅝	...	3	+ ⅜
Dunlop Rubber	12/6	...	11/6	— 1/-
MINES.				
Bwana M'Kubwa	21/6	...	22/3	+ -/9
Congo Borders	14⅝	...	14⅝	— ⅛
Lowngwa	6/3	...	5/6	— -/9
Globe & Phœnix	14/6	...	15/6	+ 1/-
London Tin	1⅛	...	1⅛	— ⅛
North Broken Hill	4	...	3⅞	— ⅛
Santa Gertrudis	10/-	...	9/-	— 1/-
Burma Corp.	14/-	...	12/10½	— 1/1½
Zinc Corp.	1⅜	...	1⅜	— ⅛
Vipond	3/4½	...	4/3	+ -/10½
OILS.				
Anglo-Persian	4⅜	...	4⅜	—
Attock	1⅛	...	1⅛	— ¼
Burmah	4⅜	...	4⅛	— ⅛
Royal Dutch	31¼	...	31⅜	+ ⅛
Shell	4⅛	...	4⅛	— ⅛
V. O. C. Holding	2⅛	...	2⅛	— ⅛
RUBBERS.				
Rubber Trusts	38/3	...	36/9	— 1/6
Anglo-Dutch	35/3	...	33/6	— 1/9
Allied Sumatra	17/4½	...	16/-	— 1/4½
United Sua Betong	3¼	...	3⅛	— ⅛
TEAS.				
Bagracote	2⅛	...	2⅜	+ ⅛
Jhanzie	1⅜	...	2⅛	+ ⅛
Moabund	1⅞	...	1⅞	+ ¼
Travancore	2⅛	...	2⅜	+ ⅛

MONEY MARKET.

BANK RATE PROSPECTS DISCUSSION.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

A good deal of discussion has taken place in the Money Market during the past week regarding the possibilities of an early fall in the Bank rate. Owing, however, to the somewhat unsatisfactory exchange position, notably that on America and Germany, the weight of opinion appeared to be against any reduction in the official minimum at the present.

Since February 6, when the Bank rate was reduced to 4½ per cent., heavy gold shipments have been made to Germany from the open market, while the Bank's gold reserve has remained practically stationary. Discount rates, nevertheless, continue to fall sharply, due to the fact that the demand for bills still largely exceeds the supply. For fine bank drafts of all dates from three to six months, the rate at the moment is no better than 3⅞ per cent.—in fact, business on Continental account was reported down to 3 5-16 per cent.

Large movements took place in money in connection with subscriptions to the new Conversion Loan, the maturity of £6,000,000 India Bills, and the payment of the final instalment on the India 6 per Cent. bonds. To-day Government dividends amounting to £7,000,000 were released, while other disbursements totalled over £15,000,000. Generally, comparatively comfortable conditions prevailed, the charge for fresh funds ruling on most days at 3½ to 3⅝ per cent.; only occasionally were higher rates demanded.

Operations on French account moved the French and American exchanges in opposite directions. Francs have been offered, and Paris cheques advanced to 124.26, while buying of dollars on French account caused the American rate to react from 4.86½ to 4.85 15-16.

Silver prices slumped on the imposition of an export duty of 4 annas per ounce on silver imported into India. Current prices are 19d. for cash and 18 15-16d. for future shipment, against 19 15-16d. and 19¼d. respectively a week ago.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Mar. 1	Feb. 22
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25-.27	124.23-.26
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36¼-.37½	20.36½ .37
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.88¾-.89¼	34.89¼-.90
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅛-.12⅜	12.12⅛ .12⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.73-92.75	92.81-92.83
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾ 374¾	375 375¼
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	40.12-40.16	39.20-39.30
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50½	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.18¾-.19	25.19½-.20
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅜-.17	18.16-.18⅛
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-.10⅛	18.11⅜-.12⅛
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-.16⅛	18.15½-.16
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅛-.⅜	193-193⅜
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.50 34.53	34.50 34.52
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	24.02	164-164¼	164-164¼
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.22½	817-820	817-820
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅝ d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 5½d.	1s. 6⅛d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael	—	1s. 10¼d.	1s 11¼d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar	2s. 4d.	2s. 2⅜d.	2s. 3⅜d.
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0¼d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.85⅞-.85⅞	4.86⅜-.86⅜
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.88⅜-.88⅜	4.88⅛-.88⅛
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis	16d.	5½-5⅝	5⅝-5⅞
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	42¼-42⅜	42¾-42⅞
Valp'raiso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.79	39.76
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar	51d.	43½-44⅛	43¼-43¾
Lima	£ to £P	par	27½prem.	22⅝ prem.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SLIGHT DECLINE FROM 1928 RECORD INCOME.

Net income of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for 1929, after the payment of interest, rentals, taxes, and other fixed charges, was $28,407,503, a decrease of $833,083, compared with 1928, in which year was earned the largest net income in the history of the company. After paying the 4 per cent. dividend upon the Preferred stock, there remained $26,413,380, equal to $11.24 per share on the average amount of common stock outstanding. Quarterly dividends at the annual rate of 6 per cent were declared on the common stock for the first six months of the year, and at the annual rate of 7 per cent. for the last half of the year. The total dividends declared on the common stock amounted to $15,367,783, leaving a surplus from the operations of $11,045,597. The total accumulated surplus on December 31, 1929, was $114,468,786.22.

The company increased its capital by the issue and sale of $41,107,700 additional common stock at $100.00 per share to its stockholders as of June 20, 1929. The ratio of stock to total capitalisation is 36.41 per cent., and the ratio of funded debt is 63.59 per cent.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE YEAR BOOK.

The 1930 edition of "The Stock Exchange Year Book" (published by Thomas Skinner and Co., Gresham House, E.C.2, at 50s.) is now available. A further growth in the editorial matter has taken place, and there is now embodied in the volume a total of 3,500 pages, but as a result of the use of thinner paper a reduction in the bulk of the book has been effected. All announcements issued up to the close of 1929 are included in the main pages of the book, while any important supplementary announcements received while the work was in the press are given at the end of the volume under "Additional Notices."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

N. R. S.—Cheviots are a hopeful purchase.

ANXIOUS, S.W.—No reason to sell any of these.

CHILTERNS.—Nos. 1 to 4 are satisfactory investments.

G. R. C.—Would not sell Brazilian 6½ per cent. bonds.

B. C.—(1) Would not average. (2) Do not care to recommend.

MINUS.—Would not sell Richard Thomas Prefs. at the present price.

F. E. B.—Better cut the loss. The Budget will not help this concern.

M. K. H.—Would rather buy more Anglo-Persian 8 per cent. First Prefs

E. J. J.—Hull Corporation 5 per cent. and Port of Calcutta 5 per cent 1954-84.

REWOSS.—Would not sell any of these at present prices if you can wait for recovery.

W. H. P.—Write to the secretaries, who will acquaint you with the necessary formalities.

S. J. Y.—(1) Would hold for improvement. (2) Quite a gamble. Prefer to leave them alone.

M. B.—(1) Would hold Cairn Lines and Chersonese; also Ribon Valley, in the hope of some recovery.

SHAMROCK.—Think liquidation is the chief cause of the fall in price. As you bought for investment, would hold.

R. A. H.—They may recover further, but the position of the group is distrusted. Prefer to make an exchange.

H. J. K.—They are not without risk, but there is a reasonable prospect of appreciation in the course of a year.

HEMINGTON.—(1) British Columbia Power "B" shares are a lock-up for a year or two. Would not sell at the present level. (2) Keep Imperial Tobaccos.

CHOUGH.—Hold your Cables and Wireless stocks. There is every prospect of a dividend on the "A" Ordinary from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. being estimated.

J. McA. (Belfast).—No. 4 are the most doubtful, but you may get a better price. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 should be held. Nickels might be bought on a reaction.

S. B.—Imperial Smelting 6½ per cent. Prefs., Singlo Tea 6½ per cent. Prefs., English Margarine 7 per cent. Prefs., and Burt Boulton and Haywood 7 per cent. Prefs.

H. L. P.—(1) It is understood that prospects are better for the current year, so would hold for the present. (2) Think you might keep them for the year's results due in May.

BUCKS.—The number of coupons does not always correspond with the number of years the bonds have to run. In some cases a "talon" is attached enabling the holder to obtain additional coupons.

F. W. C. (Bristol).—The new issue of Shell Preference shares is covered several times over by earnings and the financing of any new project on such favourable terms should be a bull point for ordinary shareholders

PERPLEXED.—(1) Retain Loangwas in the hope of recovery. (3) New State Areas are a good holding of their kind, but must be regarded as fully priced (4) The net amount of the Sub-Nitrel dividend was 1s. 9.83d.

CASTRA.—(1) The slump in silver is one reason for the weakness of Burmas. Keep them without averaging. (2) On any decline Courtaulds might be bought. (3) Nickels should appreciate in the course of the year. (4) Leyland motors have good speculative prospects.

JAY.—(1) An order has been made for the compulsory liquidation of the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corp You will hear from the Official Receiver in due course. (2) The Preference dividend is again passed. Unless you are prepared for a long wait, sell. (3) Prefer an exchange into Danzig 7 per cent. (4) Would hold Kreuger and Toll "B" and ignore the rumours.

**Owing

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PEARL ASSURANCE.

YEAR OF SOUND PROGRESS.

BONUS ON POLICIES MAINTAINED.

FUNDS AMOUNT TO £58,464,241.

MR. GEORGE TILLEY'S REVIEW.

The Sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Pearl Assurance Company, Ltd. was held on Thursday at the Registered Offices, High Holborn, W.C.1. Mr. George Tilley (the Chairman of the Company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. W. N. Proddow, F.C.I.S.), having read the Auditors' Certificate, the Chairman said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before reviewing the progress of the Company during the past year, I regret to record that we have lost an old and valued friend by the death of Mr. J. T. Bonny, which occurred last September. He entered the service of the Company nearly sixty years ago. In 1909 he was elected to the Board, and when, in 1924, his failing health made it necessary that he should relinquish active participation in the work, he took with him into his retirement the respect and good will of everyone connected with the Company. He will be remembered as amongst those who in earlier years laid the foundations upon which the "Pearl" has been built, and those of us who were his colleagues and friends will not forget those high qualities of mind and character which made his life an example to all those associated with him.

You will notice that our President, Mr. G. Shrubsall, is not here to-day. He has asked me to express his regret for this absence, which is due to his being on the high seas. I am sure you equally regret this absence, which I am pleased to say is not necessitated by any reasons of ill-health. We hope to welcome him as usual at our next meeting.

In commenting on the operations of the Pearl Company in any year one is always brought to consider the various currents of social, commercial, and economic forces which surround and influence the results obtained. Recent history in these respects has not recorded a very helpful tendency for insurance, which is a far-seeing and sober provision for and protection against the adverse results of calamity and misfortune.

The past year was marked by the deflation or collapse in value of the capital and stocks of many doubtful concerns, accompanied by considerable losses to investors.

Throughout the greater part of the year a long continued period of optimism regarding security values in America led to a constant drain of money from this country, among others, for use there in financing speculation, with the result that rates of interest were forced up in this country to the detriment of our trade and industry.

The collapse of the inflationary movement in America was severe, and led to a prompt repatriation of money, with consequent reduction in the Bank Rate of interest, changes which should ultimately enure to the benefit of our industries.

Notwithstanding the conditions referred to, I am pleased to once again be in a position to report sound progress for the Company, and I am hopeful that the conditions under which business will be conducted in the coming year will be more favourable. In a more orderly progression increased impetus should be given to the growing recognition of the claims of Life and Endowment Assurance as an unrivalled medium of investment.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

This branch continues to show a vigorous and healthy expansion. During the year we have issued 40,308 policies assuring sums of £11,652,887, and carrying annual premiums of £626,414. As a result of this new business the annual premium income of the branch shows an increase of £365,525, and the total premium income established a new record in exceeding £5,000,000 per annum.

Mainly by reason of a very serious epidemic of influenza at the beginning of the year, our normal claim rate was considerably exceeded. Thus, if you turn to the Revenue Account of the branch you will note that the claims by death total £530,989, which is an increase over the corresponding total for the previous year of £76,943. An increase of this nature does not, however, perturb us. Our experienced rate of mortality is well within what we expect, and variations upward, even of a severe character, are amply provided for, and, indeed, form a basis for the acquisition of further business.

Of other items shown in the Revenue Account of this branch, Cash Surrenders of policies and bonuses show an actual reduction as compared with the total of the previous year. Variations in the amounts under this heading are often looked at as a more or less reliable barometer of the state of trade and commercial activity. The reduction in question may well be a reflection of the slight, though, we think, undoubted, tendency to improvement in this direction last year.

BONUS.

As a result of his valuation of this branch, the Actuary reports a surplus of £1,093,621, and the directors, acting on his recommendation, are again declaring a bonus of £2 6s. per cent. of the sum assured on all policies entitled to full participation. I would once again direct your attention to the steady and continuous increase that has taken place in the bonuses granted to our policyholders. The record is:—

1923	£1 16 0
1924	2 0 0
1925	2 0 0
1926	2 2 0
1927	2 2 0
1928	2 6 0
1929	2 6 0

The rate of bonus we are now granting places us well to the forefront of all competitors in this respect, and renders a "Pearl" with-profit policy a most desirable investment. We have every expectation of at least maintaining this bonus in the years to come.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

Any comparisons that can be made in this, and to a less extent the ordinary branch, are vitiated by the fact that in 1928 we had what we term a 53-week year. The explanation of the term is the falling of that number of Mondays in the year, and as we receive our weekly accounts dated for Monday, in such a year an extra week's business falls to be dealt with. Bearing this in mind, the record of the year in this branch is a very good one. I have informed you in each of the past few years of the position of the great number of our policyholders who found difficulty in maintaining their premium payments, consequent on the trouble in the coal-fields of the year 1926. Year after year since, we have relaxed our normal rules in their favour, have kept their policies on our books although they were heavily in arrears with premiums, have paid claims upon such policies as qualified for benefit by the death of the assured, and have gradually brought the great bulk of them up to a state of normality. A satisfactory reflection of this may be seen in the item of industrial branch outstanding premiums in the balance sheet, which stands at £137,832, or only slightly over 2 per cent. of the premium income. The premium income of this branch has attained the figure of £6,656,349, and shows an increase of £165,456. The amount of the claims paid on death, which exceeded two and a quarter million pounds, is an unusually high figure, being influenced by the epidemic of influenza to which I have already referred.

FIRE BRANCH.

The premium income in the fire branch during the year amounted to £498,126. Losses incurred, including provision for all losses outstanding, and after deducting the amounts recoverable under re-insurance, accounted for £264,065, being 53 per cent. of the premiums. Commission and expenses of management amounted to £216,454, or nearly 43½ per cent. of the premiums. The premium reserve has been adjusted on our usual basis of 40 per cent. of the year's income, and the account shows a surplus, including interest, of £35,168, of which £22,000 has been carried to the profit and loss account, and the balance of £13,168 to additional reserve. No part of the underwriting profit has been withdrawn from the account, for, as you will notice, the amount transferred is not even as large as the net interest on the fire funds.

The fire insurance fund at the end of the year was £547,193, and the account is, therefore, in an even stronger position than before.

Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you we have established a branch in Australia for the transaction of fire and accident business, in addition to certain agencies in other parts of the world, and as a result of the opening-up of these new territories and the expansion of our organisation in the home field, I trust that from now onwards we can rely upon presenting you with an account showing a steadily increasing income.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.

Premiums in the personal accident, employer's liability, and general accident accounts were £150,964, a considerable advance on the previous year's figure of £118,125. Claims paid and outstanding, less recoveries under re-insurance, amounted to £68,544, being 45.4 per cent. of the premiums. Commission and expenses of management were £49,328—that is, 32.6 per cent. of the premiums. After the adjustment of the premium reserve, the surplus, with the interest, is £26,403, of which £13,000 has been transferred to the profit and loss account, and the balance of £13,403 to additional reserve. The accident funds amount to £170,718.

The growth of the premium income of the accident branch will doubtless be gratifying to you, and although we could not expect a repetition of the very favourable claims experience of the previous year, the experience of 1929 was quite good. In the accident branch, as in the fire branch, we are cautiously extending our operations in the foreign field, and the results in this respect are justifying our expectations.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE ACT, 1929.

Among the more important events of the year affecting the business of the company was the passing of the Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1929. The origin of and the reasons necessitating this Act are curious and deserve mention. Life assurance companies are in the habit of granting on the lives of children policies which provide for the payment of a capital sum upon the attainment of a fixed age, such as 14 or 21, and such policies are very popular with parents, in that they supply a ready means of accumulating a sum to provide for education or some advantageous start in life for their children. The policies usually contain a clause providing, in the event of the death of the beneficiary, for the return of the whole or a part of the premiums paid. From time to time a doubt had been expressed as to whether such a return of premiums was the payment of an assurance on death within the meaning of the Friendly Societies Acts, which Acts impose a limit on such payments in the case of industrial assurance companies and friendly societies, and, in consequence, when the Industrial Assurance Act of 1923 was under debate, Mr. Alexander, M.P. for Hillsborough, moved the insertion of a clause which would remove all doubt. This clause was opposed by the then Solicitor-General on the ground that it was unnecessary, and it was stated, in effect, that the payment referred to—that is, the return of premiums—was in order and did not offend against the Acts governing these payments. The Industrial Assurance Commissioner, acting in his judicial capacity as arbitrator between policyholders and the offices, began to have doubts on this point, and he initiated proceedings to test the legality of a payment such as described, which proceedings resulted in the conviction of the office concerned, with the imposition of a fine.

These returns on death where they exceeded the statutory limits which may be paid on the death of a child under 10 years of age were thus in effect declared to be illegal, although the policies were beneficial in character and were issued in good faith by the industrial assurance offices on assurances given in Parliament by responsible officers of the Crown.

To rectify this injustice the introduction and passing of the Act of 1929 was secured, after a long and difficult struggle by the offices concerned, but the Act went further than a simple rectification of the impossible position in which we were placed. It takes its place as another addition to the list of enactments governing our business, and introduces further complexities into its administration.

We endeavour to carry out every ordinance imposed on us by Parliament in the spirit as in the letter, and our success in imparting to thousands of employees throughout the country an understanding of the meaning of these various enactments is evidenced by the extraordinarily few cases of complaint that are brought against us.

INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST.

The funds of the company, as shown in the balance-sheet, amount to £58,464,241, and show a growth of nearly five millions sterling. Of the assets which comprise Stock Exchange securities, over 40 per cent. are invested in British Government securities, and if the combined group of Government, provincial, and municipal securities be taken the proportion is nearly 80 per cent. The gross interest yield on these funds again shows a slight increase in both the ordinary and industrial branches of the company, a fact satisfactory in itself, and particularly so to your directors, as a tangible result of the care and attention they have devoted to this most important subject.

RESERVE FUNDS.

In the balance-sheet you may have noted that we have certain reserve funds, namely, a contingency fund of £100,000, and investment reserve funds of £164,804 and £235,196 in respect of the ordinary and industrial branches respectively, the total of these being £500,000. Heretofore the investment reserve funds were amalgamated, but we think it better to divide them into separate funds in accordance with their origin, one for each of our major branches of business. Further than that, we have, as stated in the report, reinforced them by the substantial additions of £135,196 in the ordinary branch and £64,804 in the industrial branch, thereby bringing each investment reserve fund up to £300,000 in amount, and giving a grand total of investment reserves and contingency funds of £700,000. This additional safeguarding of our position was determined on partly because of the troubled financial history of the past year; not that it had become necessary by reason of anything that we have experienced, but rather as a further safety margin against the possibility of anything unforeseen which may happen in the future.

FINANCE.

In connection with our investments a report appeared recently in the Press stating that this company was joined with others as defendants in an action brought by the Gloucester Corporation, with reference to the loan which they issued through the Corporation and General Securities, and you may be anxious to know whether this implies any loss to us. As the action in the court is actually pending, it would be improper for me to comment at length on the case, but I wish to assure you that the purchase of the security in question, amounting to £20,000, was perfectly in order; it is registered in the books of the Gloucester Corporation, and we hold the certificate under their corporate seal.

We feel some little grievance in that, by reason of legal procedure and formalities, we are put in the position of defendants when we should be, if anything, plaintiffs, since payment of dividend due has been withheld pending the hearing of the action.

PROFIT-SHARING.

In my speech last year I stated that your Board contemplated the inauguration of a scheme whereby policyholders in the industrial branch should be accorded a definite share in profits. I then proceeded to a reasoned argument showing that such a development of policy was clearly indicated, not only as a plain duty towards our policyholders, but also by reason of the great advantages which may be expected consequent on its adoption.

I recalled to your recollection that on two previous occasions similar considerations had influenced your directors, with the result that in the year 1906 the sums assured in this branch were increased by substantial bonuses varying from 5 to 7½ per cent. of the sums assured, and again in 1926, when a similar distribution was made averaging an increase in sums assured of 11 per cent., and involving a total increase of over £9,000,000. These generous distributions have been of great value not only to the recipients, but to the company, in the enhancement of its reputation for liberal treatment of policyholders, and in the attraction of an ever increasing circle of new policyholders.

Much thought and time have been devoted during the past year by your directors and management in the formulation of a definite scheme of profit distribution to policyholders as an instrument in the general policy of the company, but no completely satisfactory scheme has yet been evolved. We are, however, for this year, moving towards our goal by allocating out of the profits of the year a sum in excess of half-a-million pounds for the purpose of increasing the sums assured to the extent and in the manner stated in the report.

The method we have adopted in this distribution deserves some attention. It is novel in that it is calculated upon the premium paid by the policyholder instead of on the sum assured. The reason for this is that in this branch sums assured are calculated in reference to pennies or multiples thereof paid in premiums, and as a consequence are rarely a conveniently round amount, whereas in ordinary branch assurance the premium is calculated by reference to £100 of assurance. A method of distribution based on one penny of premium therefore has the merit that a policyholder can more easily understand an addition of 1s. 4d. in respect of a penny premium than he could a percentage of the odd number of pounds and shillings for which he may be assured. Further than this the method is easily and economically dealt with administratively at head office, and it has the merit of being at least as equitable in its broad effects to different classes of policyholders as any of the methods commonly in use which we have examined.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

There is one branch of our operations which cannot be included in our accounts, but which represents a vast amount of work of national importance, and to which I would like to make brief reference. I refer to National Health Insurance, in the administration of which our staff is associated with the National Amalgamated Approved Society. The extent of our participation in the work of that Society may be measured by the fact that the "Pearl" staff are now introducing annually between 50,000 to 60,000 new entrants, and last year made 1,295,206 payments in respect of the various forms of insurance benefit, representing a sum of over £800,000. I include in these figures the disbursements in respect of maternity benefit, an adjunct of national insurance which is rightly regarded as being of primary importance. These payments numbered 40,375, and totalled in amount over £86,000.

The figures of benefits are of substantial magnitude, but it is important that we should look beyond and behind the figures, and appreciate what they represent in the alleviation of suffering, the restoration of health, and their beneficial effect upon the welfare of the insured classes. Very valuable work is being done, and we regard it as both a duty and a privilege to contribute what we can through the Society towards making the National Insurance Scheme of maximum benefit to the community.

I am glad to say that our relations with the Society continue to be of a most cordial nature; through our representatives on the committee of management we take an adequate share in the administration of its affairs. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to add our congratulations to the many our good friend Sir Thomas Neill has received on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait to him by the staff of the Society. As Chairman, Sir Thomas occupies with distinction a very onerous office, to which he has brought gifts of character and ability which have earned for him an outstanding position in the insurance world, and we hope that for many years to come he will be spared to guide the great organisation with which his name is so closely associated.

EXTENSION OF CHIEF OFFICE.

Prior to the removal, in the year 1914, of the chief office to our present premises, our experience had been that notwithstanding very optimistic views as to the probable growth of the Company, and in consequence a practical realisation of the need for accommodation capable of expansion, we had never been sufficiently optimistic, and the housing of our staff was a constant source of concern. In the preparation of the plans for our present offices we endeavoured to look far ahead, and although ground was secured and provision made for ultimate completion of the approved design, it was considered that the building as erected would meet our requirements almost indefinitely. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we were yet again not sufficiently sanguine, and it has now become necessary that we undertake further building and provide additional accommodation. The eastern frontage of the office is now in process of being extended, and we hope that when you meet us again next year, the building will be sufficiently advanced to enable you to view the accommodation it will provide, and also, we feel sure, to agree with us that from an architectural point of view it will prove an acceptable addition to London's commercial buildings.

PENSION FUND.

This fund stands in the balance sheet at £897,859, an increase on the total shown last year of £88,619, and we are allocating to it from our profits a further sum of £100,000. This fund is being steadily built up by the addition of interest earned upon the moneys invested, as well as by the annual contribution from profits, and each successive year with a growth in the average age of the staff, it meets increasing charges for the support of those whose work is necessarily terminated by the disabilities of age. I feel assured now, as always, of your hearty sympathy and support for our policy of allocating substantial grants towards the pension fund.

SURPLUS OF THE LIFE FUNDS.

The total surplus for the year from the life funds amounts to £2,195,475, and this has been dealt with as follows:—To policyholders, £1,190,803; to staff pension fund, £100,000; to investment reserve funds, £200,000; to profit and loss account, £511,033; while £193,639 is carried forward.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

In addition to profits from the life funds, there has, during the year, been carried to this account from the fire and other branches a total of £35,000, and the balance of the account at the end of the year amounts to £137,210. This, with the addition of the amounts transferred from the life branches, totals £648,243, out of which it is proposed to pay £246,963 as a final dividend to the ordinary shareholders.

The report was adopted, other ordinary business was transacted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY

RECEIPTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DEPRESSION.

INCREASED DIVIDEND.

RAIL AND ROAD TRAVEL CO-ORDINATION.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP ON THE OUTLOOK.

The seventh annual general meeting of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company was held on Friday at Euston Station, London, N.W.

Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, G.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. Owen Glynne Roberts) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have followed the method adopted last year, and received by you with approval, of issuing a condensed statement of financial results for the general use of the stockholders, leaving those who may be specially interested on particular points to ask for the full statements. Will you follow while I go over the broad features of the business of the year?

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The losses in passenger traffic receipts for the year were severe, partly offset by improvements in mineral and coal traffic. Shortly, the receipts were:—

	Worse. £	%	Better. £	%
Passengers	1,154,000	5.0	—	
Parcels, mails, etc.	—		97,000	1.4
Merchandise (Classes 7 and over)	360,000	1.6	—	
Minerals, etc. (Classes 1 to 6)	—		208,000	3.1
Coal, coke, etc.	—		616,000	4.5
Live stock	53,000	6.1	—	
	£651,000	0.9	—	—

Generally, our receipts were affected adversely by the continued depression of trade in the heavy and textile industries in the area covered by the L.M.S. system. While on the year the volume of unemployment of the whole country showed a decrease of 3 per cent., there was actually an increase of 7½ per cent. in the North-Western area. In Lancashire, Yorkshire (West Riding), and Lanarkshire, mainly areas peculiar to the L.M.S., there arises about 40 per cent. of the unemployment in the whole of Great Britain. This inevitably reacted on our traffic receipts as regards both merchandise and passengers.

The excessive depression in trade in the area of this railway is also reflected in the bankers' clearings. The Metropolitan clearing for 1929 showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. over 1928, but Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, taken together, decreased over 6 per cent. The shrinkage in the case of Bradford was as much as 13.3 per cent., a sad commentary on the state of the wool textile industry, whereas the other eight large centres not so completely identified with the L.M.S. showed a decrease of 1.15 per cent. only. Again, in shipbuilding the tonnage launched on North-East coast during 1928 was 90,000 greater than upon the Clyde. In 1929 it was 180,000 greater; there was a lesser output on the Clyde of 40,000 tons, whilst the North-East coast increased by 50,000.

Apart from this general cause, the passenger receipts were further adversely affected by road competition and steps were taken to counter it by the extension of cheap fares, but while there were only 2 per cent. fewer passengers, the receipts were 5 per cent. less. What they would have been had reductions in fares not been made it is difficult to say, but the loss of volume, notwithstanding these reductions, indicates that diminished charges were not the main cause of the decline and, in fact, our passenger department can point to large blocks of new traffic in particular areas attracted by special fares. In Lancashire our losses were particularly severe, a contributory factor being the stoppage in the cotton trade at the height of the holiday season. There is again a noticeable reduction in the short distance traffic, although this traffic has the lowest fares, and I will later refer to the steps we are taking to share in this diversion to the public roads where we are permitted by Parliament to do so.

The receipts from parcels and mails traffic conveyed by passenger trains show a general improvement, and now répresent nearly one-fourth of the passenger train receipts.

Merchandise receipts (excluding the heavy or mineral classes) declined, and in this connection I would again draw attention to the severe depression in trade in the manufacturing areas of Lancashire, Yorkshire (West Riding) and Lanarkshire where extensive unemployment exists. Further, an analysis of the business done shows that the high rated traffics most susceptible to road competition have suffered most. On the other hand, many of the low rated traffics improved and the traffic which is collected or delivered by the company's cartage arrangements was substantially greater and its volume was the highest since amalgamation. This traffic has been materially increased by the extended railhead distribution and container facilities which have developed rapidly.

The mineral classes show a welcome improvement, and the loss in iron ore traffic in 1928 was more than recovered last year, a decrease of 532,000 tons against 1927 being turned into an increase of 700,000 tons over 1928.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Against the loss in receipts there is the substantial reduction of £780,000 in working expenses which are seen in the summary statement accompanying the report. It must be remembered that this follows a reduction of £2,500,000 a year ago, and is quite apart from the 2½ per cent. deduction from salaries, wages, etc.

There was a reduction of £610,000 in operating expenses.

The reduction in operating expenses is a general one, an exception being locomotive coal, which cost £65,000 more. As we ran 2,200,000 more miles, the saving is even more marked than would appear from the reduction of £610,000, and the board are most appreciative of the very great support they have had from all grades.

The amount charged to the expenditure of the year and credited to renewal provisions is £5,250,000—not a haphazard figure, but arrived at in great detail on scientific lines.

The renewal and maintenance funds were charged in the year with £6,500,000 in respect of the non-capital portion of new work, and now stand at just under £20,000,000. The outlay on new works met by these funds, and that met out of capital, has not only contributed greatly to the efficiency of the undertaking, but has incidentally been of great value to the industry of the country in a time of difficulty. It has totalled £50,000,000 in the period since amalgamation.

The continuous reduction of the salaries and office expenses in general charges has been referred to at several of these meetings. In 1922, immediately prior to amalgamation, they totalled £961,000, and in 1929 £589,000, a reduction of nearly 40 per cent., there being a further reduction in 1929 of £24,000. This is an easily isolated example of the steady fruition of the economies resulting from fusion of administrative staffs.

With these reductions in expenditure the net railway receipts show an increase of £104,000, and I now come to the other income.

Road motor transport shows a loss of £6,000, but this is mainly attributable to the fact that the services are new and are not yet fully established. As the report indicates, by far the greater part of our interests in road services will be as shareholders in road companies, and these do not affect the returns for 1929.

In steamboats there is a very satisfactory improvement of £85,000, and the net receipts of £193,000 is by far the best result we have had. The Irish services, generally, have shown marked improvements.

Canals and docks, together, are better by £25,000, but hotels and catering are less by £31,000, and collection and delivery by £97,000. There has been a large growth in carted traffic which, as I explained a year ago, is not directly remunerative.

Joint lines are better by £31,000.

The other accounts are all better, and I need mention only rents, £52,000, a steadily improving figure due to the efforts to obtain new income from railway curtilages, and interest items, £68,000, to which the freeing of cash resources through the reduction of stocks of stores by a further £1,100,000 has materially contributed.

The only other item I need mention is the increased effect of the 2½ per cent. deduction from fees, salaries, and wages for a whole year, as against 4½ months in 1928, £670,000.

The summation of these figures is a net revenue for the year of £17,175,000, or more by £904,000, and adding the increased amount brought in, £100,000, the additional amount available for ordinary stock, prior charges being practically the same, is £1,004,000, out of which the board recommend an increase of the dividend from 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent, absorbing £952,000, and carrying forward £212,000, or more by £52,000, and at the close of my remarks I shall ask you to adopt that recommendation.

You will see that an approximate analysis is given of the disposal of the receipts of the year from all businesses showing the relative weight per £ of the chief divisions of outgoings, and the figures speak for themselves. Of course, the coal and other purchases (4s.) also include a large proportion paid in wages, in addition to the sums paid direct by the railway, viz., 10s. 9d., and to dispose of an inquiry from a stockholder I may mention that the 4s. 3d. for interest and dividends includes debenture interest.

We give an analysis of the number of boldings in each class of the company's stocks. It is of interest to note that in the fixed interest and prior stocks the majority of holdings are in the "£400 and upward" classes; but in the ordinary stock, which bears the main burden of fluctuations in industrial fortunes, well over 50 per cent. of the holdings are under £300. The total number of accounts is about 300,000. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the pay roll covers 249,000 people, in 1921 it covered about 285,000, and in 1923 268,000—an important index of the progress of reorganisation.

It is with very great regret that I have to refer to the death, in March last, of Mr. R. W. Reid, who was Vice-President for Works and Ancillary Undertakings. Mr. Reid was a young man of brilliant attainment and proved worth, and by his death the Company suffered a well-nigh irreparable loss.

After very careful consideration your directors have appointed Sir Harold Hartley, C.B.E., F.R.S., to succeed him, and also to act as Director of Scientific Research.

As you are aware, at the head of the several engineering departments we are fortunate in having chief officers each being at the very forefront of his own particular branch of the profession, and we are confident that Sir Harold Hartley's special experience and qualities, in collaboration with them, and as their general manager, so to speak, will be of the greatest service to the Company.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The process of amalgamation of the railways brought into one system a number of scientific laboratories engaged in the testing of materials, metallurgical investigations and kindred scientific work, and the late Mr. Reid did excellent work in rearranging the functions of these various laboratories and reorganising them. I have for some time been greatly impressed by the possibilities of research, having regard to the large quantities of materials of all kinds used by us and the immense variety of processes involved. Some months ago I appointed a committee to consider the suitability of our present arrangements to their present task, and the scope for further research upon definite and co-ordinated lines, and particularly the relationship existing between experimental testing in the shops, the laboratory work and the work of the outside research associations with which we are affiliated. On this committee I had the help of some eminent men in the scientific field and in the world of industrial research. The report of the committee was gratifying from the point of view of the excellence of the work now being done by our scientific staff, and the arrangements in the laboratories. They were favourably impressed by the high standard attained in the work and by the large amount of research in improving existing processes and developing new methods. But they confirmed our view that considerable scope existed for further intensive directed research, and recommended the appointment of an officer with special attainments, for coordinating the work and securing the necessary contacts between the Railway and Associations or Industrial Laboratories, together with the assistance of an advisory committee. We are now well on the way to carry out the recommendations of this Committee, and the present personnel of the advisory committee, who will meet from time to time to consider the programmes of research and their progress, will be, under Sir Harold Hartley as chairman, Sir Harold Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines; Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and director of the British Scientific Instrument Research Association; Mr. W. Rintoul, Joint Research Manager of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Dr. Frank Smith, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S., Secretary of the Royal Society and Secretary to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, together with certain of our own technical officers. These gentlemen have all a very cordial interest in the development of research along the lines I have indicated, and I have to express my deep appreciation to them for their willingness to assist and the public spirit they have shown.

RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT.

A year ago I outlined the policy of your board and their proposed action to establish the company in the omnibus business of the country, consistent with the full powers conferred by Parliament under the Road Transport Act, 1928. This policy has been steadily pursued the primary object being to attain as between the railway and the established road services the fullest measure of collaboration and the encouragement of the development of each form of transport on complementary lines for the benefit of both classes of undertaking and the travelling public.

During the year over the whole field of the company's operations we have succeeded in reaching such arrangements for co-operation by way of a substantial interest in the principal omnibus companies, as well as in the omnibus services of a number of municipalities in the company's territory. In other cases, where circumstances have been favourable to such a course, the company has acquired a number of omnibus concerns, either wholly or in joint ownership with the London and North-Eastern and Great Western Railway Companies.

The company's nominees are being elected to the boards of these omnibus companies, and

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also on the joint standing committees, which have been, or are being, set up to deal with matters of mutual interest.

These partnerships and acquisitions, representing an interest in over 5,000 omnibuses, and forming part of a scheme of co-ordination as between railway and road travel, which have been announced in the Press from time to time, are summarised in the report, and, as they take effect, in the main, as from January 1, 1930, the results of working are not reflected in the accounts for 1929.

MAIN LINE ELECTRIFICATION.

Electrification has been engaging the attention of the Government, and you will be aware that, in view of the progress which is being made towards widespread availability of high-tension electrical energy, they have appointed a Committee of three—Lord Weir (chairman), Sir Ralph Wedgwood, and Sir William McLintock—to consider and report upon the economic and other aspects of the electrification of the railway systems in Great Britain, with particular reference to main-line working.

It is more hazardous than ever to indulge in prophecy as to the industrial prospects of the country, on which the fortunes of our company are so greatly dependent. We are handicapped by three important factors: first, unexampled depression in the staple trades; second, severe road competition, selecting particularly the more highly-rated traffics, which have in the past made an important contribution to net receipts; and, third, a range of rates and fares round about 50 per cent. higher than before the war, against a range of labour costs greatly in excess of this figure. We have fought these handicaps by the economies of reorganisation and constant overhaul of operations and processes. So effective have these been that a revival of trade in our area that may seem merely fractional on the national figures as a whole would suffice to restore a more attractive return upon the company's Ordinary stock.

The report and statements of accounts were adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE UNDERGROUND.

CONTINUED GROWTH OF BUSINESS.

LORD ASHFIELD ON LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

The annual general meetings of Metropolitan District Railway Co., London Electric Railway Co., City and South London Railway Co., Central London Railway Co., London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd., London United Tramways, Ltd., South Metropolitan Electric Tramways and Lighting Co., Ltd., London and Suburban Traction Co., Ltd., Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Ltd., were held on February 27 at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.

The Right Honourable Lord Ashfield, who presided, said: The traffic for the year 1929, as measured by the number of passengers carried, shows some small advance upon that for 1928. The total number of passengers carried by railway, tramway, and omnibus amounted to 2,175 millions. The tramways carried 9 per cent. of this total, the railways 18 per cent., and the omnibuses 73 per cent. These figures bring out in a forcible manner the predominance of the omnibuses within your group of companies. If I look further afield at the whole of the traffic carried by local agencies in Greater London, I find that the omnibus share amounts to about 53 per cent. of the whole, so that this predominance is complete and it is also unique, for nowhere else in the capital cities of the world can the omnibus show anything approaching so substantial a share in the fostering of local movement. During last year the passengers carried by the railways increased by 7 per cent., those carried by the tramways increased by 4 per cent., and those carried by the omnibuses by just over 1 per cent. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature is the increase in the traffic carried by the tramways. It has been the habit in recent years to depreciate the value of the services rendered by tramways in the carriage of passengers, but we have found that if steps are taken to bring the standard of comfort of the tramcars up to that customary upon the railways and omnibuses, and that if steps are taken to increase the general speed of operation of the tramways, the passengers carried by the tramways will increase in numbers, proving that tramways serve to deal effectively and economically with considerable volumes of traffic upon the streets. The average speed of operation of our tramways has now turned 10 miles per hour, which, having regard to the growing congestion of the streets, is a not unsatisfactory figure; indeed, as good a record as may be found anywhere. Owing to the predominance of the omnibuses, the increase in the total volume of traffic carried for the year is just over 2 per cent., and I must admit this compares badly with the increases of recent years, which have reached 7 or 8 per cent. In the two preceding years we recorded a growth in the number of passengers carried exceeding 100,000,000 in the year, but this last year this growth has fallen to approximately 49,000,000.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE YEAR.

The principal cause of this decline was, without doubt, the exceptionally severe weather of January and February, coupled with the widespread influenza epidemic. From the losses of those early months, the summer made but a poor recovery. There was a dreary succession of wet week-ends, which depressed, or rather suppressed a traffic which is fickle in character, moving as it does for pleasure and recreation. After the summer holidays a steady improvement set in, so that by the end of the year the decreases of the opening months were made good, but the general increase upon the year fell somewhat short of our reasonable expectations. On the average it is, maybe, unfair to blame the year. It all depends upon the point of view. If a long view is taken, there is little wrong with the year, as there is some increase, though perhaps not all that we could have wished. But taking a short view, as we are so frequently tempted to do by the constantly recurring weekly traffic returns, our hopes and fears go up and down uncomfortably. There is something rather ironical in the thought that the success or failure of this group of companies, as measured by the balance of their traffic receipts available for distribution to their shareholders, is so largely affected by the luck of the weather, and that we depend on fine week-ends and mild winters for some part of our prosperity.

The little more or less that we obtain by reason of the generous or niggardly pursuit of pleasure makes an appreciable difference to the final balances of our companies, and perhaps it is this large effect, resulting from so small a cause, that is the justification for our publicity programmes. However, we may be consoled by the fact that upon the long view there is seemingly an average result which works out all right one year, eventually overtopping the preceding year, and leaving us little scope for complaint, though, like the proverbial farmer, who also depends upon the weather, we always claim the right to complain. But if last year started ill, by comparison this year starts well, for the advance that was noted at the close of last year is consistent, and continues into this year. But I should warn you that the increases in traffic now shown upon the published weekly returns include for the first time the results for the buses formerly belonging to the London Public Omnibus Company, and that some allowance (about two-fifths of the total increase) should be made for this fresh factor.

PASSENGER RECEIPTS.

There has been a falling-off in the average receipt per passenger carried by the omnibuses during the year, which has also militated against the largeness of our fortunes. Even quite a small change in the average receipt per passenger, when multiplied by the millions of passengers that we carry, makes an appreciable difference. The fall in this case was only three-hundredths of a penny, but if the 1929 passengers had been carried at the 1928 average receipt, instead of at the lower receipt, the gain would have been close upon £200,000. There are several causes which contribute to this decline. There is an abnormal growth in the number of 1d. passengers; there has been some extension of cheap return tickets; but chiefly the decline is due to the falling away of the long distance or excursion passengers. This may be attributable to the large number of wet week-ends that we experienced during the summer months, but we are inclined to think that it is mostly due to another cause. While the omnibuses have been restricted and regulated under the terms of the London Traffic Act of 1924, the motor-coach has remained free and has multiplied its services upon all the roads leading out of London, carrying on depredatory operations against the omnibuses somewhat unfairly, and, indeed, trying to establish claims for consideration which should, and we trust will, be resisted by the authorities. The Road Traffic Bill now before Parliament will, we expect, bring some redress. Meanwhile, in self-defence, we shall be compelled to alter the character of our own widespread country services, working them with fast and improved vehicles and in such a manner as to meet the competition of these new rivals. Yet, in spite of this one adverse factor, the traffic receipts for 1929 amounted in the aggregate to £17,300,000, an increase of £200,000 over 1928, or 1.2 per cent. Throughout I use round figures to ease your memory.

EXPENDITURE ITEMS.

Turning to the expenditure side of the accounts, our contribution in petrol tax for the year 1929 amounted to £380,000, in itself a serious abstraction of our funds, and entirely apart from the amount which we paid in respect of licensed vehicle duty, amounting to £435,000, so that under these two heads alone the omnibuses contributed to the revenues of the State during last year a sum of £815,000, or almost 7½ per cent. of their gross revenue. No other form of transport makes a like contribution. Except for this one factor, costs were generally lower during the year. Tyres, for example, cost less, except in so far as pneumatic tyres were substituted for solid tyres at a cost which is nearly treble, and is only fractionally met out of the rebate allowed in taxation. There was also a substantial fall in the cost of coal. Generally the fall in the price of other commodities continued. These were small compensations for the increased cost of petrol.

The average wage paid to our employees throughout this group of companies amounted to £4 3s. 7d. per week, an increase of 1s. 3d. over 1928, so that we can honestly claim not only to have sustained, but even advanced, the standard of living of our 45,000 employees, for during the year 1929 the cost of living fell somewhat below that of 1928.

The aggregate operating costs for 1929 amounted to £14,326,000, an increase of £327,000 over 1928, or 2.3 per cent. Perhaps the best way in which to measure the relative level of our costs is to relate the costs to the car miles run. The cost per car mile has fallen from 12.27d. to 12.25d., which shows that while on the whole it is unchanged in spite of the increased petrol cost, the tendency is downward still, and that the increase in expenditure is justified by the increase in service. Taken in the aggregate, these figures of car mile cost obscure the substantial savings effected in railway costs, now that the new rolling stock with air-worked doors has replaced completely the manually operated gate stock. These lower costs have been helped in some measure by our policy of substituting escalators for lifts. They have been further helped by our policy of introducing automatic ticket machines and other automatic devices for dealing with the passengers. As a matter of interest, during 1929, 17 per cent. of our passengers obtained their tickets from automatic machines, and at the present moment over 20 per cent. of the passengers are making use of these devices.

A REMARKABLE METROPOLIS.

London is indeed remarkable as a metropolis, for in spite of the depression in trade and of the failing birth-rate, it continues to grow all the while. It has always been the place in which the wealth of the country is spent, though it is rapidly becoming as well the place in which the wealth of the country is gained. In 1929 the population within the Metropolitan Police District was estimated to number 7,900,000, and to this must be added the population of the outer ring of 900,000, making 8,800,000 persons altogether as the population focused upon this one centre. Anyone who travels round London over the new

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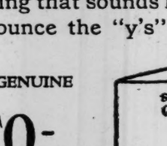

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The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN OF £6,000,000.

Applications are invited for an issue of £6,000,000 Five per Cent. Inscribed stock of the Union of South Africa at 98½ per cent. The principal will be repaid in London at par on July 1, 1975, the Government having the option to redeem the stock in whole or in part at par on or after July 1, 1945.

The loan is required for railways, harbours, irrigation works, land settlement, and other public works. A cumulative sinking fund has been established, to which, for a period of forty years, a contribution of £650,000 per annum is made from revenue. In addition, there is appropriated annually for capital expenditure proceeds of revenues derived from mining leases, which in 1928-29 amounted to £1,522,000.

AMERICAN COTTON.

PRICES WEAKEN UNDER LIGHT TRADING.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A setback of 2 cents a bushel in wheat and the recent rally in cotton served to cause an easier market, and prices declined 15 points under a very light business.

The week-end figures show that 270,000 bales more are left in the interior to come forward than a year ago, with about 570,000 bales more in the interior and port stocks, making a total of 840,000 bales more than last year, compared with about 500,000 bales less afloat and in store for Europe.

With world consumption on a decreased scale, and thus far nothing having developed in acreage curtailment to become an important factor towards furnishing a foundation for a belief in a limited production this year, the situation is much the same as recently, except for lower prices, and interest is now centring in the outlook for the coming crop.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 2 points up to 3 down. The market ruled steady during early trading on favourable Liverpool cables, coupled with buying by Wall Street and the trade. Later values eased owing to selling by local people and Liverpool and New Orleans interests, and also in unison with the easier grain market. The closing was barely steady with old contracts 20 to 28 points lower and new deliveries 26 to 21 points down. Spot quiet at 20 points loss.

At New Orleans futures opened 3 points up to 1 down, but closed 18 to 21 points lower. Spot declined 20 points.

Highest and lowest prices in the last twenty seconds of trading at New York:—March, 15.00-15.00; April, 15.14-15.14; May, 15.31-15.29; June, 15.42-15.42; July, 15.57-15.56; August, 15.59-15.59; September, 1562-1562; October, 15.68-15.65; November, 15.80-15.80; December, 15.85-15.83; January, 15.90-15.90; Middling Spot, 15.10. New Contracts:—October, 15.46-15.46; November, 15.61-15.61; December, 15.68-15.66; January, 15.76-15.76.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—March, 14.88-14.86; May, 15.13-15.12. Middling Spot, 14.96.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened about 4 to 5 points higher, and further strengthened afterwards on some scattered demand and reserve of sellers. Later in the morning, however, some week-end liquidation caused a slight reaction, and at the close a quiet but steady tone ruled, with values about 4 to 3 points higher on the day.

Egyptians closed steady, but with values about 7 to 4 points lower for this season's months of Sakellaridis and 4 to 3 points for Upper.

Closing American Futures.—March, 8.18; April, 8.18; May, 8.24; June, 8.26; July, 8.31; August, 8.34; September, 8.36; October, 8.39; November, 8.40; December, 8.46; January, 8.49; February, 8.51; March, 8.54.

Egyptian.—March, 12.72; May, 12.87; July, 12.92; November, 12.93; December, 12.98; January, 13.07. Upper.—March, 9.81; May, 9.93; July, 10.03; November, 10.10; December, 10.12; January, 10.24.

Spot Report.—American dull but quotations 2 points higher. Brazilian quiet, 2 points up. Egyptians quiet quotations of Sakellaridis 10 points, Upper 3, and Pilion 5 lower. East Indian quiet, quotations advanced 5 points.

Spot Market.—American middling, 8.51; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., fair 8.11; Egyptian, Sakellaridis F.G.F., 13.45; East Indian, M.G. Broach, good F.G. 6.10 fine 6.35; Tinnevelly, F.G.F. 7.40, good 7.70; M.G. Oomra, good 5.25, F.G. 5.55, fine 5.85; M.G. Bengal, good 4.20, F.G. 4.45, fine 4.70.—*Reuter.*

HUMBER DECISION.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND PAYMENT DEFERRED.

Humber, Ltd., cycle and motor manufacturers, announces that in view of the uncertainty regarding the continuance of the McKenna Duties the directors, considering a policy of financial caution is necessary, have decided to defer payment of the interim dividend on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares now due.

RUBBER QUIET.

The Mincing Lane raw rubber market was quiet yesterday, and quotations remained at the previous day's level. Spot and March marked 7¾d., April 7 15-16d., May 8 1-16d., June 8 3-16d., July-September 8 5-16d., and October-December 8 9-16d.

A total increase of 2,600 tons is believed to have taken place in stocks at London and Liverpool during the past week.

INCOME TAX QUERIES.

DORSET.—You are entitled to claim allowance of £25 a year in respect of your mother.

NADDAH.—The spending of three months leave in England has no effect on claim to rebate of income-tax.

H. G. R.—You cannot claim age allowance for 1929-30, but will be entitled to it for 1930-31. Please see reply to "Stella."

STELLA.—The inspector is right. In order to claim age allowance for any particular tax year you must have attained age of 65 before first day of that year.

F. K. M.—You will have to pay arrears of tax, and you had better go and see Inspector. You are liable in respect of remuneration you earned in this country notwithstanding it is payable by foreign company.

INDIA.—As you will be employed by British Government, and salary will be payable by them, and you will be maintaining residence in this country (it is immaterial whether you own house or rent it furnished or unfurnished) you will be liable to income-tax on earnings.

CARNATION.—The inspector could reasonably and legally cause additional assessments to be made. The rent of farm was £210 right back to 1920, and therefore assessment in 1923 was too low and can be increased by additional assessment with consequential increase in succeeding years.

CONSTANT READER.—In first year you possess War Stock you are assessable on actual income from it in that year. The first dividend you received on War Stock was due in June, 1929, and you will be liable in income-tax year 1929-30 on full year's interest, namely, June and December dividends of 1929.

I. T. D.—B should include share of property in next return and explain that he has inadvertently omitted it hitherto. Unless he is super-tax payer omission will not have made any difference in income-tax, since income from property is taxed at source and he has nothing further to pay on it. No penalty is involved.

F. A. S.—You can calculate tax payable by deducting one-sixth of earned income, £135 personal allowance, £60 housekeeper allowance, and charging tax on residue of income at 2s. in the £ on £225 and 4s. in the £ on remainder. From tax thus calculated you should deduct 3s. in the £ on amount of life assurance premiums.

F. D. M.—If you are engaged by year, fact that salary is payable by term or quarter or month will have nothing to do with income-tax liability. If you took up appointment on September 21, 1928, liability for 1928-9 is in respect of exact proportion of tax year represented by period from September 21, 1928, to April 5, 1929. It is that proportion of full year's pay.

G. H. C.—The interest on French Bonds is subject to British income-tax, notwithstanding that it is not remitted to this country, but is reinvested in France. This interest should be included in return of total income. Income from stocks, shares, and rents abroad is assessable on basis of income arising. It is only income from other foreign possessions which is assessable on the basis of the income remitted.

WOOLSTON.—You are subject to British income-tax in respect of all income derived from investments, wherever these investments may be. If Dominion income-tax has been deducted from dividends you are nevertheless liable to British income-tax as well. You will be allowed certain relief from British tax in respect of Dominion tax you have paid on same part of income. You must produce proof that you have paid Dominion tax.

M. B.—It is not possible to tell what income tax you should pay, since you do not say whether you are married or single, whether entitled to claim children allowances or of life assurance allowance, or whether private income is taxed at source. You can, however, calculate tax by deducting one-sixth from earned income, by deducting allowance of £135 if single and £225 if married, and calculating tax on remainder at 2s. in the £. Your total income is not sufficient to bring any of it into the 4s range in any case.

T. C. W.—You will have had repairs allowance on house every year. You are assessed under Sch. A on gross rental value less allowance for repairs. As average amount spent in five years is only £6 p.a., unless house is not worth £25 a year rent, you will not have spent more than statutory allowance. The basis of assessment has been altered to previous year, instead of three years' average in regard to certain sources of income. This does not make any difference in basis on which claim to refund of tax in respect of taxed dividends and property is concerned.

WALL STREET FIRM.

ADVANCE IN RADIO CORPORATION.

NEW HIGH LEVELS FOR YEAR.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks opened firm, and prices further recovered in quiet trading, nearly two score of issues, including Radio Corporation and about a dozen utilities reaching new high levels for the year.

There was little in the day's news to influence any price movement. Wheat futures, the recent rally in which gave the market much of its buying impetus, sold off to-day, and there was no change in the credit situation. Weekly business reviews continued to characterise the situation as spotty.

The advance in Radio Corporation was attributed in some quarters to a revival of operations by an old pool, and in other directions to heavy buying on account of British interests.

Interborough Rapid Transit broke 4 points on a decision by the State Supreme Court that the 5 cent fare was binding.

American Tobacco "B" rose 8 points, and Air Reduction, American Tobacco "A," Burroughs Adding Machine, Eastman Kodak, National Lead, North American, Pacific Lighting, Standard Gas, United Aircraft, United Fruit, Warren Bros., Philadelphia Co., Radio Corporation, Kennecott Copper, Anaconda Copper, American Smelting and Refining, U.S. Steel, and United Corporation gained 1 to 5 points.

The market closed strong. Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds quiet. The day's sales totalled 1,804,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver ¾ c. lower at 40⅛.—*Reuter.*

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 1½c. to 2¾c. lower. Further recessions occurred under general liquidation, stop-loss selling, unexpectedly weak cables, and larger March deliveries than expected. Uncertainty as to the outcome of to-day's meeting between the Secretary of Agriculture and Farm Board officials was also a depressing feature, but reports of serious hessian fly infestation in parts of the winter wheat belt and advices of further Farm Board support helped a partial rally. The closing was barely steady at 1c. to 9c. loss. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 110¼; No. 3 Hard Winter Spot, 107¾. Closing Options: March, 111½ to 111¾; May, 115⅞ to 116; July, 114⅜ to 114½; September, 116 to 116⅛.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots.—Manitoba easy 1½c. down, other grades steady ¼c. lower. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 125¼; No. 2 Hard Winter, 116; No. 2 Red Winter, 134.

Burlaps.—quiet. Hessian Cloth light weight, 5.40; Heavy, 6.75.

Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing).—Barely steady at 30 to 10 points decline. March, 15.40; May, 15.90; July, 16.30; September, 16.80; October, 17.00; December 17.30; Sales 213 lots.

Coffee opened steady, 3 points up to unchanged. Trading was inactive owing to the holidays in Brazil; but there was some covering, and a little European buying. Subsequently liquidation in near positions caused recessions, and the close was quiet, with Rio contracts 5 points down to 10 up and Santos options 5 points lower to 3 higher. Spots quiet and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 10¼; Santos No. 4, 14¼. Futures Basis Rio No. 7: March, 8.60; May, 8.34; July, 8.00; September, 7.83; December, 7.65; January, 7.67. Futures Basis Santos No. 4: March, 13.40; May, 12.52½; July, 11.91; September, 11.48; December, 11.11; January, 10.88.

Cocoa.—Spot, 8⅞. Futures closed steady at 7 to 9 points rise. March, 8.64; May, 8.89; July, 9.22; September, 9.54; October, 9.52; December, 9.47.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 2c. to 2¾c. lower in sympathy with weakness at Buenos Aires and Liverpool. An absence of foreign interest, together with freer Argentine offers, the re-selling of Manitoba wheats abroad and reports that millers' requirements abroad have been filled by recent purchases of Manitoba and Plate wheats caused additional losses. Subsequent covering, however, brought partial recoveries, but the market finished barely steady and 1⅞c. to 1⅝c. down. Closing Options—May, 113½; July, 117¼; October, 118.—*Reuter.*

UTILITIES ACTIVE ON CURB.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE FEATURED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

On the Curb active billing for utilities, a number of which rose 1 to 3 points, featured the session, and imparted strength to other divisions. United Gas and Electric Bond and Share attracted the greatest attention in view of a proposed 250 million dollars natural gas company deal in which they are involved.

Several Industrials reached new high levels for the year, including Ford of England and Fokker Air Corporation, while interest in the investment group was largely centred around Interstate Equities Corporation.

Among the gains were American Gas and Electric of 2½ to 138, Electric Bond and Share 3¾ to 103½, and American Super Power Preferred "B" 1¾ to 31½. The day's curb sales amounted to 59,000 shares.

Eng. Equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
318⅛	Aluminium America	310	310
142	American Gas and Electric	138	135½
267½	American Light and Traction	260	260
32¼	Am. Super Pow. Pfd. "B"	31⅝	29⅝
43¾	Associated Gas and Electric A.	42½	41
38⅛	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	37⅝	37½
53½	Canadian Pacific (New) †	52	52¼
24⅛	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	24¼	23⅝
34¼	Cities Service	33⅝	33
115¼	Cons. Gas L. & P. of Baltimore	112	110
5⅛	Creole Oil	5⅝	5¾
194⅛	Duke Power	189	187
106½	Electric Bond and Share	103⅝	99⅞
30⅝	Electric Shareholding Common	29⅜	28½
49⅞	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	48½	48½
7⅞	Fox Theatre "A"	7⅝	7½
2⅛	General Baking Common	2¼	2⅝
12⅜	General Realty & Utilities Company	12⅜	12¼
82⅝	Do. Pref.	80	78½
135⅛	Gulf Oil of Penna	131¾	133
85¼	Humble Oil	82⅞	82½
24½	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	24	23½
19⅛	International Petroleum	19	18⅝
85⅞	Lehmann Corporation	83½	83½
33⅞	Middle West Utilities (New)	32½	32½
123⅞	Newmont Mining	120	119
16⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	16	16
15⅛	Penn Road Corporation	15⅛	15
32½	People's Light and Power "A"	32	32
20⅛	Petroleum Corporation of America	20⅜	20¼
27¾	Silica Gel. Corporation	27	27
52⅛	Standard Oil of Indiana	50½	50⅝
33⅞	Swift International	32½	32½
15⅛	Tri Continental	15¼	15¼
54½	Universal Insurance	55	53
93¾	Vacuum Oil	91⅛	90½

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

6⅞	Associated Electrical Industries	6¼	6¼
27⅝	Brit. Amer. Tobacco Ord. (Bearer)*	26⅞	26⅞
2½	British Celanese Ord.*	2⅝	2⅞
8¾	British South Africa Co.*	8¼	8½
3⅛	Burma Corporation	3	3⅛
5⅜	Bwana M'Kubwa	5¼	5¼
1⅛	Cables and Wireless "B"a	1¼	1¼
41½	Carreras "A" Ord.*	40	40
43⅜	Do. "B" Ord.*	41⅜	41½
15½	J. and P. Coats Ord. Regd.*	15	15
11⅞	Courtaulds Ord.*	11	11
2⅛	Dunlop Rubber Ord.*	2	2
—	Fairey Aviation	—	23¾
163¾	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	153¾	151⅜
11⅞	General Elect. Ord.*	11	11
19⅞	Gramophone Ord.*	18¾	19
43⅜	Hydro-Electric	42¼	42¼
6⅞	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6¼	6¼
23	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	22⅜	22⅜
6⅜	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	6	6
6⅛	Malacca Rubber	6	6
7⅛	Marconi Canada b	7¼	6¾
10⅞	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10¼	9⅞
14⅜	Margarine Union Ord.*	14	14
221⅜	Rio Tinto Ord.	215	215
28½	Roan Antelope a	28	27⅜
8½	Rubber Trust	8¼	8¼
1½	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br'r.*	1⅝	2
6½	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6⅝	6⅝
23½	United Molasses	23	23

* American Deposit Receipt, † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
238½	Atchison	232	230	132⅛	Illinois Central	129	129	88⅛	Norfolk & W. Pf.	85⅝	85⅝
106⅛	Do. Pref.	103	103	30½	Int. R. C. Am.	29⅝	29⅝	94⅛	Northern Pacific	91½	93
173⅞	Atlantic C. L.	169	170	79¾	Kans. City S.	77½	77	86½	Pennsylvania	84¼	82
119⅛	Baltimore & O.	116	115½	75⅝	Lehigh Valley	73½	73½	156⅜	P. Marquette	152	154
82⅜	Do. Pref.	80	80	135⅛	Louisvl. & Nash.	132	132	128⅝	Reading	125	130
209⅞	Canadian Pac.†	204	204ex	1⅛	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	1½	1¾	48⅜	Do. 1st Pref.	47	47
282½	Central N.J.	2/5	275	1	Do. 2nd Pref.	1d	16	112⅛	S. Louis S. Fran.	109	109x
235⅜	Ches. & Ohio	229	230	54⅛	Missri. K. & Tex.	53¼	53½	64⅛	St. Louis S.W.	63	64½
136⅜	Chic. G. West.	131¼	131⅜	108	Do. Pref.	105	105	101½	Sea. Air Line	101½	101⅜
36¼	Do. Pref.	35¼	35½	93⅝	Missouri Pacific	90⅝	90	127⅛	Southern Pacific	123½	123¼
23½	Chic. Mil. St. P.	23¼	22½	140⅛	Do. Prefd.	137	137	131½	Southern Rly.	128	128¼
42½	Do. Pref.	41⅝	41½	28⅛	Minn. St. Paul	28	29	101⅝	Do. Pref.	98½	98½
88½	Chicago N.W.	86	86½	51⅞	Do. Pref.	50	50	121⅜	Texas & Pacific	118	118
122⅛	Chic. Rock Is.	119½	120	189⅛	N.Y. Central	183⅞	183	231⅛	Union Pacific	225	225x
176⅞	Delaware & H.	171½	170	138⅞	N.Y. Chic. St. L.	135	134½	84⅝	Do. Pref.	82	82x
150⅝	Delaware Lack.	146	147½	111⅛	Do. Pref.	108	108	55⅜	Wabash New	54	53
60⅛	Erie	59⅛	59	125⅝	New Haven	122¼	122½	87⅛	Do. Pref. A.	85	85
67⅝	Do. 1st Pf.	65¾	66	14½	N.Y. Ont. & W.	14¼	14¼				
100⅛	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	98	98	263⅛	Norfolk & West	256	256½x	181⅛	Silver	40½	40⅞

a Bid, 3 asked. *b* Bid, 11s asked. *c* Bid, 3 asked. *d* Bid, 11s asked.

† New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 52¼.

INDUSTRIALS.

51⅝	Abitibi P. and P.	30½	29¾	14⅜	Cuba Co.	14½	13¼	56⅛	May Dpt. Strs.	55¼	55
34⅜	Adams Express	33⅝	33¾	8¼	Cub. Am. Sug.	8	8	46⅞	Montg. Ward	44⅛	44⅞
139⅜	Air Reduction	135¾	132½	7⅛	Cub. Cane Sug.	7⅜	1	52¾	Nash Motors	51¼	50⅞
31⅜	Alleghany Corp.	30⅞	30⅞	3⅛	Do. Pref.	3⅛	3⅛	209⅞	Natl. Biscuit	204	208
280⅞	Allied C. and Dye	273	265	55⅜	Curtiss Aero.	54	50	157⅜	Natl. Cash Reg.	73¾	74½
61¾	Allis-Chalmers	60	59¼	39⅜	Davison Chem.	38¼	37¾	52⅛	Natl. Dairy	51	50¼
7⅜	Am. Agri. Chem.	7⅜	7⅛	21⅝	Debenh'm Secs.	21	20¾	83⅛	National Lead	177	175
53⅜	Am. Bosch. Mg.	51⅞	52⅜	81¼	Drug Incorptd.	79	79	29⅜	Nevada Cns. C.	29⅛	28⅝
145⅛	Am. Can	141¾	142¼	129⅜	Du Pont Nms.	126	127	326⅞	Otis Elevator	320	323
47⅛	Am. Internat.	46⅜	47	32⅛	Dunhill Intntl.	32	32	71⅜	Packard Motors	71⅛	67⅞
100⅛	Am. Loco.	98	97	224⅛	Eastman Kodak	218½	216x	71⅛	P. Famous Lasky	69⅛	69⅝
36⅜	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	35⅝	34½	77⅛	Elec. Stor. Bat.	75¼	75½	26¼	Park & Tilford	25½	25½
97⅜	Am. Rolling Mills	94⅝	94⅜	44¼	Equit. Bdg. Cm	43	43	38⅞	Penick & Ford	37⅜	36¼
77⅜	Am. Smelt. & R.	75	72½	55⅞	Fox Film "A"	53¼	53½	39⅜	Phelps Dodge	38¼	38½
49⅜	Am. Steel Fs.	48	48½	79⅛	Gen. Asphalt	53¾	54x	84⅜	Pullman Co.	82	82⅜
153¼	Am. Sugar Ref.	151¾	151⅜	53	Gen. Electric	51¾	51¾	39⅞	Remington	38¾	38¼
245⅞	Am. Tobacco "B"	239	232	44⅛	Gen. Foods Cor.	42⅞	43	57	Reynold Tob. B.	55⅜	54⅞
17½	Am. Woollen	17	17¾	72	Gen. Motors	70	72	56⅜	St. Joseph Ld.	55	54½
15⅛	Am. Zinc	14⅝	14¾	98¼	Gen. Refractors	96	96¼	92⅜	Sears-Robk.	90	90¼
77⅜	Anaconda	75½	75	48⅜	Gillette Razor	47¼	47⅝	35	Sloss-Shef. Stl.	35	35
73⅛	Armour Del. Pref.	76½	76⅛	97⅛	Goodrich B. F.	95⅝	95⅜	265⅜	Stan. Brands	257⅝	257⅝
39⅛	Assoc. Dry Goods	38	37⅞	23⅛	Grt. N. Ore Cts.	23	23	43¾	Studebaker Cn.	42½	42⅞
72	Atlantic Gulf	70	70	29⅞	Gt. W. Sugar	28⅜	28⅜	64⅛	Tex. Gf. Sul.	63¼	63
37⅛	*Baldwin Loco.	36	35½	57⅜	Hudson Motors	56	55½	43⅞	Tobacco Prods	43⅝	43¼
103½	Bethlem. Steel	100⅜	100¾	175⅛	Ingersoll Rand	171	170	95⅜	Union Carbide	92½	92¾x
15⅛	Briggs Mfg.	15¼	15⅜	29⅛	Inspiration Cp.	29	29¼	68⅛	United Aircraft	64¼	61
30⅝	Calumet and H.	29¾	29⅝x	8	Int. Combustion	7¾	7⅝	42⅞	United Corp.	41¼	39⅞
62⅝	Cerro de Pasco	61	60½	96⅞	Int. Harvester	93½	93	95½	United Fruit	94¼	92
57¾	Chile Copper	56⅛	56½	80	Int. Match Pref.	77¾	77¾	122⅛	U.S. Industrial	119	118½
102⅞	Christie Brown	100	25¾	25⅞	Int. M. Marine	25	25¾	3	U.S. Leather	3	8⅛
40	Chrysler Motor	38⅞	38⅞	41¼	Intern. Nickel	40⅛	39¼x	32⅛	U.S. Pipe	31¼	31⅜
55⅛	Color. Fuel and I.	53½	52⅛	29⅜	Intern. Paper 'A'	28¾	28¼	66⅜	U.S. Realty Im.	64½	65¼
193⅛	Columbia Carb.	188½	188⅞	4⅝	Kelly-Spring T.	4⅛	4½	27¼	U.S. Rubber	26½	26⅞
29⅛	Columbia Graph.	29⅛	29¼	60⅛	Kennecott Cop.	58¾	57⅝	33⅛	U.S. Smelting	32½	33
54¼	Congress Cigar	52¾	51	8¼	Kresge D. St'res.	8⅛	8⅛	184⅜	U.S. Steel	184⅜	183
54	Consolid. Cigar	52⅛	52¾	32	Kresge S.S.	31⅛	31⅝	146⅝	Do. Pref.	142½	142½
45⅛	Cont. Bakng. A.	43⅞	43⅞	30⅜	Kreuger & Toll	29½	29⅝	204⅝	Utah Copper	199	199
6⅛	Do. B.	5⅞	5⅞	111¼	Lambert Co.	108⅛	107½	72	Vanadium Cpn.	70	69
92⅜	Do. Pref.	90	89	106½	Liggett Myers	104½	101½	192⅜	Westinghouse	187	187⅞
67½	Cont. Can	65⅝	65⅝	47⅛	Lima Loco	45¾	45½	9⅜	Willys Overld.	9⅝	9¾
17⅜	Congoleum	17¼	17	71⅞	Loew's Incor.	69⅞	68½	66⅛	Woolworth	65	65
96⅛	Corn Prod. Rf.	94¼	94	63¼	Loose-W. Bscit.	61½	61⅛	84⅜	Worthn. Pump.	82	82
89½	Crucible Steel	87	87	83⅝	Mack Trucks	81¼	81½	131½	Y'ungstn Sheet	128	129

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

95⅛	Am. & For. Power	93⅛	93¾	69½	Elec. P. and L.	68	66¾	254½	Philadel. Com.	247	230
104⅛	Am. Pow. & Lht.	101⅜	98¼	57⅜	Engin'rs Gr Serv.	55¾	55¼x	100½	Pub. Serv. N.J.	97⅞	97⅝x
248⅛	Am. Tel. and Tg.	241⅞	240½	27¼	Int. Rapid Trns.	27	30	51⅝	Radio Corpn.	49⅞	48⅝
114⅜	Am. Water Wks.	111	110⅞	71⅛	Int. Tel. Teleg.	69⅛	68¾	127⅜	Standard Gas	123⅝	122⅛
95½	Columbia Gas	93	92	42⅞	Nat. Pow. & Light	41¼	41	404	United Gas Imp.	391⅜	384x
159⅞	Comwlth. Power	155	153	122⅞	North Am. Co.	119	118	39⅛	Utilities P. & L.	38	38¼
17½	Comwlth. Sthn.	17	16⅝	65⅞	Pacific G. & El.	63¾	62½	223¼	W. Union Tlg.	217	216½
123⅞	Con. Gas (N.Y.)	119¾	119⅝	255⅛	Peoples Gas	248	248				

OILS.

33⅛	Associated	33	33	1⅜	Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	60⅞	Stnd. Calif. (new)	58¾	58½
39⅝	Atlantic Refin.	38⅝	38½	54½	Pan Amer. B	53	52½	69⅛	Do. N.J.	68	68¾
21⅜	Barnsdall Crp.	21⅛	21¼	34⅞	Phillips Pet.	33¼	31⅝	30⅜	Do. N.Y.	29	32⅛x
28⅛	California Pet.	28	27⅝	22⅝	Pure Oil	22	22	53⅜	Texas Corpn.	51⅞	52
20½	Cont. Oil of Del.	20⅛	20¼	51⅜	Royal Dutch	49¾	50	12⅛	Tidewater	11¾	11⅞
22⅝	Lago	22⅛	22⅛	45⅝	Shell	42⅜	42⅜	8	Transcontinental	7¾	7¾
24⅛	Mid-Cont. Pet.	24	24⅛	22⅛	Shell Union	21½	21⅜	43⅞	Union Oil Calif.	42¼	42¼
				25⅞	Sinclair	24⅜	24⅛				

BONDS—GOVERNMENT, ETC.

—	U.S. 3½% T. Bds.	—	104⅜

Debenham & Freebody

(DEBENHAMS LIMITED)

Wigmore Street. (Cavendish Square) London W.1

LITTLE CHILDREN'S

COATS

OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN FOR EARLY SPRING

All Coats in our Children's Outfitting Department are made from reliable quality materials under the supervision of our expert. Perfectly cut and tailored, the finish and workmanship are of a very high order.

USEFUL SPRING COATS for boys, in fawn diagonal suiting, bone buttons to match. Price

Size for 2 yrs. 18 ins. **75/9**
" 3 " 20 " **79/6**
" 4 " 22 " **84/-**
" 5 " 24 " **89/6**
" 6 " 26 " **95/-**

CAP TO MATCH, Price **29/6.**

This coat can be made to order in larger sizes.

LITTLE GIRL'S SPRING COAT in blue or red mixture tweed, with piping and collar of crêpe de Chine to tone. Price

Size for 2 yrs. 18 ins. **75/9**
" 3 " 20 " **79/6**
" 4 " 22 " **84/-**
" 5 " 24 " **89/6**

PRETTY HAT to match, Price **31/9**

LITTLE GIRL'S COAT in fancy suiting, trimmed with plain colouring to tone with design. In Light/Dark Blue, or Cedar/Brown.

Size for 2 yrs. 18 ins. **£7.7.0**
Size for 3 yrs. 20 ins. **£7.17.6**
Size for 4 yrs. 22 ins. **£8.8.0**
Size for 5 yrs. 24 ins. **£8.18.6**

STITCHED HAT to match, Price **49/6.**

Sent on Approval

ATTRACTIVE COAT for little girls, in fancy canary home-spun, trimmed self and brick red rouleaux, and cut with flared skirt at sides. Price

Size for 2 yrs. 18 ins. **99/6**
" 3 " 20 " **£5. 5.6**
" 4 " 22 " **£5.10.6**
" 5 " 24 " **£5.15.6**

HAT to match Price **49/6**

LITTLE BOY'S SPRING COAT in flecked wool coating, finely stitched collar, cuffs and belt. In shades of Dark Amber, or Deep Periwinkle Blue.

Size for 2 yrs. 18 ins. **£5.5.0**
3 " 20 " **£5.15.6**
4 " 22 " **£6.6.0**
5 " 24 " **£6.16.6**
6 " 26 " **£7.7.0**

STITCHED HAT to match **Price 39.6**

Catalogue Post Free.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

A violin recital will be given this afternoon by Albert Sammons. In the evening a Lowestoft coxswain will make an appeal for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; while Sir Henry Wood will conduct the Wireless Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON (2LO: 356.3 metres) and DAVENTRY (5XX: 1,554.4 metres).

During alternative programme tests between 2 p.m. and 2.50 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on 261.3 metres.

10.30 a.m. (Daventry): Time and Weather. **2.0-2.50:** Special programme. **3.0:** Church Cantata (No. 127) Bach, "Herr Jesu Christ, Wahr'r Mensch und Gott" ("Lord Jesu Christ, Thou Man and God"), relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **3.45:** Bible Reading, Paul's Letters, 12, I. Corinthians, ch. 12 and 13. **4.0:** Children's Service, relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **4.30:** Creswell Colliery Institute Band; J. Farrington (cornet solo), Joseph Farrington (bass), Handel Turton (euphonium solo), from Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** Violin recital by Albert Sammons. **8.0:** Studio Service, conducted by Rev. Archibald Fleming, assisted by Choir of St. Columba's. **8.45:** Appeal for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, by Coxswain John T. Swan, Lowestoft. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.5:** Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Marcelle Meyer (pianoforte). **10.30:** Epilogue.

DAVENTRY (5GB: EXPERIMETAL: 479.2 metres).

4.30: Midland String Orchestra; Joan Coxon (soprano). **5.45-6.15:** Religion in the Light of Psychology, 9—The Heart of the Matter; Prayer, by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **8.0:** Service, conducted by Rev. Arthur S. Lyne, from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **8.45:** London. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.0:** Gershom Parkington Quintet; Leslie G. Holmes (baritone), Olive Kavann (contralto), Russell Owen (tenor). **10.30:** Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (2ZY: 376.4 metres).

3.0: Church Cantata (No. 127) Bach; Lily Allen (soprano), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Reginald Whitehead (bass); St. Ann's Church Choir, George Pritchard (Organist); Northern Wireless Orchestra. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Children's Service, conducted by Rev. F. Paton Williams, relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **4.30:** Creswell Colliery Institute Band. **5.45-6.15:** London. **8.0:** Service; Address by Bishop of Birmingham, from Manchester Cathedral. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** North Regional News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (5NO: 288.5 metres), LIVERPOOL (6LV: 288.5 metres), LEEDS-BRADFORD (2LS: 200 and 288.5 metres), SHEFFIELD (6FL: 288.5 metres), HULL (6KH: 288.5 metres), STOKE-ON-TRENT (6ST: 288.5 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** Manchester. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

CARDIFF (5WA: 309.9 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** West Regional News. **9.5:** Cardiff Musical Society; Betty Bannerman (contralto), Solomon (pianoforte). Relayed from Park Hall, Cardiff. **10.0:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (5SX: 288.5 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** Cardiff. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Cardiff.

BELFAST (2BE: 242.3 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **6.30-7.45:** Edinburgh. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** Regional News. **10.30:** Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM: 288.5 metres), PLYMOUTH (5PY: 288.5 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** Local News. **10.30:** Epilogue.

GLASGOW (5SC: 398.9 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **6.30-7.45:** Service: Address by Rev. John H. Watt. Relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8.0-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Scottish News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (2BD: 301.5 metres), DUNDEE (2DE: 288.5 metres), EDINBURGH (2EH: 288.5 metres).

3.0: Manchester. **3.45:** London. **4.0:** Manchester. **5.45-6.15:** London. **6.30-7.45:** Glasgow. **8.0-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Glasgow. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BARCELONA (349 metres, 8 kw.).—7.50: Soprano Recital: Serenata (Toselli). Mignon's Song (Schubert), Romance, Margaritiña (Zamacois), Aria from "I Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo). **8.20:** Orchestral Selections: Overture, "Zampa" (Hérold). Selection, Los Flamencos (Vives). Pavane, Birds, and Flowers (Palau). Momento Musical (Torrents).

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635 metres, 26 kw.).—8.0: Sonata for 'Cello and Piano in A major Op. 69 (Beethoven); Soprano Solos; Suite for 'Cello and Piano (Gal); Soprano Solos.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—8.30: Czechoslovakian Festival: Overture, "My Home" (Dvorák); Talk on Czechoslovakian Music; Violin Solos; Selection from "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana); Polka from "The Two Widows" (Smetana); Aria from "Rousalka" (Dvorák); Slavonic Dances (Dvorák).

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kw.).—6.30: "The Rhinegold," Opera (Wagner), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House. **9.0:** Concert by Tzigane Orchestra.

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 15 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—12 (noon): Orchestral Concert. **6.30:** "Die Fledermaus," Operetta (Strauss), followed by News, Concert, and Dance Music.

MADRID (424 metres, 3 kw.).—2.0: Overture, "Boccacio" (Suppé); Selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni); Recitations; Valse Brillante (Chopin); Selection from "The Tale of the Tsar Saltan" (Rimsky-Korsakoff). **7.0:** Dance Music.

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—6.30: Dance Melodies, Past and Present. **8.0:** Musical and Literary Cabaret.

PARIS (Radio Paris) (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—3.0: Concert from the Salle Gaveau. **7.30:** Radio-Paris Circus. **8.0:** Concert.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—4.30: Vocal and Instrumental Concert: Overture, Carnival in Rome (Strauss); Figurine di Carnevale (Mangiagalli); Humorous Duets, "La Boutique fantasque"—Ballet (Respighi-Rossini); Dance Music. **8.0:** "Cavalleria Rusticana"—Opera (Mascagni).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,345 metres, 30 kw.).—3.0: Danish Songs. **6.15:** "As You Like It" (Shakespeare), music by Wilhelm Stenhammar. **8.40:** Orchestral Concert.

TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.).—6.0: Orchestral Concert. **8.15:** Transmission of Pictures. **9.0:** Orchestral Concert.

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—3.30: Quintet Concert of Light Music. **7.30:** "Pierrot Nero," Operetta (Hajos). Dance Music after programme.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—10 a.m.: Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai); Entr'acte and Carnival Music from "Notre Dame" (Schmidt); Symphonic Poem, "Till Eulenspiegel" (R. Strauss); Overture, "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana); Entr'acte from "The Cricket on the Heart" (Goldmark); Selections (Joh. Strauss). **6.55:** Carnival Revue, followed by Orchestral Dance Music.

Continued from next column.

Q, J, 10, x, x; Clubs, A, 10, 9, x, bid "One Diamond"; A, "No Bid"; Y, holding Spades, A, 10, 9, x, x, x; Hearts, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, Q, x, x, x, bid "One Spade"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "One No-trump"; A, "Two Hearts"; Y, "Two Spades"; B "No Bid"; Z, "Three No-trumps." Answer.—Y, having bid "One Spade" on his weak hand, should have remained silent after. He had a golden chance to pass the bid of "Two Hearts," but elected to mislead his partner by again bidding his hand, which was fully bid on the first round.

C. B. asks for a criticism of the following Contract bidding: Score, love all: Z (dealer), holding Spades, A, Q, J, x; Hearts, x, x; Diamonds, A, Q, 10, x, x; Clubs, x, x, bid "One Diamond"; A, "No Bid"; Y, holding Spades, x, x; Hearts, A, J, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x, x, x, bid "One Heart"; B, "One Spade"; Z, "Two Spades"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "Three Diamonds"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Five Diamonds"; A, "Double," and all pass. Answer.—On Z's two-suit hand the major suit should be bid first, as it is less safe to bid a four-card suit on the second round. Y's bid of "One Heart" is not justified, and, like Z's bid of "Two Spades" over "One Spade," confused the situation and resulted in the hands being hopelessly over-called.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

THE MINIMUM STRENGTH FOR BIDS.

The reasons why it is essential for players to have accurate views on valuation were discussed last week. It will be interesting now to consider a few examples showing the practical advantage of applying views on valuation to bidding. In each case the minimum Quick Trick requirement for a bid is discussed.

First of all, there is the opening bid by the dealer or the second hand. The minimum requirement for this is two Quick Tricks. It would be foolish to open bidding on a hand which is under the average, and if the average is over eight Quick Tricks, then one should not open bidding on two Quick Tricks only. I showed last week how the figure of eight and a-half Quick Tricks given by Wilbur Whitehead as the average cannot be right, and I hazarded an opinion that the figure of seven and a-half must be more nearly a correct average. Readers can safely accept this latter figure as a sufficiently approximate "yardstick" for measuring the bidding strength of their hands.

A bid on a minimum of two Quick Tricks is justified because the hand possesses a fraction—the merest fraction—over a quarter of the average strength of seven and a-half Quick Tricks. We must remember, too, that every excess over the average leaves less to go round the other three hands. While a bid on two Quick Tricks is justified—and this is the only reply to any reader who raises the query—still there are many hands with two bare Quick Tricks on which I should not personally open the bidding. I should bid "One Club" on Spades, 10, x, x; Hearts, A, x, x; Diamonds, J, 10, x; Clubs, A, 10, x, x, but not on Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, A, x, x, x. The bid is justified in both cases; but in the latter case the hand is so utterly devoid of medium honours that the suits with opponents are (with the help of some of these honours) more solid and dangerous, and, consequently, I should prefer to pass. There is a tendency to raise the minimum opening bid to two and a-half Quick Tricks as a result of the influence of Contract; thus, by adding a Queen of Diamonds to the first hand above in place of a small Diamond, there would be no doubt in the mind of the safest player about making an opening bid.

THE MINIMUM SUIT BID.

An opening bid is also justified where the two Quick Tricks are in a long suit; thus, holding A, K, x, x, x in Diamonds and nothing else of value justifies a bid of "One Diamond"; but this bid is not, in my opinion, justified on A, Q, J, x, x in Diamonds and nothing else of value, although the A, Q, J combination is taken as equal to two Quick Tricks.

There are two important considerations with these original bids: (1) They must mean two sure tricks to the partner when play is in his suit; (2) they must mean two sure tricks against the opponents when play is in their suit. The element of doubt in the case of the finesse required with an A, Q, J suit reduces the value of this suit, in my opinion, to below the minimum necessary for an opening bid. In the case of Contract the minimum requirement for an opening bid should be two and a-half Quick Tricks.

MINIMUM DEFENSIVE BIDS.

Passing from typical minimum opening bids to the case of minimum bids intended for purely defensive purposes, let us assume that Z has bid "One Club," and it is a question what A should say, holding Spades, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, Q, 10, x, x; Clubs, J, x, x. A has the chance of showing his suit by a bid of "One" only, and although his hand holds only one and a-half Quick Tricks, yet, as it is two to one against Y holding the King of Diamonds, the bid of "One Diamond" will probably stop a "No-trump" bid by Y and be of important value in defence. The bid of "One Diamond" should therefore be made. If Y were sure of the first lead against a "No-trump" declaration, he would, of course, not bid, but after a minor suit bid which is going to be taken out into a more dangerous declaration, some risk must be taken in bidding on a very bare minimum. Y will most likely overbid the "One Diamond" bid, and B should now understand that it is useless to continue the fight against two opponents who are bidding.

Players often do not make sufficient allowance for the fact that an overbid may not be as strong as an original bid, and also for the fact that both opponents are bidding; with one of these players as a partner it will be better to keep quiet, but normally a defensive bid of this type is disconcerting to opponents. This bidding situation also applies to Contract where the value of this type of defensive bid is now fully realised. After an initial bid showing great strength, the next player (more especially when not vulnerable) interposes a small bid on a long suit in a hand only slightly stronger than the hand above. A game bid by the original caller's side is often prevented by the effect of an adverse defensive bid.

THE CLUB CONVENTION.

The third simple instance of a standardised minimum requirement for a particular bid is an example from Contract—the bid of "One Club." This example differs from the previous ones in that the bid has a definitely forward character. The bid of "One (conventional) Club" is a minimum signal of game possibilities. A favourable response from the partner usually confirms the prospect of game. The bid is made on three (Vanderbilt) Quick Tricks and the favourable response on two—i.e., a total of five. As there are only six and a-half to seven (Vanderbilt) Quick Tricks on an average in a deal, the side possessing five Quick Tricks out of (say) seven can reckon them at double value, and should usually get game.

And herein lies the great advantage in the use of the Club Convention. It is a minimum bid which, coupled with favourable support from the partner, signals game expectancy, and, following which, bidding information which will lead to a game (or Slam) contract can be exchanged with assurance between partners.

These three examples will serve to illustrate the value of having a few fixed Quick-Trick standards in bidding, and of being able to compare these standards with the average distribution of Quick Tricks.

A REMARKABLE HAND.

From Fowey, Cornwall, comes the news that at a whist drive in the Armoury there one player held all the thirteen trumps.

The odds against this happening are best realised by stating that this would only happen once among eight million players during their whole card-playing lifetime.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STANLEY.—The declarer may consult with his partner as to how he shall take the revoke penalty. A Slam bonus cannot be scored on tricks taken for a revoke penalty.

B. H. held the following hand in Contract and inquires how I should bid it: Hearts, x; Diamonds, A, K, Q, J, 9, x, x, x; Clubs, A, K, 10, x. Answer.—"Five Diamonds."

S. E. M. A.—Holding Spades, A, Q, 9, x, x, x, x; Hearts, A, K, x; Diamonds, x; Clubs, J, x, I consider you were justified in taking out your partner's bid of "Three Diamonds" into "Three Spades."

A. L.—Holding Spades, A, K; Hearts, A, K, and nine small cards nearly equally divided between the other suits, the dealer should bid "One No-trump." The great strength in Quick Tricks justifies this bid with two unguarded suits.

G. D. A.—After the bidding, Z, "One No-trump"; A, "Two No-trumps," and all pass, A becomes the declarer and plays the hand. After the bidding, Z, "One No-trump"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "Two No-trumps," and all pass, Z is the declarer and plays the hand.

SILVER.—The term "convention" can be applied to a good deal of the procedure in bidding and play, e.g., the informatory double, the high and low discard, etc. Generally when a partner inquires if the "ordinary conventions" are being played, he wants to know if anyone has special views about treating a particular double as informatory or business.

H. W. W. asks for a criticism of Z's bidding at a love score in this case: Z (dealer), holding Spades, Q, 10, x; Hearts, A, K, J, x; Diamonds, Q, 10, x; Clubs, A, x, x, bid "One No-trump"; A said "Double"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Two Diamonds: Z, "Two Hearts"; A, "Double," and all pass. Answer.—Z's bidding is, in my opinion, justified on his strong hand.

K. H. B. (Sidmouth) inquires if the following bidding is in order: After preliminary bidding, B said "Four Hearts", Z, "Four Spades"; A, "Double"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Five Diamonds." A, after B said "Not enough," decided that the hand be played in "Four Spades" (doubled, of course). Z and Y objected. Answer.—See Law 35 (1c). A's decision is in order.

ROSS.—The penalty prescribed in the Laws of Bridge is not intended to fully cover such extreme cases of revoke; so although you suffered the loss of five tricks, and another correspondent who wrote by the same post the loss of seven tricks, you can only recover two tricks. It seems unfair to have to bear the loss of game and rubber in both these cases where an opponent failed to follow to the last trump and kept a trump to establish as winners a few otherwise useless cards.

WELLESLEY asks for an opinion on the following Contract bidding: Score, game all, love all. Z (dealer), holding Hearts, A, Q, 9, x; Diamonds.

Continued at foot of preceding column.

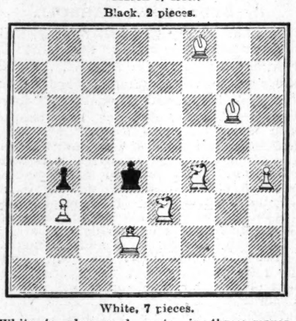
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,281: 1. R—R4, any move; 2. Kt x Q, or Q—K3, or B—K12 mate, accordingly. If 1. . . Q x B; 2. Kt—Q5.

PROBLEM No. 2,282.—By HENRY A. READ (dedicated to Mr. Alain C. White in recognition of his 50th birthday —March 3, 1930).

Black, 2 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mr. Alain C. White, to whom this artistic and rather difficult problem is dedicated, is himself a clever composer, and one of the best judges of Chess problems living. Mr. White has spent much of his leisure, and no small portion, of his income, in the pursuit of his favourite hobby, and he has (as Mr. Read observes) "performed many generous services for British problemists." He is, however, best known throughout the Chess world for his "Christmas Series," i.e., the presentation every Christmastide for many years past of handsome volumes of selected problem masterpieces to friends and to Chess Editors in Europe and America.

Mr. White was born of American parents at Cannes, France, on March 3, 1880, but his home is in Litchfield, Connecticut, U.S.A. Problem lovers, we feel sure, wish him "happy returns."

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,280 are acknowledged from Abdahab, A. E. T., R. E. Aspin, D. P. Bertlin, Gerard ("A most intricate and beautiful conception"), H. H. Greenway, Horace H. King, H. W. Meadows, M. Nierenstein, J. W. Pearson, W. R. Rayer, E. C. de Segundo, and Tramp.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,281 have been received from Clephane, Heureka, I. M. Brown, H. C. Robson, Dr. Edridge-Green, E. A. Lassen, H. St. John-Brooks, M. Nierenstein, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, P. Martin ("Very pretty"), J. E. Vaughan ("Beautiful mates"), F. Hurst ("A very pleasing problem"), R. W. Seaton ("Four quite different and choice mates"), J. I. Binks ("Very good"), F. E. Spencer, C. White, F. J. Brydon, Sapere Aude, E. A. Chamberlain, B. C. Dickinson, F. Bourne, R. H. Thompson, F. H. Summers, J. F. Powell, Gerard, Ballygiblin, M. E. M. Jago, A. E. H., F. E. Peake, Tramp (whose query is answered. Yes), J. Hardman Brown, H. W. Meadows, A. Wingate, S. W. Garrod, D. T. James, S. A. Baldock, A. M. Pass, H. H. Greenway, J. W. Pearson ("A delightful conception"), E. A. Shalkley, S. D. Gibson, V. H. Sladen, F. G. Harnden, Vane ("Good setting"), J. P. Orr, Abdahab, W. R. Rayer, A. Ward, J. R. Wilson, H. T. Asche, Rev. W. Scott, A. F. Scott, Horace H. King, J. H. Robins, Ethel Jessie Cook, J. Silbersweig, G. M. Sainsbury, L. H. Hossell, Dr. G. W. Cheater, F. Aspin, F. P. Younghusband, R. H. Kettle, Edgley, E. C. de Segundo, G. E. Russell, and T. C. Jones.

LIVE BRILLIANT CHESS FROM ITALY.

The following live game, and brilliant finish, was played in the recent Tournament at San Remo between M. E. D. Bogoljuboff and the Italian master, Signor M. Monticelli:—

White. Bogoljuboff.	Black. Monticelli.	White. Bogoljuboff.	Black. Monticelli.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	21 Kt—P4	R—B3
2 P—QB4	P—K3	22 R—B2	P—B4!
3 Kt—QB3	B—K15	23 P—Q6	R x P
4 Kt—B3 (a)	P—QKt3	24 Kt x R (ch)	Q x Kt
5 B—Kt5 (b)	B x Kt (ch)	25 B—B4	R—B sq
6 P x B	B—Kt2	26 P x P	R x P
7 P—K3	P—Q3	27 R—Q2 (g)	Q—K2
8 B—Q3	QKt—Q2	28 Q—K13	R—B sq
9 Castles (c)	Q—K2	29 B—Q3	P—K5
10 Kt—Q2 (d)	P—KR3	30 B x KP	B x B
11 B—R4	P—KKt4	31 P x B	Q x P
12 B—Kt3	Castles, QR	32 Q—B2	Q—B3
13 P—QR4	P—QR4	33 P—B4	P—Kt5
14 R—Kt sq	QR—Kt sq	34 B x P (h)	P x P
15 P—B3	P—R4	35 P—K13	Kt—K4!
16 P—K4	P—R5	36 R—Kt3 (f)	Kt—K7 (ch)! (j)
17 B—K sq (e)	P—K4	37 R x Kt	R—B8 (ch)!!
18 P—R3	Kt—R4	38 K x R	Q—R8 (ch)
19 P—B5 (f)	QP x P	39 K—B2	Kt—Kt5 mate
20 P—Q5	Kt—B5		

(a) Inferior to 4. Q—B2, or Q—Kt3.

(b) Nor is this very good in the present position. Better seems 5. B—Q2, and if 5 . . . B x Kt; 6. B x B, Kt—K5; 7. R—Bsq.

(c) Too soon, in view of the fact that Black is free to Castle QR. The right play was, 9. P—K4, P—KR3; 10. B x Kt. Kt x B; 11. Q—K. 2. Or, 9 . . . P—K4; 10. Q—K2!

(d) If, however, 10. P x K4, then, P—KR3; 11. B x Kt, P x B (!); with the open Kt file, for an eventual attack on the King, with doubled Rooks.

(e) If 17. B—B2, P—Kt5!

(f) Getting desperate: White has a wretched position, for which he has only himself to blame.

(g) There was no choice. An exchange of Queens meant having to play a probable losing end-game, despite the fact that White had the "exchange." The Black Pawns would soon have proved too strong.

(h) Scarcely better was 34. P x P, P—R6!

(i) P x Kt would have prolonged the game a few moves, but evidently White overlooked the brilliant mating combination which his opponent had in mind.

(j) The key-move to the final problem—brilliant, elegant, and a fine example of Italian art in Chess.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,310.

(The Last of the Quarter.)

This conquers that; yet once, we are advised,
That took from this possession highly prized.

1. We see some English hills arise,
   Of no great size.
2. Would make a storm if severed male
   Formed head and tail.
3. A state arising since the War,
   But not before.
4. Although all these the hunter uses,
   French bear he loses.
5. Word meaning old enough to be
   Wed here we see. W. J. B.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,309, AND ANSWER.

The loveliest clippers were made for my first;
The summit attained is my second reversed.

1. It often is cruel to quadrupeds small,
   It trundles along behind quadrupeds tall.
2. Dear vanishing lady, you bore me, you do;
   You say only those things that I said to you.
3. It is very absurd, they don't hear a word:
   Accountants count figures and call it a third.

D. B.

1. T R A P.
2. E C H O.
3. A U D I T.

Acrostic No. 1,308 (*Boatrace Practice*).—Answers were received from 141 solvers: three of them were quite correct, twelve missed one light, and the others failed in more than one.

For the third light of No. 1,308, "Ada" must be accepted: Zadracarta, ancient capital of Hyrcania; Zadar, Dalmatian port, the same as Zara.

SCOUL.—Half of "Aachen" does not provide the port.

WARNED.—With "Redcoat,' the first five words of the couplet are meaningless.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

With No. 1,310, printed above, the winter quarter comes to an end. A new series of acrostics will start next week, and will run for thirteen weeks. Prizes to the value of £10 will be awarded to the most successful solvers. The rules will be published in full, and competitors are requested to read them carefully, for every quarter a few solvers penalise themselves by infringing them.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for: fr., from: a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

AKI MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Sydney, 1.
AURANIA (Cunard) London f. Halifax p. Lizard, 1.
BARRABOOL (P. and O.) f. London l. Brisbane, 1.
BEAVERBURN (Canadian Pacific) fr. St. John (N.B.) d. Mersey, 2.
CHAKRATA (B.I.) Bombay f. Kobe l. Singapore, 1.
FRANKEN (N.D.L.) Dairen f. Port Said a. Shanghai, 1.
INVENTOR (Harrison) Calcutta f. Manchester p. Gibraltar, 1.
KHANDALLA (B.I.) fr. Port Natal a. Bombay, 1.
LOCHGOIL (R.M.S.P.) fr. Vancouver a. Southampton, 1.
MACEDONIA (P. and O.) f. London l. Hongkong, 1.
MALWA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Colombo, 1.
MATIANA (B.I.) London f. Beira l. Suez, 1.
MELITA (Canadian Pacific) fr. St. John (N.B.) a. Southampton, 1.
MONGOLIA (P. and O.) fr. London a. Adelaide, 1.
PEGU (Henderson) Rangoon f. Clyde p. Gibraltar, 1.
PORT DARWIN (C. and D.) Dunedin f. London p. Dover, 1.
RAWALPINDI (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Hongkong, 1.
TALAMBA (B.I.) fr. Calcutta a. Amoy, 1.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

AUTOMEDON Liverpool f. Yokohama a. Belawandeli, 1.
MAGDAPUR Clyde f. Calcutta p. Perim, 1.
MATHURA Calcutta f. Liverpool p. Perim, 1.
SARPEDON f. Hongkong l. Singapore, 1.

OXFORD & HARVARD BOAT RACE.

THE RIVAL CREWS.

"PERFECT ROWING."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Griffith has given a good account of the race itself, but is in error as to the composition of the Oxford crew. They were Willan (bow), Yarborough (2), Tinné (3), and Darbishire (stroke). Nor should the coxswain be forgotten, for he was Tottenham, famous as the man who steered five Oxford crews to victory against Cambridge.

I am one of the "old men" (not yet creeping!) who saw the race. I was on the Surrey side, nearly opposite the Duke's meadow. The Oxford four were then leading by three or four lengths, and rowing easily with that long and rhythmical stroke which had elicited from Dr. Warre the exclamation, "Now I have seen perfect rowing," during their practice. The Harvard four were rowing gallantly, but were short and scratchy, and, as they passed, their coxswain was sprinkling them with water to refresh them! They were done to a turn.

The race was rowed in late summer, and friends from Scotland had sent a consignment of grouse to the Oxford crew. Some were sent over to the Harvard men as an act of courtesy, but it was said at the time that they were afraid to eat them for fear of being doped. I do not know if this is a fact. At all events, America has long since learnt the true spirit of inter-University contests.

Bath. O.U.B.C. (1871).

Sir,—This race was rowed on August 27, 1869. Dalrishire was stroke, not Yarborough. The Oxford crew rowed in the following order: F. Willan, Exeter (bow); A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln; J. E. Tinné, University; S. D. Darbishire, Balliol (stroke). The Harvard crew were: J. S. Fay, Boston (bow); F. O. Lyman, Hilo, Sandwich Islands; W. H. Simmonds, Concord; A. P. Loring, Boston (stroke). The coxswains were: F. H. Hall (Corpus) for Oxford and A. Burnham (Chicago) for Harvard.

Gore Road, S.W. W. A. B.

Sir,—In his letter on the above in last week's issue of your paper, the Rev. Gethin W. Griffith has—by a slip of the pen, I suppose—given the wrong date. The race could not have taken place in 1860, as both Willan and Tinné were at Eton with me some years after that—Tinné and I in the same division.

According to the school lists, Willan was in the Eton VIII. in 1863-64, Tinné in 1865-66, and in the Oxford VIII. 1867-69.

Arthur's, S.W. C. E. BARNETT.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Griffith's letter, I happen to have an original letter, written during the training, by F. H. Hall, the Oxford cox, to his friend, the stroke of the Corpus eight, of which Hall was cox. In those days light fours still carried a cox.

I am beginning to think that my steering is rather a mistake, the more so as training is getting rather stale. Six weeks is a very long time to train. We have been spending the last ten days or so at the Willans, who have a nice house on the Thames at Pangbourne. There was a tremendous crowd on the towing-path when we went out yesterday—indeed, we were quite mobbed. The boat is not going very well now. I suppose the men have got out of form from rowing for so long. Yarborough and Darbishire have been rowing continuously since October last.

The Americans are neither very good nor very bad. They will be harder to beat than most people think. We have got Willan's steamer down here; yesterday I steered it up the course, and we followed the Harvard four down, so we had good opportunity for criticism.

Carshalton. H. V. PEIRS.

[Letters also received from Col. H. Hodgkinson (Hurlingham Court), T. Christie (Torquay), H. E. Ward (Fitzgeorge Avenue, W.), W. B. de Winton (Wimbledon), and A. E. S. (Bath).]

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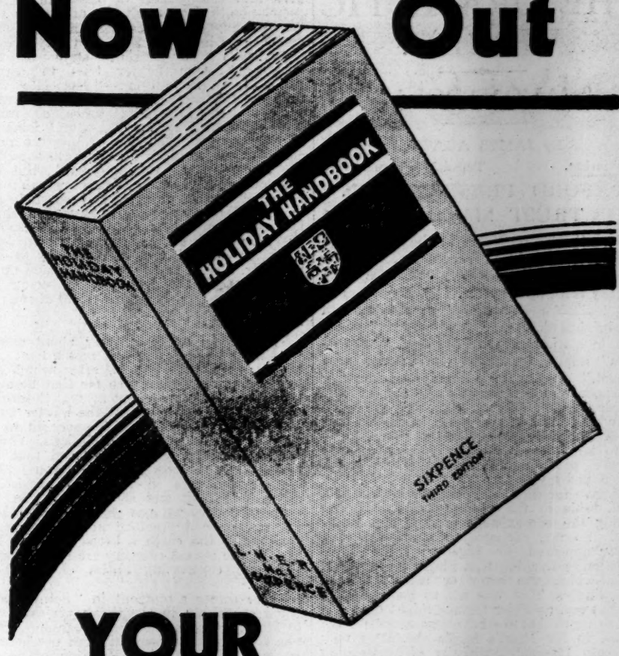

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

"SAVONAROLA."

By JAMES AGATE.

Haymarket. Tuesday, February 25.

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST MATINEE.

The *pièce de résistance* at the Haymarket matinée for resisting encroachments upon the beauty of Oxford was "Savonarola," the tragedy attributed by Mr. Max Beerbohm to one Ladbroke Brown. "In the warmth and brightness of a crowded theatre," wrote Max in his postscript to the play, "'Savonarola' might, for aught one knows, seem perfect." Perhaps the theatre on Tuesday afternoon was insufficiently crowded for even seeming-perfect success, since the piece, on the whole, fell flat. Or can it have been that the production was too direct an invitation to us to laugh at poor Brown? The manner of the production was this: The stage, walled in by velvet curtains, was completely bare save for Sir Nigel Playfair sitting at a small table in the prompt-corner and describing the non-existent settings and furniture. So far, perhaps, so good. As each player appeared Sir Nigel read the stage-directions governing that player's behaviour, after which the actor or actress mimed accordingly. This was not so good, for we did but see, as Peter Quince might have put it, the noise that we have just heard. Then again, in Sir Nigel's hands the piece took the easy Hammersmith way of burlesquing what was already a burlesque. It may be that the only alternative to this method of production was no production at all. But it was certainly fatal.

The whole point about Brown's ridiculous mouse was the mountainous spectacle he postulated for it. The reader will see what I mean if he takes the trouble to peruse the following stage-direction:—

> Re-enter Guelfs and Ghibellines fighting. Savonarola and Lucrezia Borgia are arrested by Papal officers. Enter Michael Angelo. Andrea del Sarto appears for a moment at a window. Pippa passes. Brothers of the Misericordia go by, singing a Requiem for Francesca da Rimini. Enter Boccaccio, Benvenuto Cellini, and many others, making remarks highly characteristic of themselves, but scarcely audible through the terrific thunderstorm which now bursts over Florence and is at its loudest and darkest crisis as the Curtain falls.

Reading this, does not the mind conjure up the stage of His Majesty's Theatre with Tree at the prow and Tadema at the helm, and millions of stage-carpenters preparing to remove the scene which they have so laboriously set up? Does not the reader visualise a crowd of supers, each more Venetianly brocaded than the other, through which Michael Angelo must use his strong elbows to force a way and Pippa have maximum difficulty in passing? But the fun departs when the army of Guelfs and Ghibellines is reduced to one Guelf and one Ghibelline making play with the toy swords of children. In reading, that which amuses us is the terrific preparation for nothing at all, since the curtain comes down before the characters can get out a word, thus saving Brown's genius further expense. The Haymarket performance was the exact reverse of this, for there was no preparation, and the curtain descended upon Sir Nigel saying a good deal. Then take that other stage-direction: "Enter Pope Julius II., with Papal army." His Holiness has one line, and I suggest that the fun to the reader consists in the vision of the entire Papal army conjured up to take delivery of that single line. Remove that army, and the fun evaporates. What all this amounts to is, of course, that the skit is not produceable, and that Sir Nigel made a very good job of the impossible.

Mock Shakespeare.

There were, however, compensations, chief among which was the detection of the Shakespearean ring in Brown's verse. "How many crows may nest in a grocer's jerkin?" asks Lucrezia, questioning her Fool. Savonarola's—

> Thus do we see that men make great mistakes
> But may amend them when the conscience wakes—

is from the vade-mecum of any of Shakespeare's ruminators. There is no need to identify Cosimo de Medici's "Mark how absolute the knave is!" Savonarola's speech beginning—

> Alas, how long ago this morning seems
> This evening! A thousand thousand reons
> Are scarce the measure of the gulf betwixt
> My then and now—

is pure Richard in captivity, just as the mad and imprisoned Lucrezia's—

> How comes it? I am Empress Dowager
> Of China—yet was never crown'd. This must
> Be seen to—

said as she gathers straw, weaves a crown, and dons it, is pure Ophelia. Best of all is the Pope doing the usual and handsome clearing-up after the catastrophe:—

> Our present business
> Is general woe. No nobler corse hath ever
> Impress'd the ground. O, let the trumpets speak it!
> This was the noblest of the Florentines.
> His character was flawless, and the world
> Held not his parallel. O, bear him hence
> With all such honours as our State can offer.
> He shall interred be with noise of cannon,
> As doth befit so militant a nature.
> Prepare these obsequies.

A Papal officer discovering that the body is not Savonarola's, but someone else's, the Pope continues as before, for he is in the burying mood:—

> Interrèd shall he be with signal pomp.
> No honour is too great that we can pay him.
> He leaves the world a vacuum.

In the missing fifth act, which Mr. Beerbohm has considerately supplied, he continues spouting, winding up with the couplet:—

> In deference to this our double sorrow,
> Sun shall not shine to-day, nor shine to-morrow—

than which nothing can be more in Shakespeare's mortuary vein, the vein of Cæsar disposing of the remains of Antony and Cleopatra and saying: "Dolabella, see High order in this great solemnity."

The skit was played with full appreciation of its skittishness by a distinguished company of professional actors, among whom it would be invidious on this occasion to make distinctions, with a leavening of amateurs. Among the latter I shall permit myself to single out Mr. A. P. Herbert, who sustained the arduous part of Dante with a grim and faithful persistence, speaking his lines, or line and a-half, "with good accent and good discretion," as Polonius said of another amateur. Then we had a bit of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's novel, "Poor Relations," transferred to the stage, in which Mr. Reginald Smith gave a touching impersonation of the ordinary man, and Miss Clare Greet, as a coming-on landlady, kittened it adorably. Mr. John Hastings Turner weighed in with a one-act play called "Plus Ca Change." This playlet endeavoured, but I think failed, to prove that the modern young woman and her great-grandmother have been sisters under their crinolines and short skirts, and Miss Edith Evans proved up to the hilt that half a chance is an excessive allowance for an actress of her quality.

Old Vic. Monday, February 24.

"ANDROCLES AND THE LION."

It is not the business of a debater to make points for the other side, and Mr. Shaw is a first-class debater. But it is arguable that much of his prowess in controversy is the prowess of the shadow-boxer. It is also arguable that people who howl with rage at Mr. Shaw's opinions would do better to stop howling, collect their thoughts, and devise some articulate answer. In the preface to this brilliant and not altogether unmischievous play Mr. Shaw says:—"One person in every five dies in a workhouse, a public hospital, or a madhouse, and in cities like London the proportion is very nearly one in two." But is there not something to be said for the civilisation which has provided these asylums? Mr. Shaw maintains that "in England nine-tenths of the wealth goes into the pockets of one-tenth of the population." Might not the answer to this be that any other arrangement could only result in what Mr. Sean O'Casey's Paycock calls "a terrible state o' the chassis"? Our fighter tries to corner us with a proposition:—"The late Mr. Barney Barnato received as his lawful income three thousand times as much money as an English agricultural labourer of good general character. Name the principal virtues in which Mr. Barnato exceeded the labourer three thousandfold." But the way out of this corner is easy enough: the principal virtues in which Mr. Barnato exceeded the unimaginative, lethargic, and shiftless agricultural labourer were imagination, energy, and an uncommon power of making shift. In other words, the best way to deal with Mr. Shaw's arguments is to stand up to them, just as the best way of seeing his plays is to sit down and revel in them.

A Lion Story.

There is an excellent story about a man who went lion-hunting and met a lion. He missed with both barrels, after which the lion sprang, but sprang so far that he overleaped the hunter who got away. Returning next day to the same spot the hunter again encountered the lion, which appeared to be engaged in some curious evolutions. Creeping nearer, the hunter perceived that the animal was practising *short* jumps. Mr. Shaw's activities in this play consist of alternating long and short jumps. In the former category we may class all that reaching out after a practical philosophy which shall make the earth a better place to live in. In the second category are the thousand and one captivating antics of the born *farceur*.

There comes a moment in "Saint Joan" when everybody in the theatre is expecting to see the coronation of the Dauphin. Mr. Shaw turns away from this, but not because he is unaware of the attraction of processions, vestments, the pealing organ, and the whole magnificent caboodle of stage-effectiveness which at the old Lyceum gave Irving a sufficiency of breathing spaces. Mr. Shaw foregoes the crowning of the Dauphin because he has something better to give us. He avoids the physical agony of Joan, not because thousands would not rush to see a popular actress burned alive, but because he has more intellectual fish to fry. In "Androcles" this master craftsman combines both methods. First, he treats us to the tear-compelling spectacle of a horde of martyrs about to do a far, far better thing than they have ever done in the whole of their unwashed lives, after which he turns off the emotional current and switches on to some cerebrations concerning the meaning of life on this planet, thus satisfying those noble and ignoble moieties which put together make a man, and, moreover, a man who is a member of a theatre-audience.

Good Grouping.

In one of the earlier passages of pure talk Mr. Shaw, or his producer, arranges for one of the most satisfying stage compositions which have ever filled the eye. On the left of the stage are huddled the lower martyrs, while on the steps above them Lavinia, in the loveliest of peplums, is confabbing with a Captain of the Prætorian Guard, who looks handsome and well enough dressed to have stepped out of a picture by the late Edwin Long. The centre of the stage is held by the empty arch giving on to the arena, while down by the right is the solitary figure of Roman Bumbledom. The grouping here is particularly lovely, and while we look at it we listen to Mr. Shaw practising the most difficult of his long jumps. Five minutes later the long jumps are exchanged for short, we behold Imperial Cæsar running round the stage pursued by the Lion, and five minutes after that the Lion and Androcles are seen waltzing to the tune of "The Blue Danube." Think what you like of Mr. Shaw's philosophy in this play, his fooling is delicious.

The piece is capitally done at the Old Vic. The part of Androcles suits Mr. Brember Wills perfectly, and Mr. Donald Wolfit gives a very good account of that too-muscular Christian, Ferrovius. Mr. John Gielgud gets some quiet fun out of the unmuscular Emperor, a rôle which screams aloud for Mr. Ernest Thesiger, who will, we hope, some day be vouchsafed to us in it. Most of the performances of this entertaining actor have been obvious prologues to the imperial theme. Miss Martita Hunt moves, talks, and, above all, thinks with exquisite grace and distinction. Mr. John Wyse as the Captain bears himself nobly; and some actor whom I cannot identify gives an excellent and Dan Leno-like impersonation of the arena call-boy. As for Mr. Richard Riddle, who plays the Lion, one would say that Bully Bottom could not have roared or moused better.

The Three Arts Club. Sunday, February 23.

"STEPHANIE."

A Comedy. By Mabel Ellams Hope.

Suspicious circumstances concerning a woman's past, later proved to be blameless, are a hackneyed enough theme, but Miss Mary Sheridan took full advantage of the opportunities given in this comedy, produced by Mr. Colin Clive at the theatre of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in Malet Street. Miss Sheridan played with vivacity the part of Stephanie, the woman of the world, who was to marry Stephen Colehurst, son of Lord Rockhaven. The wedding was due in a day or two, and if the church bells had not begun to ring, the tenantry were getting ready and talking about eight-day clocks. Then Stephen heard a suspicious tale about Stephanie's earlier life, and because she refused to explain—she was, of course, guarding the secret of another—he left her with no option but to return the ring. Next day Lord Rockhaven proposed and was accepted.

It was all very precipitate, and some of the complications could have been made more convincing. However, Mr. George Zucco (Osborne of "Journey's End"), Miss Katie Johnson, Mr. Philip Desborough, Miss Stephanie Rivers, and Mr. Terence de Marney all helped to make the evening entertaining.

M.

"NINE TILL SIX."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—"Nine till Six" has nothing to complain of in the warm welcome accorded it alike by Press and public, but its importance as a sociological contribution has possibly been a little under-stressed. Surely no play in modern times has presented so searching and fair-minded an analysis of women's place in the world of industry? It sets out to give a faithful picture of a fashionable dressmaking establishment; there is not a trace of propaganda about it. Here is life, humorously perceived, as it is lived to-day. You see a girl from a Council school side by side with the daughter of a lord, each equally keen on her first job as apprentice with its salary and prospect of adventure. But while the girls from the working-classes have some faint perception of loyalty to their employer, the Society girl has only a sense of good-natured camaraderie with her fellow-mannequins. She has no more consciousness of employers' and employees' common interests and obligations than has the acutely selfish head of the millinery department, admirably played by Miss Molly Lumley.

Miss Louise Hampton's unforgettable picture of the head, with her acutely modern daughter, played by Marjory Clark with all the outside hardness and hidden sympathy of to-day, show women's growing sense of responsibility. We see them over-burdened by financial strain, their private happiness and peace inexorably set on one side in the immense strain of their business venture. These, however, do have some perception of the inter-relationship of all concerned in the business.

As one watches this brilliant little play, one realises that this is the lesson that women have got to learn—emergence from the purely personal point of view.

Mr. James Agate prophesies a nine to six months' run for Aimée and Philip Stuart's play. There are those who say that this is a women's counterpart of "Journey's End"; its field of battle is the business world; its privations are the ruthless denials of ease and beauty; its sex problems, as incidental.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

Lyceum Club, W.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

RETURN OF REVUE.

To-night.—Arts: "Phedre."
Strand: "Petticoat Influence."
March 3.—Everyman: "I Pronounce Them."
"Q": "Bridle Way."
Coliseum: "The Wife Wins."
March 4.—Gate: "The Lion Tamer."
Cambridge: "The Bacchae."
Manchester: "Cochran's 1930 Revue."
March 5.—Garrick: "The Lady of the Camellias."
March 6.—Comedy: "Odd Numbers."
March 7.—Players': "Every Mother's Son."

The Cochran spring season is upon us, and with it revue takes on a new lease of life. Mr. Cochran's 1930 Revue opens at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on Tuesday; on March 27 it will be put on at the London Pavilion. A great deal of talent has gone to its making. Mr. Beverley Nichols has written most of the book and some of the music, while other composers are Lord Berners, Sauguet, and Messrs. Richard Rodgers, Ivor Novello, and Vivian Ellis. Dresses and costumes have been designed by Miss Doris Zinkeisen and Messrs. Oliver Messel, Rex Whistler, Christian, Berard, Kit Wood and Marc Henri. Mr. Louis Tussaud has made the wax figures for a Tussaud scene in which Lady Astor, Mr. Epstein, Miss Tallulah Bankhead, Mr. Edgar Wallace, and Mr. Shaw will be among the public characters represented on the stage. Mr. Jack Powell will play the drum (kettle, trap, snare, bass, and so on). Miss Ada May will sing a number in 6-8 time in a "Piccadilly Scene (1900)." There is a pantomime scene for Miss Maisie Gay on the lines of the "Bus Rush" scene in "This Year of Grace"; there is a burlesque by Mr. Nichols of the Sunday Night Drama; and Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies are very young. What more can we ask?

* * *

On Tuesday week, as already announced, another revue, "The Intimate Revue," will be presented at the Duchess Theatre, with a cast including Mr. Morris Harvey, Mr. George Vollaire, Miss Dorothy Seacombe, Miss Anne Ludmila, and Miss Florence McHugh. Mr. Harvey, for once, will not appear as a Frenchman, but will, however, be seen as a Chinaman, an English Admiral, an aged woman, and a very famous dramatist. Miss Seacombe will be seen in revue for the first time.

* * *

Mr. Neil Grant, a Fleet Street journalist, is the author of "Petticoat Government," which the Repertory Players will present to-night with a cast comprising Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Dorothy Black, Miss Millie Wolf, and Messrs. Frank Allenby, Robert Holmes, Eric Cowley, George Merritt, Aubrey Dexter, and Ronald Mackenzie.

* * *

Next Sunday evening will be the occasion of a dinner to be given at the Savoy to the box-office staffs of the London theatres. The dinner will be open to all playgoers, authors, actors, actresses, and everyone in the theatrical world, and nearly 200 of the box-office managers and their staffs have promised to be present. Sir Gerald du Maurier will propose the toast of the paying public; the speakers will include Mrs. Claude Beddington, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and Mr. W. H. Leverton, one of the oldest of the box-office attendants in London, who will also do a turn afterwards. Mr. Rowland Leigh has written a special sketch, "At the Box-Office," which will be performed by an all-star cast; artists who have promised their services are Miss Mary Newcomb, Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Miss Madeleine Carroll, and Messrs. Donald Calthrop, Raymond Massey, Colin Clive, and Hayden Coffin. It is hoped that donations to the dinner will form the nucleus of a Box-office Benevolent Fund. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Alec L. Rea, at the St. Martin's Theatre.

* * *

Mr. Ernest Thesiger is to play the English peer in Mr. Charles Spencer's translation of Alfred Savoir's play, "The Lion Tamer; or, English as She is Eaten," at the Gate on Tuesday. It is a curious coincidence that when Mr. Thesiger was playing in a Cochran revue at the London Pavilion with Spinelly the latter had recently been appearing in Paris in Savoir's piece (in the part of the lion-tamer's wife), and was anxious for him to play, on the other side of the Channel, the rôle for which he has now been cast. Miss Jeanne de Casalis now has Spinelly's part, and others in the cast are Messrs. Leonard Sachs, Arthur Goullet, and Elliot Seabrooke.

* * *

The next production at the Players' Theatre will be "Every Mother's Son," by John and Winifred Carter, which will be given next Friday. It is a war play, dealing with the woman's point of view, and is staged in a lower middle-class English home during and after the war; needless to say, it contains some strong peace propaganda. The management, who have great hopes of the piece and its chances of an early transfer, have collected a remarkable cast, including Miss Nancy Price, Miss Nadine March, Miss Margaret Yarde, Miss Cecily Byrne, Mr. Frank Pettingill, and Mr. Robert Harris. Mr. Terence O'Brien produces.

* * *

"Almost a Honeymoon," which was withdrawn from the Garrick last night to make way for the revival of "The Lady of the Camellias" next Wednesday, seems to have had bad luck. Its business has been increasing steadily, but its author, Mr. Walter Ellis, has not been able to find a theatre to which to transfer it, though he has not lost hope even yet, and the company has not been disbanded. The Garrick, in the meantime, will be the scene of a popular first night on Wednesday, when Miss Tallulah Bankhead will make her first appearance in a costume part, with Mr. Glen Byam Shaw as Armand, and Mr. C. V. France as his father.

* * *

Mr. Huntley Wright, Mr. Henry Kendall, Miss Viola Hunt, and Miss Rita Page are the principal members of the cast of "Odd Numbers," the farcical comedy which Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Austin Melford have produced for Mr. Archibald Nettlefold, who will present it at the Comedy next Thursday. The play, which has had a successful try-out in Cardiff during the past week, is by George Arthurs and Arthur Miller, the former being a doctor who started writing for the stage by providing sketches for George Graves, and who is the author of "A Night Out" and "The Gipsy Princess," while his collaborator formerly provided material for the inimitable Marie Lloyd.

* * *

During the last week in March Sir Alfred Butt, by arrangement with Florenz Ziegfeld, will present at Drury Lane Theatre "The Three Musketeers," a musical play adapted from the Dumas novel. The book is by William Anthony McGuire, the music by Rudolf Friml, and the lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse and Clifford Grey. Mr. Felix Edwards will produce. Mr. Dennis King, an English actor who played D'Artagnan in New York for forty-two weeks, has arrived in London for rehearsals. The company also includes Mr. Arthur Wontner (Richelieu), Miss Marie Ney (Milady), Mr. Gene Gerrard (Planchet), Miss Adrienne Brune (Constance), Miss Moya Nugent (Zoe), Mr Louis Hector (the Comte de Rochefort), Mr. Raymond Newell (Aramis), and Mr. Jack Livesey (Athos).

* * *

To mark the success of "Nine till Six," the play with an all-women cast, the Lyceum Club, with Viscountess Elibank in the chair, are giving a luncheon next Tuesday, when Miss Auriol Lee, the producer, Mrs. C. B. Cochran, who presents it, Mrs. Aimée Stuart, the author, and the whole of the Apollo company will be the guests of honour.

* * *

Miss Rose Quong, the Chinese actress, who, with Mr. Paul Swan, will give recitals of poetry, drama, and dance at the Rudolf Steiner Hall on March 10 and 14, was for some years a popular member of the Melbourne Repertory Company, and may be remembered for her performance in London in "The Circle of Chalk."

D. P.

FILM NOTES.

"STORM OVER ASIA."

A GREAT PICTURE.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

The Film Society gave last Sunday, in its thirty-seventh programme, the most interesting bill it has ever produced. The star feature was the notorious and banned Russian propaganda film issued originally as "Storm Over Asia," but styled for this occasion "The Heir to Jenghis Khan." Few silent films have interested me so much as this one. Its direction by Pudovkin is masterly throughout. Its technical excellence, its emotional effect, its power, and its beauty combine to make it one of the most notable films in the history of the screen. Pudovkin has acknowledged a certain debt to Mr. D. W. Griffith, but his style and method are individual and peculiarly his own. People who talk blandly about the death of the silent picture should be confronted with this extraordinary example of a filmic vitality that seems as eternal as fate itself.

As propaganda against England and in any tendency there might be to use Imperialism for commercial purposes, the picture has undoubtedly its dangerous and destructive aspect. It is not pleasant for an Englishman to see characters on the screen looking remarkably like English people and wearing English uniforms behaving in the rascally and unscrupulous way they are shown doing in this picture. But there it is, and we must endure it.

* * *

I am not inclined to disagree with the decision of the British Board of Film Censors as to the undesirability of allowing a picture of this character uncontrolled distribution. When we come to reflect on the value of the picture as a work of art and deal with it not as propaganda but as a form of æsthetic expression, we have, however, to admit its astonishing superiority over nearly all pictures of a less offensive character politically, but with not a tenth of its technical skill.

The film succeeds from this angle by virtue of the most brilliant editing. The director knows the power of suggestion and symbolism. He produces a series of moving photographs each of which is a perfect picture, and he evolves in the total result a force that, without exaggeration, resembles the eruption of a volcano. His selection of human types for his various characters displays the most admirable judgment. His sense of drama is unimpeachable; his appreciation of the pictorial equally successful. In short, I am bound to admit that few films have made such a mental impression upon me as this one. We have obviously a great deal to learn, and the silent film is very far from its decease.

The same afternoon we saw a cynical and clever attack upon the Censorship of films by Adrian Brunel, and a most amusing talking short exhibited by courtesy of Fox Films called "The Sex Life of the Polyp." In this Robert Benchley, the well-known dramatic critic, satirises the usual scientific lecturer.

* * *

I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing "A Cottage in Dartmoor" this week at the Shaftesbury Avenue Pavilion. I cherish very great hopes of young Anthony Asquith, the creator of this picture, and look to him to produce one of these days a film masterpiece that will rise above all my criticism. His outstanding intelligence in the direction of this particular film is evidenced in characteristic fashion. He has the true cinematic touch. The subject is not a pleasant one, but he enlivens it with so many happy, humorous touches, and flits from thought to thought with such agreeable vivacity, that what might in less competent hands have proved an insufferably gloomy topic becomes quite an acceptable entertainment. He knows just what to do with his actors and actresses. He has an eye for their physical peculiarities and does not hesitate to exploit them.

I would not check his eccentricity for the world, for, although at moments it has a tendency to startle us, the general result produces a personality in the film itself that makes its authorship unmistakable.

* * *

At the Regal Marilyn Miller is starring in "Sally." This is a First National Vitaphone, all-talking, singing, and dancing picture done in natural colours or rather colours that are alleged to be natural. This picture is based upon a well-known musical play of the same name, done originally, I believe, at the Winter Garden with Miss Dorothy Dickson.

To-morrow, the première of a new picture called "The Loves of Robert Burns," will be held at the Tivoli. Joseph Hislop will take the name part. At the Capitol the Fox Film Company present "Lone Star Ranger," with George O'Brien and Sue Carol. "Disraeli" and "Rookery Nook" are still in the bills at the Marble Arch and New Gallery, respectively. The Plaza is also continuing with "The Two Black Crows."

TRAVELLERS.

WHERE FIRST MEETS THIRD.

By A CORRESPONDENT.

An Englishman the other day remarked that his chief cause of complaint against his countrymen was their travelling manners. Speak to a man in an English train and he regards you with suspicion; how different it is in other countries! The Frenchman is only too glad to get someone to listen; I remember two Italians coming from Rome to Paris who by the end of the first day were drinking out of the same Chianti flask, and at every stop declared in concert (though there were four empty places) that the carriage was quite full, all taken, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight; and on a railway journey from Alexandria to Cairo I have, after half an hour, been offered a leg of chicken by a gentleman in a remarkably dirty fez. Some of the most amusing European travelling may be had in Greece, a country where the railway is still something of a novelty, and where there are apparently no rules about limiting livestock to the van. A kid is perhaps the largest animal that may conveniently be taken into a railway carriage, but only considerations of size prevent the peasant from putting a cow in the rack.

Greeks are charming travelling companions. You meet, of course, every variety, from the townsman to the peasant in frilly smock and long white stockings. At a remote station I once saw the stationmaster and his family all in bed on the platform. It was on the same journey that a peasant woman with a cherry face held my hand as we went through the tunnels, while her companions picked up the grasshoppers which blundered through the window (there was a plague of grasshoppers in the Peloponnese that year) and threw them out in handfuls.

* * * *

The traveller in Greece may on one of his early railway journeys be startled, when the train is going full speed ahead, by the apparition of a face at the window. He need not be alarmed; it is only the ticket-collector clambering along the footboard in the exercise of his duties. It is not unusual for a fellow-traveller to produce a musical instrument and play it like one possessed; and certainly you will not make any journey without informing some friendly peasant as to your age, nationality, occupation, and the number of your children. Possibly you may not welcome the intrusion of third-class ticket-holders into your first-class carriage (if you are travelling in style); but it has its compensations. Going once from Athens to Laurion we saw from the train a wedding procession, fiddles, mandolines, bride and bridegroom and all. Coming back that evening the greater part of the wedding guests swarmed into the train, regardless of first-classes and a protesting guard. The women, wearing their festival costume, heavy embroidered coats, scarves, and swinging plaits of hair, had for once cast off their look of resignation, and the men were full of good humour and wine. When they went, they seemed to take with them all the gaiety of sun and soil and the simple foolish pleasures of earth.

THEATRES.
Continued from page 14.

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH (Riverside 3012.) Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2.30. EVENINGS, 8.30. NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE, DANDY DICK. By ARTHUR PINERO. "A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."—Morning Post.

NEW. At 8.40. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. MARY NEWCOMB in A new Comedy, HEALTHY, WEALTHY & WISE. George Curzon, Helen Spencer, Athole Stewart.

PALACE. LAST WEEK. Gerrard 6834. Evgs., at 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present DEAR LOVE. A Musical Comedy. TOM BURKE. Claude Hulbert, Vera Pearce, Ena Grossmith, Robert Nainby, Kate Cutler, ANNIE CROFT. SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Reg. Palace Hotel. EVGS., at 8.15. Mats., WED., SAT., 2.30. A JULIAN WYLIE Production. "HERE COMES THE BRIDE." A Musical Farcical Comedy. CLIFFORD MOLLISON. EDMUND GWENN. JEAN COLIN. RICHARD DOLMAN. Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harger, and Naldi. Prices from 14s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. All seats bookable.

PLAYHOUSE. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 5162. DEVONSHIRE CREAM. By Eden Phillpotts. Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges. "A charming play of rural love. . . . Eden Phillpotts humour at its best. 'Devonshire Cream' is a play to see. It is clean, humorous, and—happy."—E. A. Baughan, Daily News. "Go and see this play. The acting of Horace Hodges as the old man is alone worth a visit."—Ewart Hodgson, Sunday Dispatch.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482. Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot. JOURNEY'S END. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633. A WARM CORNER. Nightly at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30. "IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—Star. HEATHER THATCHER, W. H. BERRY, CONNIE EDISS, AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Gerr. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30. THE APPLE CART. By BERNARD SHAW. EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. (Ger. 3903.) EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. MICHAEL AND MARY. By A. A. MILNE. EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer. Evg., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443/4. HONOURS EASY. NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH. Diana Wynyard, Morton Selten, Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. (Smoking.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present THE MIDDLE WATCH. By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) Nightly, at 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. "FRENCH LEAVE." "UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—The Observer.

WIMBLEDON. (5151.) At 7.45, Mat., Thurs., 2.30. FUNNY FACE. RENEE REEL and GUY FANE.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion. Evgs., 8.30 prompt. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30. "THE CALENDAR." By EDGAR WALLACE. OWEN NARES. CATHLEEN NESBITT. ALFRED DRAYTON. GORDON HARKER. GILLIAN LIND. NIGEL BRUCE.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, W.C.2. (Tem. Bar 7541.) Associate membership (theatre only), 10s. annum. Entrance fee, 10s. TO-DAY, at 3 and 8.30 p.m. (2 perfs. only), "PHEDRE," by Racine, in the original French, with Sybil Thorndike; Tues. next to Sunday, March 9, at 8.45. Mat., Fri. next, 2.45. NYOTA INYOKA, the famous Indian Dancer. Sunday, March 9, at 3 p.m., "DAS BLAUE VOM HIMMEL," by Hans Chlumberg, in the original German.

VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (T. Bar 3161). 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Dorothy Dix and Co., Barbette, Julian Rose, Gladdy Sewell, Billy Bennett, Mabel Constanduros, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford Circus. 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, JACK LEDAIR and Lady, GLYN GRAFTON, RAGLUS, and Full Programme. A really jolly show of magical variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. JACK HYLTON and his band, Chilton and Thomas, G. S. Melvin, Joe Marks and Co., Hanneford Family, Jimmy James, Olive Fox, Gillie Potter.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.) Twice Nightly, at 6.15 and 8.50. "THE LEAGUE OF NEIGHBOURS." Revue.

EXHIBITIONS.

ANTWERP EXHIBITION, 1930.

Visit the ANTWERP International Maritime, Colonial, Transport, and Flemish Art Exhibition, April to October. See the wonderful Agricultural and Horticultural section, covering every phase of these essential industrial sciences (land-clearing, dairy-farming, forestry, etc.). Literature from Dorland, 14, Regent Street, S.W.1, or from all travel bureau.

THE FORTY-SIXTH HUNTER SPRING SHOW. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON, N. JUDGING OF THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS. March 4th: THE KING'S PREMIUMS. March 5th: THE SUPER PREMIUMS AND CHAMPION STALLION PARADES OF THOROUGHBREDS AND ARMY HORSES. March 6th: BALANCE OF HUNTER CLASSES. March 4th and 5th: 9 to 6. 4s. March 6th: 9 to 5. 2s. 6d. JUMPING ON EACH AFTERNOON.

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ART GALLERIES.

Paintings by BEATRICE LANGDON. Closing March 14. ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond St., W.1.

"The Greatest Artist of Our Time."—Anatole France. BOURDELLE. Memorial Exhibition of Sculpture, Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, 10-6.

CHARLES CUNDALL. Paintings of England, France, and Sweden. GALLERIES of P. and D. COLNAGHI and CO., 144-146, New Bond Street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. JOHN SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH. 73, Grosvenor Street, W.1. 10—6. Sats., 10—1.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.—First Exhibition of a series showing the work of living artists, English and Continental, Feb. 8 to Mar. 14. Adm. free.—Heal's MANSARD ANNEXE, 196, Tottenham Ct. Rd., W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. IMPORTANT PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS. 73, Grosvenor Street, W.1. 10—6. Sats., 10—1.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER ETCHERS and ENGRAVERS, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. 48th ANNUAL EXHIBITION Daily, 10 to 5.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY. Ninth Annual Exhibition. MODERN ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY. 32a, George St., Hanover Sq., W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-5.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN ARTISTS EXHIBITION. Pictures, Sculpture, and Crafts. Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. Daily to March 4. 10 to 5. Adm. 1s.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY. Works of Contemporary British Artists. 121, Charing Cross Road. Admission free. 10-7. Sats. incl.

THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY. F. H. COVENTRY (New Zealand). Engravings, etc. Daily, 10 to 6. 15, Mill Street, W.1.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB, Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s.

WOOD-BLOCK PRINTING.—An EXHIBITION of this art as applied to woodcuts and engravings, illustrated books, printed fabrics, end-papers, etc. Feb. 8—early March. Admission Free. Heal's MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Ct. Rd., W.1.

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. Gerr. 5064. To-night, 6, 8.15. Alfred Hitchcock's "JUNO & THE PAYCOCK." Brit. Inter'tl Talking Pic. with SARA ALLGOOD.

ASTORIA.—Gerr. 5528. 6-11. George Jessel, The Original "Jazz Singer," in "LOVE, LIVE, AND LAUGH" (All-Talking and Singing Romance), at 6.55, 9.25.

CAPITOL.—Reg. 4455. 6-11. Zane Grey's "LONE STAR RANGER," Feat. George O'Brien and Sue Carol (All-Talking Romance and Adventure in the West), 7.15 and 9.50.

CARLTON, Haymarket. To-night, 6 o'c., 8.45, MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most brilliant talking, singing film yet."—D. News. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. "Love Parade" starts 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. JOAN CRAWFORD in her ALL-TALKING Triumph, "UNTAMED," with ERNEST TORRENCE, Robert Montgomery.

KENSINGTON.—To-night. Silent. "SPITE MARRIAGE" (Buster Keaton). Talkie, "Broadway Blues." MONDAY, 6 days, Talking, Singing, "THE COCOANUTS." Sft., "Four Walls" (J. Gilbert).

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

FICTION ABOUT WAGNER.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

III.

I cannot possibly expose here every one of Messrs. Hurn and Root's inaccuracies and absurdities. Their professed demonstration that Cosima's wicked hand is to be traced throughout "Mein Leben" is not worth the paper it is written on. They are fatuously inconsistent even here; when a quotation can be used to damage Wagner himself, *he* is the author of the autobiography; when another quotation looks as if it could be pressed into the service of the silly thesis that Cosima is the Worst Woman in Wahnfried, Cosima is the author! Messrs. Hurn and Root seem to be victims of a similar obsession to that of Mrs. Burrell—an obsession that has apparently descended to the anonymous authors of the Burrell catalogue. I will give a typical example of how the most rudimentary commonsense can desert a person when he—or she—falls victim to an obsession of this kind.

In the catalogue a note to the following effect is appended to two letters from Cosima to Bonfantini on the harmless subject of printers' proofs: "The resemblance between the French of Cosima's letters to Bonfantini and the French of R. W.'s letters to Bonfantini suggests [that] Cosima dictated to R. W. As 'Mein Leben' is a dictated book, this co-operation in letters at least suggests the same took place in books, and that 'Mein Leben' is perhaps as much the work of Cosima as of Wagner." In heaven's name, why? Because a German author avails himself of his wife's superior knowledge of French when a letter has to be written in that language, we are asked to make the inference that she also wrote his German autobiography for him! Messrs. Hurn and Root's divagations on the subject of the authorship of "Mein Leben" come no nearer commonsense than the curious specimen of reasoning that I have just quoted.

The central thesis of their book is that Minna, not Cosima, was the beneficent influence in Wagner's life, and that the malevolent Cosima devoted her whole energies to destroying, by hook or by crook, the character of her predecessor. The life story of Wagner, in fact, is conceived inanely in terms of a film drama between the virtuous wife and the wicked vamp; and Messrs. Hurn and Root's account of the matter bears about as much relation to the facts as the film drama generally does to life. One of the ways in which they try to bolster up their fiction is by a pseudo-demonstration that practically the whole of Wagner's work really belongs to the Minna period.

INSPIRATION OF "PARSIFAL."

Space fails me for the full exposure of this nonsense; but a solitary specimen may give the reader some idea of the nature and the extent of it. "Parsifal," it seems, was "planned at an earlier period and *merely put down on paper* during the Cosima régime"! Our gifted authors seem to be unaware that "putting a work down on paper," not the mere thinking about doing so, is the real act of artistic creation. It is true that the idea of some sort of a drama on the Parsifal subject occurred to Wagner at a comparatively early date in his career—along with other ideas that remained for ever unrealised. But it was not until 1865 that he made his first sketch for the opera, and not until 1877 that he wrote the poem, while the music was written between the autumn of 1877 and the spring of 1879. It is rather difficult to see how Minna, who died in 1866, and from whom Wagner had been separated for some time, can be credited with the inspiration of "Parsifal."

Our authors do not appear to be aware of the simple fact that Wagner's slower production in the later years is explained by the deepening of his thought, by the stupendous new problems of form and expression that he had to solve, and by the cruel demands made on his time and his strength by the circumstances of his later life, notably in connection with the founding and the organisation of Bayreuth. But indeed there is no need to examine their foolish fantasy in detail. They discredit it sufficiently themselves by the proofs they give us of their utter incompetence to speak on the subject of Wagner as an artist. The writer who should tell us that Othello is one of the characters in "Romeo and Juliet" would hardly be accepted by scholars as an expert on Shakespeare; and people who calmly tell us, as Messrs. Hurn and Root do, that the Ride of the Valkyries occurs "at the end of 'Götterdämmerung'" merely fade out in a universal howl of derision.

UNTRUSTWORTHY GUIDES.

The ordinary reader can be expected to appraise these two gentlemen at their true worth where Wagner the musician is concerned. I beg to assure him that they are no more trustworthy guides on points of fact connected with Wagner the man and Cosima the woman. They are manifestly not acquainted with the most recent German literature on the subject (their view-point, indeed, like Mrs. Burrell's, is hopelessly antiquated), and I should welcome some evidence as to the extent of their acquaintance with (a) the German language, and (b) the letters in the Burrell collection. As to the first of these points, one would expect that any writer who professed to be able to tell the world for the first time "the truth about Wagner" would take care to have the whole of the Wagner literature at his finger-tips, for the risks of being caught out on points of fact, to say nothing of matters of deduction, are innumerable. I can see no evidence in Messrs. Hurn and Root's book that they have the slightest acquaintance with certain Wagner literature that exists only in German, and that, had they been familiar with it, might have made them reconsider some of their over-confident affirmations. They betray no knowledge of anything but the comparatively scanty Wagner material that exists in English. They make no translations of their own from German books. Their citations—which are not always accurate—are culled from various English sources. If they have a thorough knowledge of German (I observe that they invariably spell "Kapellmeister" "Kappelmeister"), and if they have worked systematically through the copious Wagner literature in the original, I shall be glad to be assured of it, for I cannot deduce it from their book.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

As to the second point, I should like a categorical answer from them to the plain question, "What is the extent of their *first-hand* acquaintance with the Burrell material?" The ordinary reader of their book will innocently assume that it is based on a first-hand study of that material. Is it? Or is it merely based on the catalogue, which is a very different matter? So far as I can see, three original letters, and only three, have been placed at their service by the owners of the collection. For the rest, I can see no evidence, in Messrs. Hurn and Root's pages, of any knowledge of the letters beyond what is contained in the catalogue; and a book of this superficial kind could easily have been written on that very inadequate material alone. The Burrell catalogue gives a bare line or two of summary of most of the letters. Messrs. Hurn and Root betray no knowledge of the contents of any of the letters *not* summarised; the information they give us as to the summarised letters goes no further than what is conveyed in the summary; and they employ, in general, the very language of the summary, though without the use of quotation marks or any other indication whatever that these numerous sentences are not their own. In one case they date a letter wrongly. Apparently, while quoting the summary of it, their eye has caught the date of *the letter immediately preceding it in the catalogue.*

A SIGNIFICANT NOTICE

In this connection a passage from a notice just sent out by Messrs. Harraps may be of interest to the reader. Obviously what the world wants now is not Messrs. Hurn and Root's or anyone else's second-hand opinion of the letters in the Burrell collection, or even the one or two-line summaries of the letters in the catalogue of that collection, but the letters themselves. It seems that these are now to be issued in German under the editorship of that sound Wagnerian scholar Julius Kapp, and an English translation is to follow. The sentence in the notice to which I desire to draw the reader's attention is this: after announcing that 'a book based on a careful examination of the Burrell collection of Wagner's letters" is on the way, Messrs. Harrap continue, "*hitherto no one has been allowed to go through the material, and such information as has been published has been mainly founded on the privately printed catalogue.*" That is the very conclusion to which my own point-to-point comparison of Messrs. Hurn and Root's book with the catalogue had already led me: the "mainly" would cover the three new letters I have mentioned.

I have chosen not to waste moral indignation on the peculiar foulness of some of the accusations against Cosima and other women that our authors fling about without a shadow of evidence. I have preferred to indicate to my readers that in my opinion the outstanding feature of the book is the attempt to make impudence of assertion carry off insufficiency of knowledge and infirmity of judgment. As a contribution to Wagner biography the thing is practically worthless: little that is true in it is new, little that is new in it is true. Messrs. Hurn and Root's statement that the Ride of the Valkyries occurs at the end of the "Götterdämmerung" is by no means their greatest triumph of fancy over fact.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

Vocal Recitals.

Cases of opera singers being first-rate Lieder singers are very rare; and it is a tribute to Mme. Lotte Lehmann's musical intelligence that she can interest us, as she does, almost as much in Queen's Hall as in Covent Garden. Every now and then she will unconsciously do something in a song that betrays the opera mentality; but the lovely, appealing voice is always there for us to enjoy, and when her musical manner chimes in every respect with the inner needs of the song the results are exquisite. To Beethoven's "Wonne der Wehmut," for instance, she brought the other evening all the experience and all the art of the great opera singer she is; and the simple song acquired an emotional depth one does not usually associate with it in these days.

Mme. Elena Gerhardt, on the other hand, is a Lieder singer *pur sang;* mentality, tone, nuance, verbal inflection, are all in perfect harmony, all grow out of the German Lied and return to it. We had the opportunity on Sunday of hearing her for the first time by wireless. She has the most accomplished radio technique of any singer I know; and it was gratifying to find all the subtler qualities of her art coming over so clearly, especially her consummate rhythm.

The Courtald-Sargent Concert.

The programme of the Courtald-Sargent concert on Wednesday consisted solely of three piano concertos—the Beethoven in C minor, the Mozart in D minor, and the Brahms in B flat—with Artur Schnabel as soloist. It was only in the Brahms, in which every phase of his remarkable gifts at last had their opportunity, that he rose to his full height; in big-muscled music like this he is without an equal. In the Brahms, too, Dr. Sargent and the orchestra atoned for some commonplace work earlier on. The opening of the Beethoven was especially bad; to listen to the first couple of minutes of the orchestra in this, and then the first couple of minutes of Schnabel, was to realise once more the utter hopelessness of trying to get an ideal performance of a concerto under our British conditions. For a Schnabel a concerto is a spiritual experience that has been brooded over in silence for years; for an orchestra a concerto is just an engagement.

There were some particularly atrocious cadenzas let loose on us in the course of the evening, and I really feel that I shall have to launch my appeal for a fighting fund for the S.P.C.C.—the Society for the Prevention of Cadenzas to Concertos. We have been assured more than once lately that the classical concerto was planned to admit a cadenza, and is incomplete without one. No doubt; but are there not works of art that we would rather contemplate in their "incomplete" form than "completed" by people who, with the best will in the world, cannot possibly see the work as its creator saw it, and whose additions are a sheer offence to everyone but themselves? The Winged Victory of the Louvre is obviously incomplete without its head; but who would not prefer it without a head than with the head of Mary Ann on the shoulders?

We have recently been told, and rightly so, that Mozart is not the pretty little gigolo our schoolgirls think him. One of my respected colleagues appears to have just heard that there is a "dæmonic" quality in Mozart, and is characteristically full of his discovery. It must be quite twenty years now since a well-known German critic wrote his famous essay on this subject, and ten years or so ago another distinguished Mozartian, Arthur Schurig, had already to protest against the excess of zeal of certain people who somehow or other managed to see the dæmonic in the most transparently innocent works of Mozart. I hope we are not in for an epidemic of that kind in this country; we really cannot bring ourselves to believe that Mozart was possessed of a dæmon every time his music merely says "Please pass the salt." And in any case we must beware, in performance, of out-Mozarting Mozart. The first subject-matter of the D minor concerto is undoubtedly Mozart possessed; but Mr. Schnabel's lurid commentary upon this matter in his cadenza was another story, and quite the wrong one. There is a distinction, or should be, between "Enter a Dæmon" and "Enter the Demon King."

Early Italian Music.

I regret I have not space to deal anything like adequately with the repeat concert of early Italian music given by Mr. Anthony Bernard and his associates in Queen's Hall on Thursday. That such a concert should be attended by a mere handful of people is a sad commentary on the musical culture of London. Those of us who were there heard a quantity of old vocal and instrumental music that we have never had the good luck to hear before, and will probably never have the luck to hear again. It ranged from a remarkable specimen of fourteenth century accompanied song by Landino, through Lasso, Vecchi, Monteverdi and others, to a remarkable scena from the seventeenth century "Orfeo" of Rossi, that almost outglows the passion of Monteverdi.

"Solomon."

Sir Thomas Beecham aroused great enthusiasm on Friday with his reconstructed, reinforced, oxygenated version of Handel's "Solomon"; his way of Voronoffing these old oratorios reduces their occasional dulnesses to a minimum, while it adds a new beauty or a new force to their often lovely lyricism or their outbursts of splendid energy. Sir Thomas was fairly well served by his soloists in general, and particularly well by Mr Keith Falkner, who is obviously going to develop into so fine an artist that this country cannot possibly keep him long. The B.B.C. orchestra gave us such playing as has not been heard in Queen's Hall for a long time; and the singing of the B.B.C. chorus, by turns magnificently sonorous and expressive, showed at once the splendid material of which the choir is composed and the excellent training they get under Mr. Stanford Robinson.

Opera by Wireless.

Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys," apart from a charming lyrical moment or two, is rather nega

Continued at foot of next column.

THE GALLERIES.

WOMEN AND ART.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN SCULPTRESS.

By FRANK RUTTER.

According to Mr. George Moore, "Women should work with their hands rather than their brains. They cannot possibly compete with men in producing works of art," he says, "whether in literature, music or painting." Mr. Desmond MacCarthy has already told us how Mrs. Virginia Wolfe replies to this kind of assertion, but the current exhibitions of the two women's art societies contain little evidence to show that the sex has reaped much advantage as yet from its new educational opportunities Since painting, in some measure, is manual labour, it is here—if Mr. Moore is right—we might expect women to show progress, and it does not help his argument that literature—admittedly the most intellectual of the arts—is the one in which women have attained most distinction, in the present as in the past, from Sappho to Jane Austen.

There were several good women painters in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but there were no "great" painters who were women; and it is a little early yet to say there is really a great woman artist in this twentieth century. But if she does exist already, I am by no means certain that she would condescend to exhibit either at the Society of Women Artists or at the Women's International Art Club. The latter is decidedly the better exhibition of the two, but even this is not nearly so good as it might be were the Club loyally supported by the best women artists working to-day. Easily the most distinguished exhibitor is Ethel Walker, whose work, whether in decoration, seascape or portraiture, competes on equal terms with that of our best men painters, whatever Mr. George Moore may say. Orovida, again, alike in her decorative paintings and in her etchings, in her wonderful assimilation of the qualities of Chinese art and in her calligraphic interpretation of the life and character of animals, is an artist whose individuality and achievement are certainly equal to those of any English male of her own age.

The third outstanding contributor to the exhibition in the Suffolk Street Galleries is a newcomer, an Australian artist, Mrs. Edna Manley. All her exhibits deserve attention, but her "Torso of a Girl" (251), and particularly her "Eve" (268a), in oak, are sculptural exhibits of uncommon power and originality, which arouse a desire to see more of her work in the near future. Clara Klinghoffer's "Young Girl" (157), Beatrice Bland's flowerpieces and Barbara Cayley Robinson's "Three Friends" (199), should also attract attention in an exhibition which contains many pleasant minor works, though fewer important paintings than it might do.

BENNO SCHOTZ.

It is a little unfortunate for Mr. Benno Schotz that his first exhibition in London should clash with the Bourdelle memorial exhibition. Mr. Schotz has been domiciled in Glasgow for the past twenty years or so, and his sculpture is well known and much respected over the Border. The selection of his work now on view at the Lefevre Galleries shows that he is a skilful and accomplished modeller, particularly successful with portraiture. His happy gift of combining a life-like likeness with considerable dignity and power of presentation is seen in his busts of the Director of the Scottish National Gallery, "James L. Caw, Esq." (22), of "James McBey, Esq." (25), and "Amico Mio" (30), which last title ineffectually conceals the clearly recognisable features of a well-known art dealer. Portraiture is evidently the strong point of this sculptor, whose imaginative work has a less strong appeal.

BRANDON DAVIS GALLERY.

Mr. W. R. Sickert figures largely in a small but exceedingly choice collection of modern English paintings in the Guillaume and Brandon Davis Gallery. Here is that famous theatre gallery composition, "Noctes Ambrosianæ" (12), one of his earlier Bedstead series, "Siesta" (14), and two delightful paintings of Dieppe (17 and 25). Works by Augustus John include a most beautiful and perfect early portrait of Miss Lillian Shelley (19)—painted about 1907—and his more brilliantly coloured and dashing, much later, portrait of "The Marchesa Casati" (15). Mr. Duncan Grant comes remarkably close to the lighter colour of Sickert in "A Vineyard in Provence" (10), and presents an interesting pattern of light and shadow on a receding road in "The Road, Sussex" (22). Some good flowerpieces—notably "Roses" (23)—by Mr. Matthew Smith, and a group of distinguished pale-coloured landscapes by Mr Paul Nash complete a most interesting and carefully picked selection of our "moderns."

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND.

Next Tuesday what promises to be an exceptionally important and interesting exhibition will open at Sir Philip Sassoon's house in Park Lane in aid of the Royal Northern Group of Hospitals. This will consist of a loan collection of English eighteenth century "Conversation Pieces," that is to say, groups of small figures, indoors and outdoors, which are usually portraits. Hogarth and Gainsborough will both be well represented in this genre, but the hero of the exhibition is likely to be Zoffany, whose brilliant work in this style will be revealed in a series of matchless masterpieces. Stubbs also will be magnificently, if less numerously, represented. Another feature of unique interest will be a full-length, life-size "Portrait of a Young Lady with a Dog," by Ben Marshall, and admirable paintings by Devis, Walton, and Wheatley should stimulate interest in these rather neglected masters. Altogether, the exhibition should be illuminating, and will afford an opportunity for that revaluation of the whole of the English Eighteenth Century School which has long been overdue.

Continued from preceding column.

tive stuff in these days, and the opera needs the stage setting to keep it going. Regarded purely as music, it lost little in the broadcast performance under Mr. Pitt, though some of the singers were inclined to be too German (or perhaps too British?) for this light-weight French music. E. N.

Budapest Trio.

Willem Pijper's second piano trio, dated 1921, was in the middle of the Budapest Trio's recital at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday. It is sad music, though awhirl with quips and cranks, scrabblings on the bridge, odd thrummings, and other "stunt" symptoms. But these clever players seemed to like it. In the Beethoven, in E flat, Op. 70, No. 2, their style had been a little dry and disjointed, their tone a little acidulous, for the realisation of such beauty. Their Brahms (B major, Op. 8) was a good deal nearer to the heart's desire. Throughout, the mind's desire had been satisfied.

Recital Notes.

Miss Jean Hamilton, at her second piano recital, on Monday, tackled with nonchalance, but not always strict textual accuracy, great music by half-a-dozen composers, from Bach to Delius. She has a pretty taste, but to make felt the sting of emotion is not yet hers.

Sumner Austin, whom I heard singing the lead in "Don Giovanni" in the Old Vic's revival with wholly acceptable freedom a few days before, seemed to be feeling the restriction of a concert-room on Tuesday. At the Wigmore Hall he invariably vocalised his *Lieder* well, but changed the tone-colour too seldom from a type that dissolved easily into *falsetto.* Perhaps, however, he had an undue proportion of strange game not worth anyone's powder and shot. Ernest Lush accompanied well. H. F.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

BYRON.

"Byron." By André Maurois. Translated from the French by Hamish Miles. (Cape. 12s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Mr. Hamish Miles's translation of M. Maurois's long-expected life of Byron will be published to-morrow. It is very good. M. Maurois's book must fill with envy anyone who has worked over the same ground, and fascinate those to whom that ground is unfamiliar. The texture of his narrative is at once close-packed and smooth; for the general reader it flows like a novel, yet the knowledge behind every statement, almost behind every adjective, is obvious to the enlightened. In the case of most famous men a lack of intimate details about them is the biographer's difficulty; in Byron's it is rather an excess. His thoughts, emotions, actions day by day lie open to us; in his case the Day of Judgment has been anticipated. It is not Byron the poet or Byron the liberator who interests M. Maurois most, but that Byron who engages our attention when we sit down to discuss human nature as coolly and cleverly as we can.

The first thing we do on such occasions in the case of a famous man is to get behind his legend. Contemporary reports have made it easy to study the relations between Byron and his legend, and that study has been made easier still by his own excessive communicativeness and his habit of hoarding every scrap of evidence relating to himself. Wherever he moved he carried with him, beside the picturesque impedimenta so often described, many trunks and boxes containing his life. Everything connected with himself was to him of vital importance, and he could never part with the smallest chip or particle of the past. This kind of egotism may make contemporaries mock, but it makes friends among posterity. And this was one of Byron's most marked traits.

The Byronic Legend.

There is something to be said for the view that the essence of a famous man is, after all, most accurately understood in an adjective formed from his name: Shakespearean, Horatian, Dantesque, Byronic. What happens in our imagination when we utter the word Byronic? If you are one who thinks in pictures that word will call up first the image of a figure balefully impressive, wrapped in a cloak, against a background of storm or mountain grandeur. His attitude is suggestive of defiance and despair; his hair and necktie, ruffled in the wind, are symbolic of the passions sweeping through his soul. He is alone; men and women are such pigmies compared with him that their love cannot comfort nor their hate disturb him. His noble birth is a symbol of aristocracy of soul. His superiority at once repels and attracts, "and where he looks a gloom pervades the air." He is a rebel against all restraint. He could be the most brilliant of companions, the most inspiring of leaders, the most passionate of lovers, but either some mysterious doom is upon him, or, having tasted all that life can offer, he has found it to be short, common, and empty.

The Outward Man.

But those who met the author in the flesh saw a very different figure. A small man, of exceptionally beautiful and expressive countenance, pale with that even pallor which often goes with red hair (yes, only repeated applications of Macassar oil reduced those romantic curls to a tolerable mahogany), who approaches you, not with a very noticeable limp, unless indeed you meet him at a time when he has given up for a while the struggle with his fat and weighs fourteen stone, but with a curious undulating gait, dandling and tiptoeing towards you; who addresses you in a low, distinct voice, the tone of which, though discontented, is most pleasant. You would certainly notice his eyes, "open portals of the sun, things of light and for light," and his smile, not so pleasant, which has much contempt in the corners of it. His manners exhibit either lack of assurance or an overbearing confidence, both results of an uneasiness as to how he may be striking you. It would be a hundred to one that he would hail you first as a fellow-man of the world; partly because he is very shy, and while not knowing what exactly you expect of a poet, he resents disappointing you, and partly because on that footing, as a dandy and peer of the realm, the pull he thinks will be in his favour.

For he is perpetually afraid that others are not giving him his due, or noticing with amusement that he is far from resembling a Corsair, or looking at his shrunken foot, or listening to his slight Scotch accent, or—worst of all—aware of his need of sympathy. He would rather give you a completely misleading impression of himself than let you perceive that, and yet he could not like you if you were not somehow aware of it. He is quite a different man when others are present from what he is when alone with you; and in mixed company he is apt to be intolerably affected, for then his acute self-consciousness embarrasses him. He is liable at all times to sudden fits of sulks, and to throw about him furious scowls for no apparent reason—something somebody has said has flicked him on the raw, and his soul is covered with old, but still tender bruises.

And on Closer Acquaintance.

Now imagine that you have got to know him better. When you are alone with him he is above all tremendous fun, and if he is sure that you are not a competitor or a toady, he might strike you as the most natural man you had ever met, for he hides none of his moods and says straight out whatever comes into his head, while his speech has a smiting directness which makes everything he says memorable. But if you have a cringe in you, he will kick you to see how many kicks you will stand, and if you are a competitor he will try to humiliate or outbrag you. If you can compete in masculine achievements, then, like Trelawny, you are likely to see the worst side of him, for though his intellect is extremely virile, his temperament and body are the reverse. His courage, too (he is both inordinately proud and nervous about it), is of the feminine wild-cat kind without circumspection. It is a blind dash at an obstacle or a flight straight in the face of danger, and shot with all sorts of timidities and misgivings. The men whom he really envies are those steely, hard livers, gamblers, fighters, the Brummell dandies. The streak of femininity in him enables him to "get on" with women very quickly, but prevents him from finding in them for long any supporting complement to his own nature. They have no mystery for him. When his intellect is not working their company is hardly a change from his own. They soon bore him.

The most stable relation he knows is friendship with a solid block of man, like Hobhouse, to whom his whims and impulsiveness endear him. In such a relation his superiority in many respects is so overwhelming that he can allow himself to be humoured and steered without feeling patronised. That is a comfort to him, but that is not what he wants. It is only after all a tough, common, serviceable relation, unlit by those tremors of devotion he remembers in his boyhood friendships, and the early stages of a love-affair. Still, he feels such a friendship is about as good a thing as you can be sure of in this disappointing world. He enjoys shocking you if he can, but you must be only troubled (like Shelley), never disgusted or contemptuous; that he will not forgive. He loves to giggle and to make giggle, and he is seldom sad when he is with anyone he likes, though often profoundly melancholy when alone. His sense of fun is apt to be cruel, for he has suffered so acutely from humiliations that nothing sends his spirits up so much as catching people in unbecoming attitudes.

His Ruthlessness.

Knowing very well that he is always saying unkind things himself about people he likes, he supposes that they say them about him behind his back; and the mere possibility makes him furious. He is apt to greet any display of fidelity or affection with a sarcastic grin, though it is what he wants. He is not loyal, yet he never forgets anyone. Indeed, he is apt to remember those to whom he has behaved particularly badly with peculiar yearning, which convinces him that his heart is misunderstood, and makes him more resentful at other times against them. To behave downright caddishly gives him at moments a peculiar satisfaction; he feels he is then superior at least in honesty to others. The one thing that infallibly makes him behave vilely is a sense of being under any sort of obligation. He can be extremely generous to anyone who has no claim on him; but if he scents the assertion of a claim he is apt to be brutally inconsiderate. He was to poor Leigh Hunt, for example, who unfortunately had a snobbish propitiatory cringe in him, to the Shelleys when they were slandered, and asked his help to put things right, and to Mary Shelley after Shelley's death.

It was the same in his love affairs. The moment Caroline Lamb claimed him his impulse to smash their relation became overwhelming. Towards Lady Oxford, on the other hand (theirs was a partnership in pleasure) he was considerate and gentle. It was the implication in Claire Clairmont's pleadings that she had a grievance which made him behave roughly to her, though for a frankly selfish man in his conduct over Allegra he showed some patience. From Claire's early letters it is clear that he was never the pursuer.

The Amorous Byron.

Indeed, the story of the amorous side of Byron's life reminds us sometimes less of Don Juan than of Orpheus among the furies. He had little resemblance to the Don Juan type. He only appears in the role of seducer in his letters to Lady Melbourne about Lady Frances Wedderburn. He had been reading "Les Liaisons Dangereuses," and in writing to another woman he enjoyed fancying himself like the hero of that novel. How unlike he was his behaviour shows, for after making his captive's heart flutter a little, he let her go. He said of himself that in love-making the smallest obstacle or rebuff checked him, and as he was fond of boasting of his ruthlessness and success this was probably true. In the case of his half-sister Augusta Leigh he apparently met with little opposition. She could always do what she liked, because she could always forget what she was doing or had done. It made her very amiable, but often exasperating.

The Rebellious Byron.

This impatience with anyone who had a claim upon him naturally made him a very bad husband. It is also one of the links between the Byron we know through his life and letters and the third Byron, whose image the mention of his name calls up—the political Byron. Any trifling interference with his liberty would throw him into a passion out of all proportion to the inconvenience involved. This exasperated intolerance of control lay at the root of his political enthusiasm for liberty in general. The political Byron belongs to that type of disgruntled aristocrat who has so often helped on the early stages of revolution while loathing the results of it, and whose sympathy with the oppressed turns to contempt the moment they get anything they want.

But how were the "real" and the legendary Byron connected? M. Maurois shows how a Calvinistic upbringing, the story of his own ancestry, his deformity, and his own childish inexplicable furies, implanted from the first in Byron a strange foreboding that he was born wicked and under a curse. He shows how unlucky circumstances repeatedly encouraged in him this sense of an unjust fatality. He shows how anything painful that occurred to him, even when it concerned others far more than himself, became a mere episode in "a long war waged between Destiny and George Gordon Byron." Hence those lurid embodiments of defiance and despair, Harold, Lara, Manfred, Cain. He shows how the clear-headed realist in Byron at last freed him from those obsessions, but how, finding still only half of himself expressed in the gaily despairing, mocking philosophy of "Don Juan," he turned, as he had always wished, to action.

M. Maurois's Method.

M. Maurois shows these things, just as he brings out again and again Byron's dawdling indecision, habit-ridden inertness and acute self-consciousness, not by pointing at them like a lecturer, but by allowing the story itself to drive them home. There he shows his remarkable skill as a biographer. The other characters in the story are admirably indicated, and so are Byron's relations to them and their relations to Byron. I have but one general criticism to make. Like all other biographers of Byron, M. Maurois does not quite face the fact that he is writing the life of a man, who, though fascinating and exhilarating in the highest degree, was after all a bad man. With M. Maurois's indulgent view of his relation to Augusta I agree, but Byron had what is rare in human nature, a strain of downright wickedness in him; a black, uncontrollable impulse towards cruelty and at moments a bottomless falsity towards himself and others. He knew it. I believe myself that an immediate consciousness of it had a more important share in producing those moods of defiant recklessness and terrified apprehension that he was fatal to all he loved, than his lame foot, his Calvinistic nurse, and his violent mother.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

"The Life of Sir Walter Scott." By Stephen Gwynn. (Thornton Butterworth. 15s.)
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"Pablo Casals." By Lillian Littlehales. (Dent. 10s. 6d.)
"From Post Boy to Air Mail." By G. Gibbard Jackson. (Sampson Low. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

In introducing his life of "Waverley," Mr. Stephen Gwynn reminds us that a working man at Abbotsford once said of his immortal laird, "Sir Walter speaks to a' body as if they were his blude relations." Had he become a soldier, as he would inevitably have done but for his lameness, Sir Walter would have known all about "lines of communication," but the contacts which his fertile genius established through several branches of literature were far wider and more permanent than any lines of communication that the soldier can create and maintain, enabling him not only to link Scotland, Highlands and Lowlands, in a way General Wade had never done, but to put his native land on the map of the world.

It is a tribute to the wizardry of "Waverley" that his latest biographer comes of a race which has insisted on its nationality in a very different way, and that he has not, say, like Mr. John Buchan, the initial urge of the *praefervidum ingenium Scotorum.* He recognises that, unlike most of his great literary contemporaries, Scott was not a writer "by election." He became one "much as in primitive peasant communities the blind man learns to be a fiddler."

The story Scott lived, which is even more ecurageous than any of the stories he wrote, has often been told, but, as Cuddie Headrigg in "Old Mortality" remarked: "A gude tale's no the waur of being twice told, and a body has better chance to understand't." Mr. Gwynn is certainly right when he says that in all the tales of great men's lives there is none better worth understanding than Scott's. He does well to treat him as a great man, quite apart from being a great writer—never so great as when, as "the slave of the lamp," he toiled incessantly to retrieve his financial losses. Small wonder his new biographer becomes almost lyrical as he reviews his fine achievement:—

> He must have quickened in thousands the desire for knowledge and lit up for thousands dim spaces of the past. He gave to the world, and he still gives, the privilege of his company; the right to be enchanted with his tales, and, at the same time, to drink in his love of courage, of generosity, of clemency, and of fidelity.

Going Back to the North.

While Scott established lines of communication outwards from his native land, Mr. Moray McLaren re-establishes them inwards by a walking tour in the Highlands after nine years' absence in the "more comfortable South." As he stood with his rucksack on one of the eastern spurs of the Pentlands, "the fact of Scotland" hit him, he says, "with unexpected suddenness and force between the eyes of the mind." The result is a strangely beautiful and understanding book, which Scott would have enjoyed immensely, even in its admiration of the pre-Reformation church—for Mr. McLaren is an artistic Roman Catholic, while "Waverley" himself was a Protestant. With all the quality and the "colourful foreignness" of the Royal Mile, Mr. McLaren gladly left Edinburgh to forget the fact that "there is nothing in the world so 'refined' as the Scottish urban middle class that is now springing up," and found solace from such gentility in the gentlefolk-ness of the Highlanders of all classes, even in company of a group of poor "tinks," whom the creator of Meg Merrilies would have loved to encounter.

Re-establishing the Line with Germany.

Nobody did more, not even the honoured Hindenburg himself, than Gustav Stresemann to re-establish the world's lines of communication with Germany—a very different Germany from the one of 1796, when Scott started his literary career by translating the ballads of Bürger. There is no better way of understanding how he did it than by reading Herr Olden's extremely well-written sketch of him, which takes as its motive Nietzsche's dictum, "Only the man who can change remains kin to me." Stresemann, who had been born above his father's little beer shop in Berlin, started with little hope of guiding the fortunes of Germany. He had been all out for the war. During hostilities he wanted to set up the army leaders for reverence in place of the despised Chancellor, Bethmann. He was regarded as "Ludendorff's young man." But he understood the logic of events, and his wisdom extricated Germany from many false positions, and ultimately helped to re-establish her lines of communication with the outside world which had fought her. But the strenuousness of events killed him, so that he passed away at the age of 52. As Herr Olden says: "At a turning-point in history he was Germany."

The Link of Music.

As Scott conquered the world by literature and Stresemann by political ideals, Pablo Casals has done so by music—a much more universal link in the Western world—both as 'cellist and conductor. Born two years before Stresemann, he was, unlike the German, dedicated from childhood to his life's work, for his father was organist in Barcelona. He began writing music at the age of 6, when he was singing in his father's church. At 11 he heard the 'cello for the first time. As a 'cellist herself, his biographer, Miss Littlehales, who is an American, naturally concentrates on his musicianship. But she also understands that he has established his contacts with the world by other qualities, including a wide culture and a facility in languages which enables him to speak with fluency in English, French, German, Italian, and Portuguese, as well as in his native Spanish.

The Postal Link.

Nothing has linked the world as the post and the telegraph. Had there been a penny post in Scott's time, the 6,000 letters which he received from admirers and which Mr. Hugh Walpole is bequeathing to the National Library of Scotland, might easily have numbered 60,000, from all parts of the world. Certain it is, Dominie Sampson's "prodeegious" would have been uttered many times had he seen the vast and intricate expansion of the lines of communication under the British Post Office, which are minutely described by Mr. Gibbard Jackson in his well-illustrated (but index-less) book.

A NEW FIELD FOR COLLECTORS.

"Chats on Old English Tobacco Jars." By Reginald Myer. (Sampson Low. 15s.)

The book-lover who takes up this volume will, first of all, be struck by the remarkable modesty of the price of a book which contains so large a number of excellent and highly finished illustrations. Its pictorial merit is alone sufficient to assure it an honoured place on the shelves of lovers of good art work. And when he comes to study the letterpress he will find it worthy of the illustrations. As Mr. Charles Beard remarks in his interesting and well-written introduction, the day of the general collector is passed. It would take not only a very long purse, but an almost impossible knowledge of the tricks of the artistic forger to enable anybody to rival the catholic museums of the past. It is best for the man born with the collector's appetite to find some hitherto unexploited field in which fine work has been done, by hard study to make it one's own, and so to provide brother collectors—for a time at least—with a new field in which they in their turn may make discoveries. Mr. Myer has written a most interesting book on a subject replete with quaint human interest.

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A PAIR OF FRIENDS.

"Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb: The Story of a Friendship: Being the Literary Reminiscences of Thomas Hood." Edited, with certain additions, by Walter Jerrold. (Benn. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

Hood and Lamb were united in a warm and lasting friendship. What Lamb thought of Hood may be gathered from his correspondence; what Hood felt for Lamb is revealed in those "Literary Reminiscences" which compose the bulk of Mr. Jerrold's volume, and which, after a disparate existence of ninety years in the pages of *Hood's Own*, are now, for the first time, issued as a unity. Mr. Jerrold has flung his net wide, and with happy results, in quest of illustrative matter. For example, he cites a most entertaining description of an evening at the Hoods', when Lamb and Mrs. Kelly were among the guests, written and published in America by Mary Balmanno. Hood had married into a clever family, his wife being a sister of J. H. Reynolds, and she, it appears, had caught her husband's trick of punning. "Jane's besetting weakness," said he, "is a desire to appear in print and be thought a Blue." Quick in self-defence, "Hood," cried the lady, "does not know one kind of material from another, he thinks this dress is a blue *print*," whereas, says the narrator, "it was a very pretty blue *silk*."

The First Meeting.

Desultory, even to scrappiness, as Hood's reminiscences are, they throw much light on his contemporaries and himself. Who could have supposed that so much fun and frolic could emanate from one whose whole life was a struggle with ill-health? It was a triumph of mind over body. Hood defied his ailments by laughing at them; his very disabilities he "turned to favour and to prettiness." One cannot read the reminiscences and not love their author. But the climax of their interest is reached when he becomes acquainted with "the pleasant wit and humorist the delicate-minded and large-hearted Charles Lamb." Looking up from the proofs which he was correcting at the office of the *London Magazine*, the novice had his first view of the Essayist whom he was soon to call his literary father.

> **A figure remarkable at a glance, with a fine head, on a small, spare body, supported by two almost immaterial legs. He was clothed in sables of a bygone fashion but there was something wanting, or something present about him, that certified he was neither a divine, nor a physician, nor a schoolmaster; he might have been taken, but that such a costume would be anomalous, for a *Quaker* in black. He looked still more like (what he really was) a literary modern Antiqua, a New-Old Author, a living anachronism contemporary at once with Burton the elder and Colman the younger. Meanwhile he advanced with rather a peculiar gait (his walk was plantigrade), and with one of the blandest, sweetest smiles that ever brightened a man's countenance, held out two fingers to the Editor.**

"That Boy's Heart within the Man."

Years were nothing to Lamb; it mattered not that he was a quarter of a century Hood's senior; the two became fast friends. They met repeatedly, both indoors, when the literary giants of the day assembled, and out-of-doors when they took country walks together. Hood recalls that on one of these his dog, Dash, was accused by offended pomposity of chasing sheep. Elia intervened with emphasis: "Hunt *lambs*, sir? Why, he has never hunted *me!*" On another occasion a young pedagogue, unaware of the real nature of the man with whom he was dealing, asked Lamb to take charge of his flock for a day "during the unavoidable absence of the Principal." Lamb readily consented, but made no other use of his "brief authority" than to give the boys a whole holiday! What with diversions such as these and Hood's own gifts of observation and witty comment, the reminiscences make delightful reading.

"Certain Additions."

Retaining his reader's interest to the very end, Mr. Jerrold includes two serio-comic poems, probably less known than they deserve, taken from the *London Magazine*, in which they appeared anonymously, "The Lawyer: a Picture," and "The Princess of Moonland." Everyone who reads them will want to have a guess at their authorship. Now, one of Lamb's most famous essays, "The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple," came out in the *London* in the month following the publication of "The Lawyer," and it contains, *à propos* of Paper Buildings, the quotation—

> **Of building strong, albeit of Paper hight.**

Editors have hitherto been content to regard the line as improvised for the occasion, but Mr. Jerrold has found it in "The Lawyer"! From this fact and from other significant internal evidence he makes out a strong case for assigning the authorship of the poem to Lamb. As for "The Princess of Moonland," there are three possible claimants, George Darley, Hood, and J. H. Reynolds; but on encountering, in the hero's search for a tavern, such lines as

> **The Swan with Two Necks tempted me full sore,**
> **But then I fear'd two *bills* instead of one,**

what devotee of "Whims and Oddities" can doubt that the voice is the authentic voice of Thomas Hood?

The war from the Russian end is described in Count Alexander Stenbock-Fermor's book, "My Experiences as a Miner," which has been translated for Putnam by Frances Lady Warwick, for the author, a Livonian by birth, fought in the Lettish resistance to the Russian armies outside Riga in 1918. Escaping to Germany, he began as a mining engineer, and has now entered a publishing house at Jena.

NEW FICTION.

A PRIZE NOVEL.

"The Seventh Gate." By Muriel Harris. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)
"The Miracle of Peille." By J. C. Campbell. (Collins. 6s.)
"Laughing Boy." By Oliver La Farge. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)
"Dear England." By Eric Simons. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)
"Archibald." By Frederick Markham. (Benn. 7s. 6d.)
"Pilgrim's Ford." By Muriel Hine. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)
"Wild Justice." By George A. Birmingham. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)
"The Corpse in the Church." By T. F. W. Hickey. (Methuen. 3s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Novels which win large money prizes are often, and even generally, disappointing affairs. Too many rules, perhaps, have to be obeyed by the judges in their final selection. Occasionally, however, a brave choice is made, when questions of "wide popular appeal" and the like are left to take care of themselves, and originality, delicate portraiture, and good writing are given their fair proportion of marks.

"The Seventh Gate" has won a prize of £1,000, and many people may be surprised that so curiously subtle, so fantastic a story should have been chosen. It is even a little difficult to know how seriously the writer wishes us to take her idea. Obviously, she is distressed at the spectacle of the "unwanted woman"—the middle-aged spinster who is missing the best in life—can nothing be done for her? Miss Harris, greatly daring, propounds the theory (through the lips of an anthropologist) that all such "wasted sex" can be turned to advantage by being "sublimated" into one of the arts. And so we have the strange story of Catherine Troon, a woman in the forties, who believes in the anthropologist, and, after a rather convenient knock on the head, is enabled to become a great singer: a kind of musical machine, incapable of love, though unwittingly demanding it from all and sundry, wholly self-centred, more than a little inhuman, and, incidentally, regaining beauty and youth.

It sounds depressing and even a little absurd, and yet Miss Harris has written a really absorbing story with a gallery of portraits so good that one could wish she had been content to make use of a less bizarre idea. Or does she mean us to think that this is what always tends to happen with a genius who puts his or her art before life? For myself, I can only say that Catherine's story, from the day when she throws off her drab family shackles to the day when she conquers London with her voice only to die, is not only weirdly attractive, but a most entertaining commentary on many phases of life.

* * * *

Mr. Campbell's "Miracle of Peille" has enjoyed an American success. In its way it is very well done, and there is fortunately no lapse in good taste in its chapters. Poor crippled Thérèse Ursule lives in a village on the heights behind Monte Carlo, and at an early age is obviously fated for something like martyrdom. Her father is falsely accused of murder and executed, and she herself is dubbed witch. During the war she gives sanctuary to an escaped German prisoner, and narrowly escapes being shot. But by this time the miracles have begun, and Thérèse, a real saint, even though she will never enter a church—her father's last instruction—becomes known far and wide. And then Mr. Campbell boldly takes her not only to the States, but on to a New York vaudeville stage. Her failure there is no more unexpected than the final scene at Peille.

It would have been easy to make of this delicate fantasy a cheaply theatrical business. As it is, the book has grace.

* * * *

Another story from America may be recommended if only for its unfamiliar background. There have been many novels about the Red Indians, but few without that "Wild West" element which the cinema people have found so useful. Mr. La Farge not only gives what is obviously a real portrait of a young Navajo "brave" in "Laughing Boy," but dexterously suggests some of the effects on the race of modern American civilisation. Laughing Boy has his faults, but he is a likeable figure, and one sympathises with him when Slim Girl, who has learnt American ways, throws her cap at him. She is genuinely in love with him, but unfortunately has an American lover. Laughing Boy is prepared to forgive, after taking his own form of revenge, but there is still a price to be paid. The story grows steadily in interest and attraction.

* * * *

Mr. Simons tells his story of "Dear England" in an interesting way, but what an old story it is! Peter Halliday is the usual "decent" young man, a partner in the huge steelworks which his father has founded. He is happily married, he treats his people well. Surely, then, he has nothing to do but to "carry on." A socialistic employee, however, raises up a doubt in his mind as to whether he is really doing anything for this England that he loves. Of course, he is not. And equally, of course, poor Peter is confronted with a whole series of problems which he had never thought to have to tackle. Mr. Simons is obviously sincere in

Continued on next column.

QUIA MULTUM AMAVIT.

"Letters of George Sand." Selected and Translated by Veronica Lucas. (Routledge. 15s.)

Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

Many are the writers who, as Byron said of Churchill, "blazed, the comet of a season," and are now all-but-forgotten by the world which once acclaimed them as enduring splendours of the literary firmament. Seventy years ago no contemporary French author—Hugo, Balzac, Flaubert, Dumas—was regarded as holding a more indubitable patent of immortality than—

> **The great-brained woman and large-hearted man**
> **Self-styled George Sand,**

as, in a fine if rather hysterical sonnet, she was hailed by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. She conquered not only the suffrages of a vast body of readers all over Europe and America; she was generously acclaimed as an addition to their great company by many of her most distinguished contemporaries. And it cannot be said that she either won or held her reputation on easy terms. In fifty years of incredible industry she created a mountain of production beside which even the output of such literary giants as Scott, Dickens, and Balzac looks small, and which has been surpassed only by that of Voltaire and the elder Dumas. It was said that had she produced less her reputation might have lasted longer. That is doubtful. With an excess of "temperament," she was void of genius in the deeper meaning of the word. She felt intensely, but had little capacity of deep or even of coherent thought.

A "Grande Amoureuse."

I have somewhere seen the statement that a year or two after she had written a book she had so completely forgotten it that she could read it with as perfect a detachment as if it had been the work of another writer—a statement which, true or not, sheds a chill light on the quality of her work. Forgotten as a writer, George Sand will find a rather bleak corner in the paradise of literary immortality, *quia multum amavit*, by reason of her liaisons with men of enduring fame. A woman who was the mistress of Jules Sandeau, Chopin, and Liszt, who was the one enduring passion of Alfred de Musset, and inspired such masterpieces as the "Confessions d'un enfant du Siècle" and the poem "Souvenir," can never be entirely forgotten. Of her dealings in her character of "grande amoureuse" much has been written, and many divergent views have been expressed. Mrs. Drew, in her admirably written Introduction to these letters, paints her, in those relations, in the brightest of colours. M. Auguste Dorchain has given us a picture in darker tints, of which the darkest are contributed by George Sand herself.

There is little either of magnanimity or mercy in the pages of "Elle et Lui"; nothing of the splendid generosity which shines in "Les Confessions." Musset could say, like poor Baudelaire later:—

> **J'ai gardé la forme et l'essence divine**
> **De mes amours décomposés**

while his mistress could only rehearse and exaggerate, above a dead man's grave, the faults he had humbly confessed and bitterly expiated.

Continued from preceding column.

what he is saying; but he really must find a more original plot.

"Archibald" is another story which proceeds along well-worn lines, though this get-rich-quick fellow's career is sketched out in the sprightliest way. Young Mr. Piper is our old friend the "card." He begins in the theatre but rapidly moves into business, and the business steadily becomes bigger and bigger. The war gives him, of course, his K.B.E., and a grateful Government sends him to the House of Lords. His marriage is unhappy, but a second one, I gather, will shortly take place—in a sequel. Lord Piper is by no means a pleasing object, but his career is most entertaining.

* * * *

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JOURNEY'S END

THE NOVEL

JOSEPHUS.

"Josephus: The Man and the Historian." By H. St. John Thackeray. (New York: Jewish Institute of Religion Press.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

Learning, emigrant from England, returns by devious paths, and Dr. Thackeray's learned lectures on Josephus return to us after many days (for they were delivered in 1926), sped by Professor G. F. Moore, in a volume printed in Austria and published for the members and associates of the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York. How to obtain them, except by writing to that foundation, I am unable to say; but Dr. Thackeray is the translator of Josephus for the Loeb Classical Library, and he has a Josephus Lexicon of immense importance on the stocks. To overlook these lectures would, therefore, be a serious loss.

Josephus, who was Joseph ben Matthias for the first half of his life, "spent in Palestine as priest, general, and prisoner," and who was Flavius Josephus for the second half, spent in the capital of the Empire as "Roman citizen and man of letters," spent his interesting career in the most interesting epoch of the world's history, and wrote books the interest of which has increased with the passing of the centuries. He was born in A.D. 37-38 and died in the beginning of the second century, and he took an active part in that "Jewish War," which meant the Roman war against the Jews, of which he wrote the history as a Roman. "It was written," says Dr. Thackeray—

> with all the advantages possessed by an ex-combatant and eye-witness, now a pensioner quartered in peace and comfort in the former palace of Vespasian, with his own memoranda at hand and Roman official records of the war placed at his disposal.

Several questions arise out of these qualifications, surely unique in the equipment of a war historian, and Dr. Thackeray quotes Josephus's remark—

> "My intention was not so much to extol the Romans as to console those whom they have vanquished and to deter others who may be tempted to revolt"

—in summary evidence to the author's "pacific or propagandist motive."

The "Testimonium de Christo."

Readers fortunate enough to possess themselves of this book may safely be recommended to read it backwards. The last lecture deals with "Josephus and Christianity," the last but one with "Josephus and Hellenism," and their interest follows this order. Recalling the supremely significant fact that the so-called *testimonium Flavianum*, the famous statement about the Founder of Christianity, occurs in the eighteenth book of Josephus's "Jewish Antiquities," the causes of this interest may be found in Dr. Thackeray's three preliminary observations at the outset of his last lecture. They are these:—

> (1) Of the main facts of the life and death of Jesus, Josephus cannot have been ignorant.
> (2) Information being then so readily accessible, mere curiosity would lead Josephus to make inquiries concerning this sect (the Christian), which was already gaining adherents in the upper circles at court.
> (3) One further preliminary point remains, namely, the liability of the work to Christian interpolation and the nature of any such interpolation as we may reasonably expect to find.

And on this point Dr. Thackeray acutely remarks:—

> It is illogical to argue, as some critics appear to do, that the Christians preserved the historian's works largely on account of the so-called *testimonium de Christo*, and at the same time that they themselves have interpolated it.

I have no space to follow the fascinating argument, which has been discussed in nearly every century, to Dr. Thackeray's twentieth-century solution, which seems to me likely to be final, and which, as he says, "seems to satisfy all requirements." Briefly, the solution is that—

> the paragraph in the main comes from Josephus or his secretary, but the Christian censor or copyist has, by slight omissions and alterations, so distorted it as to give it a wholly different complexion.

In the details, the proof seems clear, and it is an exhilarating experience to follow it.

A YANKEE ULYSSES.

"Ethan Allen." By John Pell. (Constable. 21s.)

Mr. John Pell is to be heartily congratulated on the fashion in which he has redeemed from unkind and unjust oblivion the memory of a man who is little more than a name—if, indeed, he be even so much—to his compatriots of the present day. Ethan Allen was the sort of person who ought to find a permanent niche in the history of any country fortunate enough to produce him. He was a man who possessed—perhaps it would be better to say, was possessed by—what may be called the "frontier genius," a moral kinsman of Tennyson's Ulysses, who thought it shame and found it unmitigated boredom to "rust unburnished, not to shine in use," and to whom—

> All experience is an arch, wherethro'
> Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades
> For ever and for ever as we move.

In a word, he was one of the men, and a most magnificent specimen of the type, who made the United States, both geographically and economically, what it is. Mr. Pell writes of him, as such men should be written of, enthusiastically, and makes him and the companions with whom he toiled and struggled real figures.

A FIRST NOVEL.

"Red Wagon." By Lady Eleanor Smith. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

This is an age of narrowness in literature, and of undue concentration, in the case of fiction, upon corners of life. It is rare to read a book like Lady Eleanor Smith's "Red Wagon," which sees life all round and mirrors it whole. Lady Eleanor is already known as a competent journalist; but even her admirers could not have suspected the rare depth of insight, of feeling, of passion, and the unusual narrative gift which she has revealed in this her first novel. It is frankly and captivatingly romantic, and blows like a breath of fresh air after the stifling maze of self-introspection and psychology in other novels.

"Red Wagon" is the story of a boy whose mother was an acrobat and killed in a circus fight in America; he lives to become the proprietor of a circus himself; he visits France and Ireland and England with his tents and roundabouts. In his childhood he is taken from a cruel clown and placed in an orphan home, and the tale of his escape and wanderings with a gypsy are astoundingly vivid and true. We cannot here relate his miseries in France and the fight for Rosy with the Cossack cowboy, nor linger over his betrothal to Sheba, the gypsy, and honeymoon out of doors, but this was his Romany vow: "I take this 'ooman for my wife, but swear to let her free as soon as love 'as left my heart, so she may be happy somewhere else"—an ominous undertaking.

Borrow has immortalised gypsydom for ever, and it would seem impossible for anyone to touch the public without echoing his Romany iliad, but Lady Eleanor has made the life of the road real, and her most poignant scenes are without a trace of false sentiment. Here is a little casual gem from her book, which should act as an appetiser to the subsequent feast:—

> There was the night, a vast sapphire tent dusted with pale stars, beneath which white owls called softly and fluttered like enormous snowflakes to their mates.

You can always, of course, go to others these days and begin plenty of introspective self-analysis, but if you wish to feel the breath of God's wind again in your own countryside and live unfettered and unconventionally, then mount up into the "Red Wagon," and roam off "tenting" through England. A strangely moving book, with a mingling of strength and delicacy all its own.

MISS AUSTEN AT HOME.

"Jane Austen: A Survey." By C. L. Thomson. (Horace Marshall. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

The exquisite Miss Austen receives systematic treatment in a study by Miss Linklater Thomson. Miss Thomson, who out-Janes the very Janeites, is equipped for her task with an intimate knowledge of her period as well as of her particular subject. What is more, she knows the outskirts of her period; she recognises the influence of Fanny Burney's "Cecilia" on "Pride and Prejudice," and understands the effect of Mrs. Radcliffe's tales of terror on the cool, critical mind of the girl who read them in a Hampshire rectory. It is a quiet but not undistinguished society that Miss Thomson reconstructs for us: the Rev. George Austen, a competent scholar and known at Oxford as "the handsome Proctor"; Mrs. Austen, niece of a Master of Balliol, who embarrassed her daughters by doing the family mending in the most public sitting-room; the six sons, ranging from James the parson to Francis and Charles, admirals both; and Cassandra, who gave the novelist her first encouragement.

Miss Thomson deals with the works of this demure genius in turn, beginning with "Love and Friendship," written when the author was only fourteen and a-half, and ending with the fragmentary "Sanditon," on which she was working less than four months before her death. An interesting section is devoted to a discussion of the novelist's workmanship and the effect on her plays, characters, descriptions, and narrative method of her knowledge of dramatic technique. Miss Thomson is sometimes a little too fond in defending her heroine from the possibility of censure; it seems unnecessary, for instance, to excuse her "failure to describe the larger aspects of landscape"—the many-coloured sky and the distant view—by explaining that she was short-sighted. But the critical soundness of the book makes up for any occasional heavy-handedness.

A WOMAN'S VERSES.

"Permanence and Other Poems." By Vera I. Arlett. (Alston Rivers. 3s. 6d.)

Miss Arlett has, in many of these verses, kept a pleasant sonorous note, accompanying genuine and deep emotion. It is perhaps her preoccupation with the depths of feeling that has prevented her from enriching her imagery more by observation, and from stepping outside the well-cultivated garden of poetical words. But the special medium of verse that she has accepted becomes an easy weapon in her hands, fluid, musical, and at times rhetorical. "The Sleeper" is perfect of its kind; so, too, is "The White Birds."

THROUGH THE EYES OF OTHERS.

"Ju-ju and Justice in Nigeria." By Frank Hives and Gascoigne Lumley. (Bodley Head. 12s. 6d.)

"People of the Small Arrow." By J. H. Driberg. (Routledge. 10s. 6d.)

"Around the Coasts of Arabia." By Ameen Rihani. (Constable. 21s.)

"Turkey and Syria Reborn." By Harold Armstrong. (Bodley Head. 15s.)

Reviewed by ERNEST MUNTON.

Untravelled folk, which still means the most of us, have to satisfy their curiosity regarding the strange people of other lands through the eyes of others more fortunate. These four volumes are admirable helps in this direction. The first takes us to Nigeria in the days when West Africa had hardly been touched by civilising influences, and a more hair-raising record of actual conditions has not been published for many years. Mr. Hives was a District Commissioner on the upper reaches of the Cross River in Nigeria. Happily for him, he was used to roughing it: he had spent seventeen years in North Queensland and other colonies—and the governing, with a mere handful of native police, of a vast district dominated by savage customs called for rare resource and courage. His special work of suppressing the Ju-ju cult, a horrible affair of diabolical priests and human sacrifice, showed Mr. Hives to be an administrator of great determination. Such men have rescued natives from superstitious beliefs and practices in many parts of the Empire, and this record—admirably set down by Mr. Lumley—is a reminder of the beneficent influence of British rule.

Not all primitive people, fortunately, spend their lives in terrible rites. Mr. Driberg takes us among the Didinga, a pastoral Sudanese tribe, and his intimate studies of their life and habits, the work of an acute observer, are a helpful addition to ethnological literature. The name "People of the Small Arrow" is derived from the miniature arrow used by the people for bleeding their cattle.

In the Middle and Near East.

The two other volumes have strong political interests besides giving admirable pen pictures of Arabs, Turks, and Syrians. Ameen Rihani is an acute observer and writes with sympathy of the lives and ways of the people of the "Al-Hijaz." He passes on to his readers something of the mysterious glamour of Mecca, Al-Medinah, Jeddah and other cities. This book, with admirable illustrations and maps, can be cordially recommended to all who seek clear knowledge of the problems of the Middle East.

Coming to the Near East, Captain Armstrong also reveals himself as a close student of the post-war situation in a part of the world vitally affected by the changes which the war has brought. As a delegate of the Commission for the Assessment of War Damage, he has ample opportunities for his shrewd and observing eye. From Beyrouth he journeyed to Damascus, went back through the country of the Maronites, and then passed from Tripoli to Lattakia, and the mountains of the Nusari. Afterwards by way of Antioch, Aleppo and Alexandretta, he went to Turkey and spent much time in the villages of the Taurus and the Anatolian plateau before reaching Angora, the capital. But what many will enjoy most is Captain Armstrong's gift of narrative, of which one delightful example is his tale of Persian carpets, real and faked:—

> "Some woman spent a lifetime making that," said Ali Bey, touching a Persian carpet, "or perhaps her mother started it and she finished it as her dowry. It took many years to make and many more years of use to tone its colours. Now I can only pay for a few weeks' work and I must wash the carpets with sulphuric acid to soften them and chloride of lime to tone the colours. That will make them brittle, but you Europeans will not wait a lifetime until use has made the carpets pliant and mellow. You want them ready and beautiful, and we must fake them."

The reader may not always agree with Captain Armstrong's conclusions, but no one can deny his fine sense of dramatic writing.

SIGNPOST FOR SPORTSMEN.

"The Best of England." By Horace Annesley Vachell. (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.)

Having been an adept at most sports and pastimes—with the exception of yachting, for which he has no taste—Mr. Vachell is well qualified to impart to visitors to England, as well as to any native-born who may be hesitating which outdoor pursuit to follow, judicious counsel as to their methods of procedure. Readers may take his advice without hesitation, because he "knows the ropes."

But while Mr. Vachell expatiates on the joys of hunting and cricket field, of salmon river and deer forest, or tells tales of moor and links and polo ground, he is too sensible to recommend that games at school or the field sports of maturity should rank first with boy or man or woman. In the social activities of town and country those for whom this book is intended may, its author reminds them, find abundant interests to occupy days not devoted to sport.

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BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

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By Stephen Gwynn. (Thornton Butterworth. 15s.)
STRESEMANN.
By R. Olden. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)
THE GENTLEMAN IN THE PARLOUR.
By Somerset Maugham. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)
RED WAGON.
By Lady Eleanor Smith. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

The statement that Mr. Hugh Walpole is to publish a novel of 792 pages has raised some protests against the portentous novel which has once more become the fashion. It is, of course, anything but new, for Richardson's "Pamela" ran into 600,000 words, occupying four volumes of Basil Blackwell's nineteen volume edition reviewed by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy in last week's SUNDAY TIMES. That a larger public is aimed at is shown by the fact that a smaller paper edition is being issued by Mr. Blackwell at seven and a half guineas, in addition to the set at seventeen guineas.

* * * *

The enormous novel is by no means an English monopoly, for Tolstoy's "War and Peace" exceeded the 600,000 words of "Pamela.' I hear that the Cossack writer Mikael Scholokov's novel, "The Silent Don," which Putnam will publish, is of enormous length, and is "fiery and barbaric." It describes life in a Cossack district beginning in 1913.

* * * *

The long novel is a different matter from the "omnibus" book, which contains many items. The "omnibus" has gained such a great vogue that Hodder and Stoughton alone are publishing eight, including one containing a hundred of O. Henry's stories, running into 1140 pages, issued at the amazingly cheap price of seven and six. One of the volumes, "The Scottish Omnibus," is being edited by Mr. George Blake, who, I learn, is not very far advanced yet with his selection, and is doubtful whether he will have it ready for publication this spring.

* * * *

Though no great novel reader, I am looking forward to Frances Harrod's story, "Stained Wings," which Eveleigh Nash and Grayson are to publish, for she has great individuality, as her book, "Trespass," published last year, showed; while her story "The Horrible Man" set a fashion. "Stained Wings," which will have a jacket by a new artist, Miss Mina Greenhill, deals with a negro singer who falls in love with a white girl.

* * * *

The recent disturbances in Palestine lend interest to "Unholy Memories of the Holy Land," a Hogarth Press book, in which Mr. Horace B. Samuel describes his life in Palestine between 1918-1928. Mr. Samuel served in the British Army in the Near East, and for a time acted as Judge in the British Administration, so that he knows his subject from several angles.

* * * *

No living German has made a greater impression on the world than the staunch Hindenburg. His life has been written by Mr. F. A. Voigt and his wife, Margaret Goldsmith, in a book which will be published by Faber and Faber in May. The same house has books on Jowett, by Mr. Hamish Miles, who has just translated M. Maurois's book on "Byron," and on President Kruger, by Deneys Reitz, the author of the brilliant "Commando."

* * * *

Sir Thomas More has always been a charming figure, but he has been a good deal misunderstood. The misconceptions will be corrected in a new book, "More's Utopia and his Social Teaching," by his learned editor, Mr. W. E. Campbell, which Eyre and Spottiswoode are publishing this month.

* * * *

Mr. Clynes told the readers of the *Daily Dispatch* last week that the service rendered by William Cobbett was to many men "what Eton or Harrow, Oxford or Cambridge, had been to others more fortunate." This is, perhaps, the reason why Mr. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole have edited "Rural Rides," together with Cobbett's tours in Scotland and Letters from Ireland, for an elaborate three-volume edition which Mr. Peter Davies will issue in April.

* * * *

This week will see the publication by Faber and Faber of a very out-of-the-way novel by Frank Morison called "Who Moved the Stone?" It is a reconstruction of the events between the arrest of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane on Thursday night and the discovery of the empty tomb on Sunday morning. J. M. B.

IRISH FREE STATE

GREATER DUBLIN.

FIANNA FAIL OPPOSITION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The Greater Dublin Bill is being strenuously opposed in the Dail. Labour and Fianna Fail are united in opposition, and its fate rests with the small group of independents. Already the Government has offered to consider substantial amendments on the committee stage. The main grounds of opposition are that the measure is too restricted on the one hand, and too autocratic on the other. In many essential respects the Bill is at variance with the recommendations of the Commission which considered the whole matter exhaustively. Large areas to the North like Clontarf and Raheny, and to the South like Carrickmines and Stillorgan, are left outside the scope of the measure. The townships of Rathmines and Pembroke are to be added to the present city, and will form the new borough of Dublin, while the coastal area of Blackrock and Dun Loughmore (late Kingstown) is to be constituted as an entirely separate coastal borough.

Each of these areas is to have an elected council to deal with general policy and a city manager with defined powers *vis-à-vis* the council. In this respect the analogy of business fails, for directors are supreme and managers subordinate. In practice it is found wise to allow executives wide scope and judge them by results. But this new city manager system is different. It is a delicately balanced and somewhat artificial system of separate responsibilities co-ordinated by the officials of the Department and the Minister. It has been pointed out that the council cannot even insist on the presence of the city manager at its meetings. In no respect is responsibility absolute, and in many respects there are opportunities for friction.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

It will be interesting to watch this new experiment to reconcile democracy and business methods. The straightforward commissioner system in Dublin and elsewhere has certainly been a success, and has shown what a mess good and honest management can repair. Most substantial ratepayers would like it to be continued and extended. But no popular Government could, in the long run, maintain such a breach with popular control, and so the present compromise which was always promised has come to pass. For about a year the system has been in operation in the city of Cork, and just recently evidence of discord has come to light. At the present time the council has postponed consideration of the rate for next year—the striking of the rate is one of the chief powers it possesses—owing to differences with its city manager. Whatever may be the objections in theory to this new experiment in triarchy it is taking the place of a system which had shown grave defects. For better or worse it must be allowed a full and fair trial.

In the meantime, on the present measure attempts will be made by the opposition to enlarge the powers of the council and ensure that the manager is its servant and not its master. In the matter of jurisdiction the Bill seems to lack outlook and imagination. By reason of the two separate authorities and because of the restricted and excluded areas it will not be possible to reap full advantage of central services and to project development with imagination and a long view. The townships of Rathmines and Pembroke are objecting strongly to the loss of their identity. They have a record of good management, and the limited scope of the present proposal does not seem to justify the sacrifice they are asked to undergo.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The recent discussions over appeals to the Privy Council has brought into prominence the position and powers of the Supreme Court. According to the popular wish, this court should be the final court of jurisdiction in the State. At the same time legal circles are becoming rather restive over the length of time judgments are reserved in this court. Up to fourteen days ago there were three undelivered judgments which had been reserved for periods of fifteen, fourteen, and twelve months, another, the Iveagh domiciie case, over six months reserved, and other cases of shorter periods over three months. These delays are very hard upon litigants; they are the subject of private but strong comment among lawyers. A layman at least is prompted to ask why there should be such variance in the time required to incubate decisions in the High and Supreme Courts. It would appear that after so many months arguments would be forgotten, and decisions would only be more difficult. Such delays are not calculated to inspire the confidence of the public.

EDUCATION AND THE FARMS.

"TOWNISED" CHILDREN

By Lieut.-Gen. the EARL OF DUNDONALD

The question of education in rural areas has important bearings upon the needs of agriculture at home and on the production of suitable emigrants for the Dominions. At present the cost is excessive, and the education given is manifestly unsuitable, because of the result it produces—which is to arouse among young people of both sexes a disinclination to work upon farms.

The following particulars, which refer to the county of Argyll, show the cost to the country of education in some districts. They concern only seven families:—

Location of Family.	Number of children in same family.	Father's Occupation.	Rent	Teacher's Salary per annum.
			£	£ s. d.
Alit-an-Righ..	3	Watcher	—	Certificated 180 0 0
Glenkinglas...	3	Stalker..	—	Certificated 160 0 0
Inverliever ...	2	Farmer..	153	Certificated 140 0 0
Auchaliander	2	Farmer..	267	Certificated 180 0 0
Garmony, Mull	3	Farmer..	121	Certificated 250 0 0
Glenlich-namuie	3	Stalker..	—	Uncertific'd 95 0 0
Blackrock ...	3	Stalker..	—	Uncertific'd 62 10 0
				Total 1,067 10 0

From the above it will be seen that to provide a governess for the children of these seven families costs the country £152 10s. a year a family.

Can the country, with its present unemployment, afford such expenditure?

Not only is the cost of education excessive, but the type of education given tends to alienate the people from the land. Many of the older generation are averse from it, and see what a mistake is being made. The following extract from a Scots newspaper shows the attitude of a sensible parent; it also shows the interference of the education authorities with the right of a parent to decide the training of the child he has brought into existence.

> "I do not mean to 'townise' my children," said a father who appeared before Arbroath School Management Council on Saturday in connection with his objection to sending his boy to a school in Arbroath to receive more advanced education than could be given at the rural school he had been attending.
>
> He was country bred, said the father, and he wanted his children to be the same. The Chairman of the Commitee remarked that the Education Authority had provided advanced education for such boys, and to this the parent replied: "I know that, but where do they land? —in the middle of a 'neep' field."
>
> An order for the boy's attendance at school in Arbroath was pronounced.

FARM TRAINING.

In my district of Scotland there are a considerable number of mental defectives from town asylums employed on farms and crofts. The farmers and crofters are paid 10s. a week to board these mental defectives, who assist them in the work of their holdings.

I venture the suggestion that unemployed young men and girls might be apprenticed to farmers, who should be given the dole as a contribution towards their keep. In this way some of the labour difficulty in working farms would be reduced, while the young men would acquire valuable knowledge of agriculture and the girls knowledge of dairy work, together with that physical fitness necessary either for farm work at home or for emigration to our Dominions.

EDUCATION AND EMIGRATION.

When this country first colonised tracts of land in various parts of the globe, it sent to them a hardy race of men and women accustomed to an open-air life and manual labour. The mass of these people could neither read nor write; but they withstood the hardships of the long voyage in emigrant sailing ships; they forced their way into the interior, up swift-running rivers and rapids, cleared the bush, built their little log huts, and formed those settlements the names of which are known throughout the world.

But now, though the journey to our Dominions is made in comfortable liners, and in warmed railway carriages to the required destination, the mass of our young men and women do not wish to go. In Canada work on the farms is strenuous at certain times of the year—up at 3.30 in the morning and work till sunset; and the wife has to milk the cows and feed the pigs and have breakfast on the table at 6 a.m., or there is a row. This arduous life on farms does not suit "townised" young people.

In their report for the year 1927 the Oversea Settlement Committee placed first in their list of causes that prevent the more rapid distribution of population as between this country and the Dominions:—

> **The industrial habits and the townward bent of the general population and its consequent unwillingness, and, without training, unfitness, to take advantage of openings overseas . . .**

Recent statistics show that assisted emigration from this country to the Dominions has decreased instead of increased—12,296 fewer persons being approved for assisted passages in 1929 than in 1928. Meantime, other races are awakening to the opportunities.

TRUE LINK OF EMPIRE.

When the Great War broke out, it was blood connection with the Motherland which brought that memorable response from the Dominions. Take, for instance, that regiment, 1,800 strong, formed wholly of McLeans, which was raised by Colonel McLean of New Brunswick.

Our great Dominions now contain only a small percentage of the population which they might maintain. If, then, their vast areas of fertile and uncultivated land should become peopled by alien races, while our own unemployed young men and women remain at home, unsuitable education must be held mainly responsible.

OUR PARIS LETTER

AFTER THE CHAUTEMPS CABINET.

M. TARDIEU'S TASK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

A cartoon published the day after the fall of the Chautemps cabinet depicted a fortune-teller seated at her table with her cards spread out before her. A distracted journalist, note-book in hand, was waiting to hear her words of wisdom about the political future of France. Pointing at one of the cards, she is made to say sententiously, "I see M. Briand at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." In the chaos of fleeting cabinets, this indeed seems to be the one certainty: that M. Briand remains at the Quai d'Orsay. Hence perhaps the outward air of impassiveness that he preserved on Tuesday in the Chamber when his new Prime Minister was greeted with the mildest of applause and an admirably staged entry by M. Tardieu brought from the latter's partisans an ovation that foreshadowed surely the ephemeral character of M. Chautemps's occupation of the Premier's seat. Not since the date of the Cartel, when Paris was in a state of suppressed ferment over the falling franc, has there been a sitting which roused such excitement. All the afternoon the Palais Bourbon acted as a magnet to attract to its gates a throng of idlers, which strong forces of police kept constantly on the move. Inside the Chamber every deputy was in his place, and in the galleries all their lady friends, in their best furs, lent—as always on big days—the aspect of a theatre to the immense semi-circular hall.

FATAL SOCIALIST SUPPORT.

The fact is that Tuesday's sitting constituted a clear battle between the Moderates and the Left. For months the latter had been longing to get back into power, and now they had succeeded. The Moderates, faced with something exceedingly like a resuscitation of the old Cartel, were determined to have them out of office without delay. M. Chautemps's Radical-Socialist Government could not live a moment without the support of the Socialists, and it was precisely because it had this support that it fell. A more fatal wish for any "bourgeois" Government than that of M. Léon Blum, the Socialist leader, who said he hoped for a long life for the new Cabinet, could hardly be imagined. The previous day M. Chautemps, who can have had few illusions about his stability, had declared to an interviewer that if any Radical-Socialist Government could have a majority it was his. So evidently there is now conclusive proof that in the present Chamber a Ministry of the Left is out of the question. But M. Tardieu's overthrow a week earlier showed that a Cabinet of the Right and Moderate Left can at any moment be torpedoed by the defection of a handful of its usual majority.

In these circumstances the Englishman naturally asks, "Why not dissolve?" But dissolution is not in the Frenchman's habits. He has another remedy. Having declared that the gulf between Right and Left is now deeper than ever, he tells you in the next breath that the only solution is a combination of the two, or, as he calls it, "concentration." In theory this would be admirable. But in practice there is apparently only one man—namely, M. Poincaré—for or against whom the present Chamber was in reality elected, who is capable of bringing it about. Asked to undertake the task of forming a Ministry on these lines, M. Poincaré has been obliged to refuse, as his health is still not good enough for him to be able to stand the strain of office. So once more M. Tardieu has been called upon to get together a Cabinet and so allow France again to take her place at the London Conference. "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

"HERNANI'S" CENTENARY.

While on Tuesday afternoon was being fought out at the Palais Bourbon the victory or defeat of M. Chautemps, the Comédie Française was celebrating the centenary of a battle of quite another kind—the victory of the partisans of Victor Hugo at the first performance of "Hernani," which definitely consecrated the Romantic movement. Victor Hugo was 28 years old, and when the curtain of the Comédie Française went up before a packed house he had fifty francs to his name. Before it went down on the last act he had six thousand, the first instalment of the purchase money of his play agreed upon with a well-known publisher during one of the entr'actes in a tobacco shop round the corner.

Even in Paris, where the things of the intellect still hold their own, it is difficult to-day to imagine the conflict roused by the—to us—very innocuous play of "Hernani." But by classical standards it was all wrong, and did not, as the criticism ran, the king speak like a bandit and the bandit like a king? Yet the poet Théophile Gautier, who, at the head of a band of writers and artists, the partisans of Hugo, scandalised the "bourgeois" section of the audience by appearing in a red satin waistcoat, black velvet coat, green trousers, and long hair falling over his shoulders, was right. The takings of the Comédie Française on February 24, 1830, when "Phèdre" was given, were 496 francs; "Hernani," on the 25th, brought in 5,134 francs. With "M. de Pourceaugnac," on the next night, they dropped back to 465 francs. And "Hernani," from the box-office point of view, continued to be very attractive. On Tuesday last this great literary battle was commemorated by a special performance of "Hernani," the invitations to which had printed on them the word "Hierro," the password a hundred years ago of Hugo's friends who had waited hours in the street to gain entrance to the Comédie Française.

ROMANTIC SLUMS.

Some dozen old streets situated in the heart of Paris and dating from the Middle Ages are shortly to fall beneath the housebreaker's pick. At first sight one would imagine that every lover of old Paris would hold up his hands in horror and accuse the City Council of vandalism. Interesting enough as links with the past as are some of these narrow, picturesque alleys, none of them contains any house worthy to be classed as an historic monument. There is for instance the rue Quincampoix, less politely known in the Middle Ages as the Street of Cuckoids, and in the eighteenth century as "the Mississippi." Here was the centre of speculative finance with the Bank of Law at its head. In the sixteenth century Gabrielle d'Estrées in one of its houses gave birth to a son by Henry IV. Then there is the rue Brisemiche, which owes its name to the fact that here was made the bread for the canons of the neighbouring church of St. Merri, though its ecclesiastical connection even as far back as the time of Louis XI. did not prevent its having a very evil reputation. There is the rue des Etuves, so called because in the reign of Phillipe le Bel public baths were installed there, and the rue de Venise, part of which is not more than nine feet wide.

All this sounds very romantic, but not even the Commission of Vieux Paris, usually so watchful in its protection of the traces of the past, has lifted a finger to save this quarter near the Central Markets. The fact is that Paris possesses a series of what are officially called "insalubrious islands," or otherwise slums, numbered according to their degrees of unhealthiness from 1 to 19. The streets in question contain now little but dosshouses, and, as forming recognised centres of disease, have the honour of heading this list. So in spite of their picturesqueness and their connections with the past, no one wants to have them saved.

The grit, character, and determination of our people that pulled us through in the past will, I am perfectly sure, triumph in the future.—*Lord Privy Seal.*

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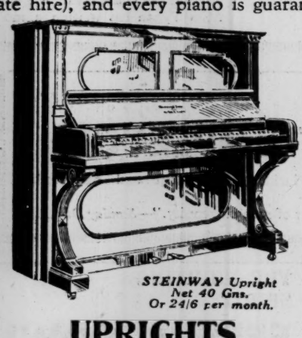

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

WEATHERCOCKS.

By E. V. LUCAS.

Those who are acquainted with even the outline of Stuart history know that James the Second's chequered reign of intrigue and anxiety was brought to a close by the arrival of the Prince of Orange, his son-in-law, from Holland; but they may have forgotten that the Prince's landing was much delayed by weather. The Prince was coming from the east and required for a speedy voyage easterly winds; but for many days only westerly winds would blow. Meanwhile, James, unpopular in the country and untrusted by his statesmen, was straining every nerve to strengthen his position and stave off the inevitable. Messengers, envoys, go-betweens, were continually at work; and the wretched King was continually in receipt of rumours and reports, promises and evasions; while the news of desertions from his army and navy was incessant. In the presence of so much uncertainty and foreboding he had constant recourse to an instrument of information which, though it might change its mind, was at any given moment stable and to be relied on. This was a weathercock on the palace of Whitehall, and that weathercock, I have just learned, is the very one which is to be seen to-day, in the shape of a gunner touching off a field piece, the muzzle of which is, I think, broken. Everyone now passing the Horse Guards and looking up may see this survival from the past, but whereas we look at it with untroubled curiosity, the last of the Stuart kings lifted his eyes with anguished hope and fear.

* * * *

The weathercock, I find on reference to the authorities, was invented by Andronicus of Cyrrhus, a Greek astronomer who flourished 100 B.C. and was the builder of the Tower of the Winds in Athens: an octagonal structure, remnants of which may still be seen, with figures representing the eight principal winds, and over all a brazen Triton who moved on a pivot and pointed his rod in the direction from which the wind was blowing. That Triton was the father of the vane family, from the golden angel on the campanile of St. Mark's in Venice and the golden figure of variable Fortune on the Custom House in the same magical city, to the golden dragon on Bow Church in Cheapside or any arrow on a Surrey summerhouse or any fox on a Leicestershire stable. To call them all weathercocks is, of course, absurd, especially as the cock itself is a definite design to be seen on spires all over the country. But custom has it so. Old Father Time, for instance, over the scorers' box at Lord's, one of London's latest vanes—it is ridiculous to call him a weathercock, yet we all do.

* * * *

My own taste is for ships; and, as I write, there are two in my mind, both satisfying, and one is in London and the other in the midst of a vineyard in France, riding high above the grapes. The London ship is over that beautiful house on the Embankment which the first Lord Astor built for himself, and which is now the headquarters of the Incorporated Accountants. That a schooner or galleon, even when made of gold for another element, the air, should, with all its canvas set, be sailing right into the teeth of the wind, may strike one as odd; but once the anomaly is accepted, what a fine sight it is! The other ship, even more decorative than that which dominates the Embankment, is to be seen on the chateau of Haut Brion, just outside Bordeaux, on the road to Arcachon.

* * * *

So much for two of the nautical weathercocks that exist. Yet neither can approach in splendour and power of touching the imagination one that does not exist, and never did exist, but was gloriously planned. The first circumnavigator of the world, Sir Francis Drake, set sail from Plymouth on that enterprise in December, 1577, the commander's vessel being the Pelican, but on entering the Straits of Magellan in August, 1578, he changed its name to the Golden Hind as a tribute to his patron, Sir Christopher Hatton, who had a golden hind for his crest; and as the Golden Hind this historic vessel was ever afterwards known. It was on board her that, as a Spanish prisoner relates, Drake (a small man of about 35 with a reddish beard), although so far away from civilisation, kept up his ceremonious state. "The service is of silver richly gilt and engraved with his arms. He has all possible perfumes, many of which, he told me, were given to him by Queen Elizabeth. None of his gentlemen sits down or puts on his hat in his presence without repeated permission. He dines and sups to the music of violins."

* * * *

The Golden Hind, carrying thirty large guns, proceeded, with her companion vessels, on her marauding way until September 25, 1580, when she reached England again, and Drake, although there were those to agree that he was "the master-thief of the unknown world," became a national hero. On April 4, 1581, the Queen went down to Deptford to pay the famous sailor and filibuster a personal visit on the Golden Hind, and, bidding him kneel, made him a knight; and thereafter the first ship to have voyaged round the world took its place as an object of pilgrimage, but never left the river again. For many years it was a resort of trippers, just as the Victory now is, with the difference that on board the Golden Hind liquor was sold and consumed and meals prepared and eaten. Later it was broken up, almost the only authentic relic of this heart of oak being an armchair which may still be seen, not at Greenwich or at the Admiralty, but as far from the salts and scents of the infinite sea as the Bodleian Library.

* * * *

And now we return to our weathercocks, for the proposal was seriously put forward that the Golden Hind should be made suitably strong for the purpose and then be lifted to a position on the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral to serve as a vane, a sign, and a wonder. A sublime idea. The difficulties might have been numerous and serious, but since man can do what man has done, they would not have been insuperable. Think of the Pyramids. We, however, should never have looked up to this noble and stimulating symbol, for, even had the scheme been carried through, the ship would have toppled and crashed into the burning cathedral during the Great Fire of 1666.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Titles of Cathedrals.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Henry Lygon, asks if there are any more cathedrals known under their dedicatory titles beside the three he mentioned. The cathedral of the Diocese of St. Edmundbury and Ipswich, one of the finest of the newly constituted parochial church cathedrals, is known as the Cathedral Church of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, and not by the title of the diocese.

Bury St. Edmunds. J. R. BURDON.

Capital Punishment.

Sir,—Your leading article on this subject is full of sound judgment and sense. Amid so much maudlin sympathy with cruel murderers, and so little for their victims, it is refreshing to inhale a breeze of balanced opinion.

There is one unquestionable advantage in capital punishment—when a murderer is executed he never murders anyone else. Further, abolition will come automatically if murderers cease to murder.

York. LIFE FOR LIFE.

Miss Siddal.

Sir,—I am preparing a Life of Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Siddal, who became the wife of Dante Gabriel Rossetti in 1862. I should be grateful if any of your readers would supply me with the date of the death of her younger sister, Clara, born about 1838, who was a witness at the death of her mother in 1892.

I should also like, if possible, to be put into communication with Mr. George Porter-Higgins, artist, who exhibited in the Chelsea Town Hall Exhibition in 1911 a portrait of Isabella Decies Porter-Higgins. He was a nephew and her I believe to have been the great-niece of this lady VIOLET HUNT.

South Lodge, Campden Hill Road, W.

The Wagner Controversy.

Sir,—It was with the greatest satisfaction that I read, in your last issue, the article by that eminent Wagnerian and musical critic, Mr. Ernest Newman, discussing the vilification of Cosima Wagner in the book by Messrs. Hurn and Root, recently published.

I wonder whether these gentlemen remember that this wonderful woman is still living at Bayreuth, and is now so crippled by old age and its attendant loss of memory that she is incapable of defending herself.

Does it not strike these defamers as rather caddish to misrepresent actions—doubtless the outcome of the great (and perhaps pardonably) jealous love of a strong woman for a colossal genius, when this woman is still living, but deprived by old age of weapons wherewith to retaliate?

Nantwich. VIOLET ATTWOOD.

"Hike."

From COLONEL G. T. K. MAURICE, C.M.G.

Sir,—No one has mentioned that the word "hike" is in regular daily use in England during the hunting season. "Hike holloa! Hike holloa!" says huntsman to hounds. It may be translated "Get on to the holloa. Get on! Get on!" I know it is often written "Hark holloa!" I do not think that is right. The huntsman is not asking his hounds to sit up and listen to a man shouting. He is telling them to get on quick to the holloa and see about it.

Burbage. G. T. K. MAURICE.

Sir,—In Northumberland a swing is called a "hikey." The word is used in the same sense in Joe Wilson's song "Aw wish yor muther wad cum," which was popular on Tyneside about the middle of last century.

Limpsfield. F. G. MAUGHAN.

"Remembrance."

Sir,—There is a blunder in the otherwise excellent article, entitled "Remembrance," by Joyce Eveleigh, appearing in your last issue.

I refer, of course, to the phrase ". . . the officers and men of the Royal West Kent Regiment—the Buffs."

Surely the author of this article should know that the Buffs and the Queen's Own (or R.W.K. Regt.) are two distinct regiments, the latter having its depot at Maidstone.

Incidentally, there is a gap of 183 years between the formation of the two regiments.

Canterbury. L. C. A. MOXON.

Dominion Status.

Sir,—Whenever an official, whether he be an official of the British or of the Indian Government, says openly that India cannot be given a Dominion Status Constitution at present because the country is not politically ready for it, there is an outburst of indignation in India. The statement is regarded as another "insult to India." Yet this view is one which is held by many Indian politicians, and some of them have the courage to say so publicly.

Mr. Guznavi, a Mohammedan politician, has said in a statement to the Press:—

> There has been criticism in some quarters of the distinction which the Viceroy drew in his address to the Assembly on Saturday between having a clear idea of the goal and the completion of the journey to reach that goal. Surely Mr. Aney and others who make this criticism are aware that Mr. Gandhi himself recognised this distinction. It received striking confirmation in the speech which even Dr. Ansari is reported to have made on January 26 when unfurling the national flag, namely, that without Hindu-Moslem unity neither Dominion Status nor Independence was attainable. It is useless to try to cover our deficiencies, which clog and impede our progress, by attacking a statement of fact which must be apparent to every thinking politician.

Allahabad. C. R. A.

Our Parish Churches.

Sir,—In answer to H. W. Willis's question, the parish churches of England are the property of the parish which they serve, and are administered by the incumbent and churchwardens as trustees, subject, of course, to various unwritten laws of old custom. If a parish church becomes ruinous, or no longer in the centre of its parish, the parochial authorities are at liberty to leave it to decay, and to build a new church on another site. Their right is undisputed. Other parochial buildings—e.g., schools, institutes, mission rooms—are vested in trustees, and are now being gradually transferred to their parochial church councils; but parish churches have no title deeds.

The case of cathedrals is more complicated. Theoretically they belong to the diocese and are governed by a dean and chapter, but some modern cathedrals have been parish churches, and still have a parish attached to them. L. ROBINSON.

The Vicarage, Wantage.

Australian Butter.

Sir,—In the House of Commons, on the 18th ult., Mr. Mander, Liberal Member for Wolverhampton East, asked the Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, whether he was aware that Australian butter, subsidised to the extent of 4d. a pound, was being "dumped" into this country, and received the perfectly correct reply that there is no Government subsidy, but there is a scheme of a compensatory kind arranged by the producers themselves.

What help can a question such as this be to the British farmer? Mr. Mander and everyone else should be thankful, for Australian butter does not compete with the British farmer's product, but comes when British butter production is at its lowest ebb. It supplies the British public with one of the choicest butters in the world at a price several pence a pound less than Danish, which is not in any degree superior.

If Mr. Mander's question had been directed of foreign butter instead of to the products of his own kith and kin in Australia, it would have done the British farmer a great service. In 1929 Australia's contribution to the British breakfast table was 43,000 tons of butter, which, arriving in the winter, added richly and at a low cost to the Briton's diet without competing with British butter. On the other hand, Danish butter imported into Britain amounted to 105,000 tons.

Australia House, W.C. A. R. HYLAND.

"Tropical Africa and the Cinema."

From SIR HESKETH BELL.

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th ult. appeared an article from me headed "Tropical Africa and the Cinema." In that production I indicated briefly the harm to the prestige of the white races that is being done by the exhibition to natives of unsuitable and demoralising films, and I ventured to make certain proposals for a more effective system of censorship than that which exists at present.

I recommended that a Central Board of Film Censors for the Colonies should be established in London, and that Colonial Governments, in British tropical Africa especially, should only permit the exhibition of films that have been approved by that board. I suggested that, as a general rule, no film should be imported into Africa that is not fit for exhibition to natives.

The rule would be likely to arouse protests from the considerable British population now settled in Kenya and Tanganyika, who would thus be deprived of the pleasure of seeing films which, though unsuitable for Africans, could be hown to Europeans without objection. In order to meet this difficulty, I, in the article which I sent you, proposed that films which are undesirable for exhibition for natives but have been passed by the British Board of Film Censors might be imported into British territories under special licence only and solely for *private* exhibition in British clubs or other duly constituted institutions of a similar nature recognised by Government.

Unfortunately, owing presumably to exigencies of space, the paragraph containing this proviso, which is of much importance to the practicability of my proposals, was cut out. Judging by communications that have been addressed to me, I have reason to believe that the suggestions I have made in this connection will receive consideration at the hands of those in Great Britain and our African territories who are interested in this particular subject. I venture to hope, therefore, that you will do me the favour of publishing this letter.

Cannes. HESKETH BELL.

The Dorchester Papers.

Sir,—In these days, when "the British Empire" is a much-used slogan, it will chill the heart of many native-born Canadians to read that the Dorchester collection of papers has been sold to American collectors.

Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, held a unique place in the memory of the United Empire Loyalists of Canada, whom he protected as far as possible when, beggared of lands and home and exiled by the new American Republic, they were forced to found new homes in the Canadian wilderness on land, mostly uncut forest, granted them by the British Government.

I have not my authorities at hand, but they were once familiar to me, and my impression is that he (Sir G. Carleton) refused to evacuate Boston with the British Army until the native loyalists were in safety.

When the British War Office handed over its buildings in Halifax to the Canadian Government valuable historical documents were sent to the Ottawa Parliamentary Library, while some were added to the large collection in the Halifax Provincial Library. I write without dates, but know that this happened between 1901 and 1906.

It might have been a graceful act to have offered the Dorchester collection to the Ottawa Library.

Menton. A. C. JONES.

Irish Language Revival.

Sir,—Whatever may be thought about the revival of the Irish language, the historical truth is that its decay is ascribable to the Irish people themselves. Popularly the English are always blamed for this, but an Irish scholar and an author in Irish, who recently had to undertake minute research work for a compilation on the subject in question, avowed to me that what surprised him at the end of his labours was how little English Governments had done in the way of positive obstruction. They merely declined facilities and grants for teaching the language. Had they legislated against it, and enforced the legislation, as one is encouraged to believe in this country, the Irish language would be alive to-day, for it was not to be believed that a people who retained their faith "in spite of dungeon, fire, and sword," rack, rope and pitchcap, would have surrendered their language to an Act of Parliament or an executive frown! This, a strong antecedent probability, is the cold literal fact.

The English did much more to suppress the Welsh language than the Irish—they had more reason and greater facilities for doing so—yet the Welsh language is alive to-day. History is merely repeating itself. One generation of Irishmen were indisposed to the retention of their language: their descendants are averse from its revival. If it could be had back without tears, well and good; but we are tired, and sacrifice to an intellectual crusade—Irish is a difficult, highly inflected language, like Latin—is a hard thing with the motor-car at the door and the cinemas growing up like mushrooms. Big events pivot on small causes. If Irish were as easy as, say, French, or as analytical as English, it might be revived.

Dublin. DUBLINER.

Macaulay and William III.

Sir,—May I remark, in answer to Mr. Philip Morrell, that I have no wish to undervalue the labours of Professor Japikse. There can be no doubt that a complete collection of the Portland letters is of great interest to the specialist in the period they cover.

At the same time, I cannot see that they throw any fresh light on the character of William III.; quite apart from Lord Macaulay's study, the correspondence of William III. with Prince Waldeck, Prince de Vaudemont and Pensionary Heinsius, the intimate references in the "Dagboek" of C. Huygens (all long since accessible by the public) show the King's moods of melancholy, doubt, anxiety, almost despair, which Mr. Morrell seems to think are revealed for the first time by Professor Japikse's book.

Nor does this render false Lord Macaulay's view of the stern inflexibility of his hero's character. Only a "Robot" could exist without some unbosoming of hopes and fears to intimates, and William III., like other great men, was often "spent and almost overborne" by press of business, as well as heartache and ill-health.

The Portland letters are the main source of Mrs. Grew's "William Bentinck and William III.," which has been available since 1924; here copious quotations (all that is of general interest, it seems to me) are given from the famous Welbeck correspondence, including several of the same date and in the same tone as those given by Mr. Morrell, together with many other letters between the two friends, all very accurately translated and annotated, so that, with the material available, Professor Japikse's book is by no means indispensable to any future biographer of William III.

And I fear I remain unconvinced that Lord Macaulay did not glean the essentials from the letters, and am still in disagreement with Mr. Morrell's first statement that "it seemed as if he had not read the letters at all," for nothing is revealed in the complete publication of the correspondence that Lord Macaulay would have regretted overlooking.

London, W. MARJORIE BOWEN.

"Bubble and Squeak."

Sir,—In answer to "Kya Hai" (Knowle) as to the origin of this term, I beg to say that in my young days the dish of that name was composed of boiled cabbage and fried salt beef, the "bubble" being the bubble of the boiling water, and the "squeak" the sound emitted by the frying beef.

St. Albans. CHARLOTTE M. REID.

[Replies have also been received from J. B. Reeves (Barnet), J. W. Westcott (London, S.W.), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), Louis E. Stevenson (Temple Sowerby), H. Askew (Spennymoor), E. M. H. Campbell (Eastbourne), and E. J. Beavis (East Sheen).]

"The Freedom of the Seas."

From LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Sir,—With much in Mr. Wickham Steed's interesting article I agree, but it embodies some historical lapses and does not, in my humble opinion, sufficiently recognise the difficulties which may render the Naval Conference abortive.

Whether or not the United States now advocate the freedom of the seas as crudely enunciated in the Second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, it is certain that, as belligerents, they have taken extreme views of their rights at sea. In the Civil War they strained those rights beyond the earlier precedents, and but for the meticulous care of our Admiralty and the tactfulness of two naval commanders-in-chief, a clash could hardly have been avoided. Professor James P. Baxter, of Harvard University, has lately borne just tribute to—

> the reluctance of the British Government to press neutral rights to a point which might later embarrass the exercise of the British sea power.

The papers made public since the war clearly show our moderation.

The prospects of the Naval Conference were clouded from the start by the secret discussions between Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald. The prolonged and undignified wrangling over parity between two Great Powers, which have totally different needs and whose naval experts differ on some material points, could only end in one or both being saddled with unsuitable fleets. We, having quite different conditions to satisfy, could dispense with some battleships, which America desires; but we have vital need for a large light cruiser force that America does not regard as necessary. The result of this ill-starred pursuit of Parity has been to set an unnecessarily high standard of naval armaments before the Conference and to raise the demands of other Powers. Is it impossible, as Admiral Sir R. Custance has suggested, to leave America out of the picture, and to base our strength, as in the past, on conditions with which she is not concerned?

Mr. Wickham Steed recalls the perfectly logical position of France that there should be some definition of the purposes for which navies are to be maintained in the future. Obviously, if every signatory of the Kellogg Pact and adherent of the Covenant of the League of Nations could be securely counted upon to fulfil his obligations, navies would be needed only for police purposes and to supply contingents to coerce a Treaty-breaking Power. But the total failure of a scrap of paper is too recent to be forgotten, and we had the spectacle only a few months ago of the invalidity of the Kellogg Pact. One of two Powers which signed this instrument of peace attacked the other with a political object, attained that object, and became insolent after a mild remonstrance. In these circumstances it is too much to expect that the Powers will at present rely on security in the absence of naval protection.

Onslow Square, S.W. SYDENHAM.

"Boxer" and "Fascisti."

Sir,—The name "fascisti" is derived from the Italian word "fascio," meaning a bundle, and hence, figuratively, a union. Before the revolution "fasci di combattimento," or anti-Socialist unions, were established all over Italy to combat the anarchy and disorder which were growing unchecked by the incompetent governments of 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922. The members of these unions—ex-soldiers and nationalists—adopted as their uniform the black shirt of the "arditi," the storm troops of the Italian Army, and as their badge the ancient Roman "fasces" of the lictors, the symbol of order and discipline. The choice of this ancient symbol, after the revolution, was largely responsible for the antiquarian nomenclature prevalent in the organisation, its divisions, and its officers, though it was, perhaps, in the first instance due partly to the coincidence of the word "fascio" possessing the two distinct meanings, the literal and the figurative.

PETER RENNELL RODD.

Bryanston Square, W.

Sir,—Prof. Ernest Weekly's "Concise Etymological Dictionary" gives derivations of both these words. He deals with them thus:—

> BOXER.—Member of Chinese anti-foreign movement (c. 1900). Anglicised from Chinese "I-Ho-Chuan," literally righteous-uniting-fist, originally a secret society at Shantung.
>
> FASCIST.—(Political term.) From Italian "fascisti" (1919), anti-bolshevists, literally members of a "fascio" union. The latter word is derived from Fasces—Latin plural of "fascis" bundle (of rods carried by the lictor).

H. ASKEW.

Spennymoor.

[Phil W. Thompson (Ipswich), E. M. Gullick (Pirbright), and James H. T. Grigg (Sidcup) also reply to this query.]

The Encyclopædia.

Sir,—When almost every cinema is a kind of mission house for the language and customs of the United States, it may seem petulant to protest against the surrender of our reference libraries. Here again it seems to me the unfortunate British Empire is giving its now well-known impersonation of the young lady of Riga.

The new "Encyclopædia Britannica," so admirable in many respects, occasionally does not quite get British trade into the correct perspective. South Africa to-day has a colossal trade in peaches and nectarines—2,600,000 of them arrived at Southampton this month, and the value of the trade in 1928 ran to £40,730—a figure which, it is quite certain, was greatly exceeded last year. The "Encyclopædia" not only almost ignores the fact that South Africa knows what a peach is, but it gives a tidy half-column of appreciation to the United States trade, which it puts at 35,000,000 dollars (£7,000,000) a year.

EDGAR GRANVILLE, M.P. (Lib.), Eye Division.

House of Commons.

Wood Fires.

From CELIA LADY CONGREVE.

Sir,—My humble little rhyme, "Wood Fires," that came out long ago in *Country Life*, and has been since republished by Hatchards in "The Castle and other Verses" (Celia Congreve) has had the honour of being misquoted in your columns so often, and also on certain printed cards, sold to hang beside fireplaces, that I should be extremely grateful if you would allow the correct version—or, anyway, *my* version—to appear for once in full.

> WOOD FIRES.
>
> "Ash green,
> Fire fit for a Queen."
> —(Old saying.)
>
> Beech-Wood fires are bright and clear
> If the logs are kept a year.
> Oaken logs burn steadily
> If the wood is old and dry.
> Chestnut's only good, they say,
> If for long it's laid away.
> But ash new or ash old,
> Is fit for a Queen with a crown of gold.
>
> Birch and fir-logs burn too fast—
> Blaze up bright but do not last.
> Make a fire of elder-tree,
> Death within your house you'll see.
> It is by the Irish said
> Hawthorn bakes the sweetest bread.
> But ash green or ash brown
> Is fit for a Queen with a golden crown.
>
> Elm-wood burns like Churchyard mould—
> E'en the very flames are cold.
> Poplar gives no bitter smoke,
> Fills your eyes and makes you choke.
> Apple-wood will scent your room
> With an incense-like perfume.
> But ash wet or ash dry,
> For a Queen to warm her slippers by.

Harefield. CELIA CONGREVE.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Will any of your readers enlighten me as as to the origin of the saying, "She is no better than she should be"? All, or almost all, idioms carry no meaning outside their idiomatic sense. This one, viewed logically and grammatically, means something, and that something is the very opposite of the sense it conveys idiomatically.—R. H. G. NEWALL (Athens).

To whom should this Latin tag be ascribed, and have I quoted it correctly?

Satis edisti satis bibisti, satis ludisti—tempus tibi abire est.

—P. S. (Travellers' Club, S.W.).

Correspondence on the Harvard and Oxford Boat Race will be found on page 5, column 5.

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

THE COAL BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S ESCAPE.

By A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

The Government escaped defeat on the Coal Mines Bill by nine votes, and there were eight Liberals who ostentatiously refrained from voting, besides four who voted with the Government. The issue of the debate remained in doubt to the end, and the Government feared that it would be beaten. If it had been it would not have resigned, but it would have held a meeting the day after to decide what to do, and in all probability would have decided to stay in until after the Budget. But Thursday's seems to have been the last critical amendment on which Conservatives and Liberals are likely to unite, and the course of the Coal Mines Bill may henceforward be comparatively smooth. But though the Bill escaped defeat in the Division Lobby, it was definitely defeated in the argument.

As a performance Mr. Lloyd George's speech was much below recent form, but it had substance, and one or two of the Conservatives—notably Sir Laming Worthington-Evans—did really well. It was impossible to distinguish the grounds of their opposition from those of the Liberals. None the less, it was probably the complaisance of the Government towards the Liberals that stiffened the Conservative opposition. The Conservatives might have accepted the principle of limiting output had not the Liberals forced the Government to adopt the principle of compulsory amalgamation.

MR. GRAHAM'S FIGHT.

Mr. Graham has been terribly worried over this Bill. Wrongly, as it turned out, he decided that the Government's best chance with the Bill after its narrow majority on the second reading was with the Liberals. Mr. Graham went from Cabinet Councils (where it is said he had to fight hard for his Bill against determined opposition) to negotiate with a master of astute bargaining. Mr. Graham is the straightest of men, and a very simple man, despite his erudition, and he would probably put all his cards on the table. He gave Mr. Lloyd George everything he wanted on amalgamations, only to discover that he was still unalterably opposed to the central principle of the Bill, which is in the limitation of output by the quota system, and that he would have been in a stronger position if he had never negotiated at all with Mr. Lloyd George.

One need not have a great opinion of the Bill to feel sorry for Mr. Graham. Like all people who have tried to use Mr. Lloyd George, he has been used by him. Mr. Graham spoke well in defence of his Bill. His argument was open and candid, and if the speech had the usual fault of lacking saliency and punctuation, its very real ability found many admirers. This House is not a little proud of Mr. Graham. But he was obviously a tired man, for, in addition to worrying over this Bill, he had been on that wild goose chase to Geneva over a tariff truce. That he broke down after his narrow victory (it was happily only a passing indisposition) surprised no one. He bends the bow too continuously and too far. After the critical amendment had been got through, the debate tied itself into such knots with its amendments that only Mr. Graham could unloose them, and as he was not fit for more work the House had to adjourn.

THE SPEECH OF THE DEBATE.

To the quality of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans's speech recognition has already been paid; but the speech of the debate was undoubtedly that of the Welsh miner, Mr. Aneurin Bevan. There was no argument in it; it was a shriek of defiance against the Liberals, and even in parts against other trade unions, as when he asked why coal should keep on subsidising every other industry, and exclaimed that it was better to back dearer coal than cheaper colliers. Of any ability to take a broad national view of the coal problem, there was not a sign; but the man has poetry and the stuff of a born orator. It was unfortunate for Mr. Lloyd George that he should have followed these two speakers, for the first anticipated his arguments and the second his Welsh fire.

Until Thursday the divisions in the House have been consistently good for the Government. The Labour rank and file are by no means ideal members of Parliament, but they work both long and regular hours, and their assiduity might well be copied by Conservatives. On Wednesday there was a most important division on an official Conservative amendment to exclude from compulsory amalgamation coal-mines worked in conjunction with other industries, but in spite of the support of Mr. Runciman and the other Liberals it could only muster 150 votes against 303 for the Government. For a minority Government that is a very healthy majority, and it has to be admitted that neither of the two Opposition parties is in a sound state of health. The Labour Party is distracted by quarrels, but its members all vote one way; Conservatives are slack in attendance; Liberals ostentatiously abstain from voting, and not infrequently vote against each other. Of Mr. Lloyd George it is safe to say that he has more people in other parties who would be willing to follow than he has in the Liberal Parliamentary Party; every week his position becomes more and more that of a free lance.

Continued from column 3.

have changed it has come to be regarded almost as a pastime, to be indulged in quite frequently: more especially if the old house can be sold or let at a profit. The popular locality varies almost from month to month, but just now it appears to be a quaint little "Close," tucked away behind the South Kensington Museum, where there are nine or ten tiny half-timbered houses built round a quiet, paved garden, entirely hidden from the road. Lady Seafield and her husband, Mr. Derek Studley Herbert, returned from their Paris honeymoon to the corner house, where they are now installed with three dogs. Lady Ashley's pretty sister and her bridegroom are busy preparing the house opposite, which is to have aluminium-covered rafters and frescoed walls in the dining-room; whilst another tenant is Mr. Edmund Fearnley Whittingstall, the clever young portrait painter, and his charming wife—better known perhaps as Miss Eileen Bennett—who was exercising her Sealyham dog, "Sam," in the Close the other day, dressed in tennis clothes, ready to set off to practise at Wimbledon, where she will play in this year's tournament.

***

Apropos my story last week of the Wall Street financial crash, I have been reminded by an American friend of the man who lost so much money that he was unable to buy a ticket home. So he went late at night to one of the monster hotels in New York City and asked for a small room not lower than the eighteenth floor. The reception clerk looked at him suspiciously for a moment, and then enquired bluntly, "What d'you want a room for—sleeping, or jumping?" It has since been suggested that the clerk was thinking of the two ruined speculators who jumped from a bridge together because they had a joint account!

***

On the day of the worst fall in prices a man entered a Wall Street restaurant and ordered an elaborate five-course lunch. Whilst waiting for his meal he sauntered over to the tape machine to see how the market was going. One glance, and he cried out, "Hey, waiter, cancel those hors d'œuvres." Turning back to the tape the next moment, he shouted, "Say, there; cancel that soup." He took another look and yelled out, "Stop a minute; cancel my fish." Then, as he watched the prices still crashing down, he remarked, "There goes my meat and sweet," and, turning away, ordered an aspirin and a glass of water.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL—SIR ALFRED FRIPP—C. P. SANGER—MAJOR PUTNAM.

By ATTICUS.

Whatever may be thought of the late Cardinal Merry del Val as a Catholic theologian and a Papal statesman, we in Great Britain should cherish a friendly regard for his memory. He was half British by sentiment, association, descent, and birth. His ancestors were Irish on the paternal and English on the maternal side; and he was himself born in London, and was educated in English schools and colleges, so that he spoke our language with complete ease and fluency, if not with all the eloquence of his brother, the distinguished and popular Spanish Ambassador.

Though he quarrelled with the French Government and the late President Roosevelt, and was unfavourably regarded in the United States and France, he was always highly esteemed by the Catholics of this country and the Dominions, and came near to being selected to succeed Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster. Rather curiously this accomplished cosmopolitan and Papal secretary was the most resolute of ultramontanes, and would have no compromise with "modernism" either within the Roman Church or outside.

SURGEON AND FROTHBLOWER.

Eminent surgeons often find time for many interests beyond those of their exacting profession. This was the case with Sir Alfred Fripp, who had touched life on many sides and enjoyed them all. He had been in his time athlete, cricketer, footballer, and swimmer; he had served in South Africa and in the Great War, and was a notable director of surgical work both for the Navy and the Army; he was Surgeon in Ordinary to King Edward and to his present Majesty, and a member of many medical committees and funds. He was also the friend of about half the leading actors and actresses in London, and one seldom missed seeing him at an important first night.

A multitude of people, who never encountered him in any of these capacities, hold his name in honour as the chief spokesman of the Ancient Order of Frothblowers. Being a devoted lover of children, he took up the affairs of this excellent and amusing society, and by his energy and enthusiasm contributed largely to its success. If there are now several hundred thousand Frothblowers in the world, and if they have raised very generous sums for children's charities, it is largely due to Fripp's zeal, industry, and inspiring personality. The Frothblowers will find it difficult to replace this vivid and devoted leader.

"SANGER ON WILLS."

One meets sometimes with men of quite exceptional ability whose powers are never recognised outside the circle of their own intimates. Such was the late Mr. Charles Percy Sanger, who died this month without even receiving the posthumous honour of an obituary notice in the daily papers. Yet those who knew Sanger regarded him with the highest respect as well as with deep affection. A second wrangler at Cambridge (with a first class also in the Moral Sciences Tripos) and a Fellow of Trinity, he went to the Bar with every prospect of success. He was a lawyer and jurist of profound learning, and what he did not know about wills and testaments was hardly worth knowing. But he was too finely tempered to succeed in a practical profession. The rough-and-ready business of the Courts did not suit him. He wrote law books and devoted his subtle and comprehensive intellect to various delicate and difficult studies, including mathematics, mathematical economics, physical science, music, and Russian literature. He knew so much and thought so clearly that he seemed the sort of person who might have "done anything," if his health had been more robust and his taste less fastidious. But "Sanger on Wills" will be an enduring possession to the young practitioner, even if its talented author never attained to the position in the legal hierarchy for which he was in many ways so abundantly qualified.

THE LONG AND SHORT.

For some reason the late Sir Lewis Coward's numerous inches, though he was not the tallest man of his time at the Bar, attracted special attention. People continue to tell stories about him, such as this sent me by a correspondent:—Coward was addressing the court when the opposing counsel, who was very short, interjected some comment of which the Bench wanted to hear more. "Sit down, Mr. Coward, please," said the judge. "My lord, I am sitting down," replied Coward. "Oh, very well; then stand up, Mr. X." "I am standing up, my lord," answered the little man. This, if not true, is *ben trovato*; but I think it comes down from a more ancient period than that of Lewis Coward and his contemporaries.

A FALLEN PALACE.

Of the people I met viewing the collections at Lansdowne House last week, the majority appeared more interested by the fate of the splendid mansion than by its contents. They turned from Hermes and Artemis and the Wounded Amazon to glance with a sigh round the noble gallery in which the statues had rested since Gavin Hamilton dug them out of the Tiburtine swamps and rubbish-heaps for the first Marquess of Lansdowne. Many, I daresay, like myself, were carried back to the days of the late Marquess, when the Greek gods and Roman emperors looked down, white and cold, upon the "glittering throng" of London's political and social notabilities. And one remembered, too, the dignified courtesy with which Lord and Lady Lansdowne received their guests.

And now Lansdowne House is to lose its glory, like most of London's great private palaces! Devonshire House and Grosvenor House have fallen, and huge piles of flats frown over their sites. For some of the others the best one can hope is that they may be preserved as museums, like Lancaster House, or retain some of their historic and architectural features when used as clubs. That, I believe, is the fate designed for Lansdowne House. Let us wish that the club may pay its way and endure. Otherwise the mansion may come upon the market again, and some impetuous Lansbury of the future may incite public or private philanthropy to turn it into a dance-hall and tea-house for the toiling masses.

LIGHTS THAT WANE.

The death of Mabel Normand reminds us that the stars of the film firmament are apt to fade out almost as swiftly as they rise. Only a very few years ago poor Mabel was blazing very brilliantly amongst the brightest constellations, a luminary of the first magnitude, comparable to Mary Pickford, and even Charlie Chaplin, with whom she was so often "featured." She earned one fortune after another, and the cinema patrons of the English-speaking world simply "fell for" her. Then tragedy came into her life; for a time she retired, and when she came back to the screen-stage it was to a public which was burning incense on new altars. Film-goers have short memories. Fresh generations are born every three years or so, and they make fresh favourites. I no longer see on the films, when I happen to visit them, the faces familiar to me when I first resorted to "the pictures." Twenty years does not extinguish a popular actor; but the screen hero or heroine is lucky to survive half as long. Where now are the famous vamps, the beauties, the funny men of the pre-war decade? *Où sont les neiges d'antan?*

PUBLISHER AND PATRIOT.

I have heard with deep regret of the death of my old friend, Dr. George Haven Putnam, the American publisher. I used to see him during those annual visits he paid to London, growing a little greyer and more wrinkled as the years went on, but never in the slightest degree losing his interest in good literature, good causes, and good work. He was a link between two generations, as well as between the intellectual circles of two great countries. It was strange to hear him recalling memories of famous American writers of an almost forgotten past, such as Longfellow, Emerson, and Lowell, and then turning with equal ardour to discuss the moderns, like Galsworthy, with whom he was making the American public better acquainted.

During the World War he was as eager for the success of the Allies as any young patriotic subaltern, and it needed an effort to realise that this sturdy little septuagenarian had himself been soldier and officer (we used to call him "Major" when I first knew him) in the American Civil War half a century earlier. British men of letters owe him a debt of gratitude for his efforts to protect their copyrights in the United States. He was one of the founders of the English-Speaking Union, and throughout his long life an unwearied promoter of Anglo-American understanding. Altogether a most worthy and thoroughly likeable member of a very distinguished family of authors and publishers.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Publicity surely reached its limit last week when the guests at the musical party at 10, Downing Street were forced to submit to being photographed by relays of camera men whilst actually sitting in the drawing-rooms listening to the concert! It is true that no blinding magnesium flash was used, but each time a picture was taken there was an all-too-distinct 'click." Lady Oxford and Asquith, being seated near the door, was a victim of no fewer than six snapshots, but the blurred results are surely not sufficient recompense for disturbing an unusually well-chosen and well-rendered programme of music which, by the way, was printed on the ordinary large-size sheets of writing paper, stamped 10, Downing Street. The taking of snapshots whilst Miss Isbbel MacDonald was receiving the guests at the top of the staircase could annoy no one, but it was a pity that the activities of the photographers did not cease with the commencement of the concert. The Prime Minister came in for a few minutes, but he missed the masterly performance of the Kreutzer sonata by Mr. Albert Sammons, for which Dr. Malcolm Sargent acted as accompanist.

***

Sir Robert Horne, who has been more or less out of politics for the last year or two, and has suddenly leapt again into the public eye, has more than an ordinary share of "joie de vivre." He has a cheerful, infectious laugh, a fund of original and witty Scotch stories, besides being an excellent dancer and tennis player

In 1922, at the Cannes Conference, which he attended as British Chancellor of the Exchequer, he astonished the French delegates by appearing at a conference at 10 o'clock in the morning in *flannels*. Sir Robert, who was staying with Mr. Lloyd George in his villa above the town, had gone down immediately after breakfast for an hour's tennis on the courts, and had considered it waste of time to make the journey back to the villa in order to change. The Frenchmen, however, resented strongly this levity in dress, and made it quite clear that only an Englishman, mad on the subject of exercise, would have had the audacity to appear at a solemn conference thus clothed.

***

The Earl of Donoughmore, who is 55 to-day, has been Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords since 1911, and during the last two years of the Balfour Ministry he was Under-Secretary of State for War. He is a man of great tact and geniality, and makes a model Deputy-Speaker of the Upper House. In 1901 he married Miss Elena Grace, of New York, a lady who has become quite one of the most charming and popular of our American peeresses and a brilliant hostess.

***

Thousands of friends, to whom he is unknown personally, will be gladdened by the news of Mr. W. J. Locke's recovery. It is well over thirty years since I made the acquaintance of Locke, at that time a mathematical tutor at Glenalmond College, Perthshire. He had already published one or two novels with no marked success, and his strong literary ambition was rather at odds with an exaggerated modesty. However, his cousin, Ethel Herbert, whom old playgoers will remember as a graceful and accomplished actress, had a strong belief in him. It was at her instigation that he said farewell to Glenalmond and applied for the Secretaryship of the Society of British Architects with a view to more leisure for literature.

***

Legal luminaries shone forth on every side at the Pegasus Club Ball on Friday in Lincoln's Inn Hall, where quite a transformation had been wrought by a large dais and a red-covered seat running all round the specially laid parquet floor. Beneath the painted shields of the coats-of-arms of past Master Treasurers were hung large cards with the names of various hunts, such as Pytchley, Badminton, Heythrop, which served as a rendezvous for people to meet their partners. Smoking was, of course, strictly taboo except in two special rooms downstairs, and a notice to this effect was printed even on the pink dance programmes.

I thought there were fewer pink coats *en évidence* than usual, but, even so, those that there were gave a splash of colour to the scene. Lord Darling was greeting many friends as they passed into the library for supper, Mr. Justice Eve looked down benevolently from the gallery on the dancing throng, and Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., the reviver of the old game of stool-ball, was being congratulated as honorary secretary on the success of the dance. There were several lady barristers present. Amongst them I noticed Miss Nancy Gover, the clever daughter of Mr. J. M. Gover, K.C., who was talking to Sir William and Lady Holdsworth, and others to be seen were Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. Justice Clausen, Miss Peggy Harris, who is a barrister-to-be, Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. Justice Bennett.

***

Sir Henry J. Wood, most popular of conductors, on whom birthday congratulations will shower to-morrow, has been written of as a musical prodigy, for he played the piano with astonishing skill at the age of 6, and at 14 was deputy organist at St. Sepulchre's Church, London, and had given many public recitals. But few musicians have worked harder to develop their talents, and Sir Henry's capacity for taking pains is almost indefinite. One only begins to understand the secret of his magic baton on discovering that in the huge library used by his famous orchestra there is scarcely a part which has not been phrased by him, and, in the case of string parts, fingered as well. Next to music, he loves painting, and his talent with the brush made him think at one time of making art his principal vocation.

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Moving from one house to another used to be considered a dreaded ordeal, to be postponed as long as possible, but now that times

Continued at foot of column 4.

COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

TOWARDS UNIVERSAL POVERTY.

By HAROLD COX.

In replying to a deputation of the Chambers of Commerce on Thursday last Mr. Snowden dealt briefly with the question of national expenditure. After emphasizing the large proportion of our national Budget which is required for debt services and defence forces, he passed to the question of social services, and said he did not suppose that anyone would suggest that the existing social services should be reduced. He added that in many cases these services involved an automatic increase year by year, which it was not possible to prevent. Upon the top of this gloomy forecast he made the admission that the fear of increased taxation was a deterrent to industrial enterprise. That is a characteristically frank statement from our present Chancellor of the Exchequer. From the purely political point of view Mr. Snowden may be right in saying that no one ventures to propose a reduction of social services, but from the national point of view it is highly important that every patriotic citizen should press for such a reduction. Social services, as they are politely called, are an entirely modern growth.

The whole subject is dealt with in a new book just issued by Mr. Geoffrey Drage* who for many years past has been devoting his efficient activities to combating the political practice of wholesale pauperisation. His new book consists of a republication of his articles and letters, going back over the seventeen years during which he has been engaged on his fight for public economy and national efficiency. The book contains a multitude of useful facts which illustrate the seriousness of the present policy.

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

Mr. Drage's general theme is that indiscriminate charity produces pauperisation and tends to the degradation of the country. This is not a new doctrine. It was the basis of the famous report of the Poor Law Commission of 1834, but far earlier than that date the same truth had again and again forced itself upon thoughtful observers. Even in the days preceding the Poor Law of Queen Elizabeth, when the relief of the poor was largely a matter of monastic charity, this fact had made itself felt. Mr. Drage quotes Fuller's "Church History," published about 1656. Referring to the work done by the monasteries in relieving the poor, Fuller wrote:—

> Their hospitality was beyond compare . . . yet some will object that this their hospitality was but charity mistaken: promiscuously entertaining some who did not need, and more who did not deserve it. Yea, these Abbeys did but maintain the poor which they had made.

Exactly similar results followed the establishment of Queen Elizabeth's Poor Law. But, in spite of the visible evils that resulted therefrom, no serious attack on this well-meaning but mistaken system was brought about until after the report of the Poor Law Commission of 1834. As a result of this report, able-bodied applicants for relief were obliged to prove their destitution by going into the workhouse. The effect was instantaneous. Mr. Drage mentions that, within two years after the workhouse test was applied, twelve unions in Kent, which had been maintaining 3,512 able-bodied paupers, found the number reduced to five. Furthermore, it was ascertained that most of those who had previously been drawing outdoor relief were now earning a very comfortable living.

VOTE-HUNTING.

In spite of past experience—proving conclusively that wherever and whenever relief for poverty can be easily obtained, poverty grows—we have had, as a result of waves of political sentiment, a succession of Acts passed in the present century, all devoted to supplying at the public expense, to people supposed to be poor, things that they ought to provide for themselves by their own industry and their own thrift. An annual return of the cost of Public Social Services—known as the Drage Return—is now issued. The figures are appalling. In the year 1891 these services cost Great Britain just under £23,000,000; in 1928 the corresponding figure, after deducting the cost of war pensions, was £309,000,000. That members of all political parties should accept such a fact as this, practically without complaint, is a serious reflection upon the patriotism of politicians. Unfortunately, the action of almost every politician is determined by a calculation of its effect on votes, and since under our ridiculous Parliamentary system votes are given to people who pay no direct taxes, and even to paupers, the House of Commons invariably prefers to spend the taxpayers' money on subsidising pauperism rather than to leave the taxpayer to spend it on encouraging industry.

In addition to this vote-hunting motive, we have the deliberate desire of a section of the Labour Party to destroy capitalism by predatory taxation. The latest development of this attitude is now under discussion between the Independent Labour Party and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The latter body has behind it honourable traditions of self-help. It represents voluntary combinations of workingmen for the advancement of their common interests as wage earners: it is more concerned with practical problems than with theoretic dogmas.

THE POLICY OF PLUNDER.

On the other hand, the whole policy of the I.L.P. is inspired by the Marxian dogma that every capitalist is a robber, and that the more he is plundered the better it will be for the rest of mankind. To give practical effect to this policy of plunder the I.L.P. is now proposing that the State should provide family allowances at the rate of 5s. a week for every child from birth to the ending of the school age. In reply to a question in the House of Commons about a week ago, Mr. Snowden said that he estimated the scheme would cost £140,000,000 a year. It has since been suggested that the scheme should be modified, allowing 5s. a week for the first child only, and 3s. a week for each other child of school age, and it is calculated that this might bring the cost down to about £110,000,000 a year. That is the new burden which the Socialists propose to inflict upon the taxpayers of Great Britain. Very sensibly the General Council of the T.U.C. is apprehensive that these family allowances might themselves lead to a reduction of wages, while the new burden on the taxpayer would inevitably be injurious to industrial development. It remains to be seen how the controversy between these two bodies will end.

But there is no essential difference between this scheme of family allowances and many of the existing forms of social service such as free education, free meals for school children, and unemployment doles, which are to a very large extent only another form of outdoor relief. Taken as a whole, these services are an embodiment of the policy of robbing the taxpayer for the supposed benefit of the poor. Unless this policy is rigidly controlled it will inevitably defeat itself. The poor will multiply and industry will decline, till finally we reach universal poverty. In the words of Montesquieu, very aptly quoted by Mr. Drage, "Aujourd'hui le pillage, demain la famine."

* "Public Assistance." By Geoffrey Drage. (John Murray. 15s.)

When people pooh-pooh things like a paddling pool for children I wonder whether they were born old.—*First Commissioner of Works.*

The influence of the photograph in politics is likely to increase as female candidates multiply and female voters tend to exercise the franchise.—*Bishop of Durham.*

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Theatres continued on page 6.

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Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1930.

HOPE FOR THE FARMER.

FOR years everyone has agreed that agriculture is in a bad way, and for years nobody has done anything to help it. The rural vote being so much smaller than that of the towns, politicians have treated farming as the Cinderella of the industries. Actually, agriculture is our fourth line of defence: in time of war, after the army, the navy, and the air, it is most vital to our security. In the submarine crisis of the last great struggle, it was the thin bread line that stood between the population and disaster. For this reason, and because, whether in peace or war, a thriving agricultural community is essential to the fibre of the nation, there will be widespread satisfaction that a definite agricultural policy is promised by the Conservatives.

Thoughtless and impatient people are loudly advocating a food tax. Possibly it would help the farmers, but who else would it help? In any event, the country has shown more than once that it will not stand food taxes; and since politics have to deal in practicalities, and since the need of the farmer is pressing, where is the use of concentrating effort on what is foredoomed to failure? Far better to face facts and apply our energies to the formulation of a policy that is at once economically sound and will stand a reasonable chance of receiving the sanction of the electorate. Therefore, discarding food taxes, what is the best means of helping the farmer without unduly burdening the general taxpayer?

Mr. BALDWIN'S promised policy is being awaited with unusual interest. In his Coliseum speech he foreshadowed a practical lead, and the statement he made last week to the Parliamentary Agricultural Committee gives a tolerably clear hint of the gist of it. The scheme appears to be likely to be based on a guaranteed price for all home-grown wheat. This and a pledge to prevent unfair competition from dumped and bounty-fed oats are the probable cores of his policy. How the price would be fixed and at what figure we must wait to learn. One way to fix it would be on an actuarial basis, changing from year to year, with the farmer paying an insurance premium guaranteeing him against a fall in price below that figure, and the Government making up the difference if the fall should occur. Whether this or some other system is adopted remains to be seen. Till the full policy is known we must withhold judgment, but at least it is heartening to learn that we are to have a policy at all.

Certain points must be kept in mind in considering what is best for agriculture. To allow the acreage of arable farming to fall below a certain level is dangerous for the country. To prevent that, arable farming must be made to run at least without loss, and for that some form of subsidy or guarantee may be necessary. But grain production is not the whole nor even the chief part of British agriculture. The omens are not propitious for wheat-growing in England, and probably this particular branch will never easily thrive. There are other sides to agriculture, and the prospects here are far more satisfactory.

The White Paper of 1926 reminded farmers that a better opportunity awaits them from concentrating, wherever possible, on stock and dairy farming. To these may, perhaps, be added, without undue optimism, vegetables and fruit. Beef, mutton, bacon, butter, eggs, milk, apples, and potatoes—these are some of the items in which the British farmer with proper encouragement and organisation may be able to restore a decent standard of prosperity to his trade and capture the markets now overrun by foreigners. The needs here are organisation and co-operation. The marking and marketing schemes undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture are full of promise and are capable of wide extension; they might prove the basis of an agricultural revival. Governments, like Providence, should help those who help themselves. Any policy for helping agriculture—and the need for one is urgent—should be framed with this principle in mind.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THERE are several interesting features about the new Indian Budget which Sir GEORGE SCHUSTER introduced into the Legislative Assembly on Friday. The first thing of note is that certain of its provisions, and the statement with which Sir GEORGE accompanied them of previous correspondence between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, confirm beyond the last shred of doubt this country's acceptance of India's fiscal autonomy. At the same time, the Home Government felt itself justified in making representations to the Government of India pointing out the serious effects the new fiscal proposals might have on British industry, already in the depths of depression. The upshot was somewhat remarkable. The Government of India upheld its undoubted right to autonomy by raising the cotton tariff—which it considered essential to provide much-needed revenue and to protect India's own industry, which also is depressed—and accompanied this decision by a notable gesture, giving a measure of preference to British goods. The import tariff on cotton piece-goods is raised all round from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., but an additional duty of 5 per cent. on grey cloth goods is to be confined only to non-British imports.

So are both honour and expediency satisfied. Sir GEORGE SCHUSTER emphasized the fact that the gesture in favour of British grey cloth was not to be taken as establishing the principle of Imperial Preference; nevertheless, the move has its value. The second point of note about the new Budget has a plain political moral for certain quarters here at home. Those who talk expansively of Free Trade within the Empire have their answer in emphatic form in this Budget. India, so far from lowering her tariff, puts it on; and Lancashire piece-goods entering the country will have to pay an increased duty of 3 per cent. in common with foreign importers. This is but one instance of the kind of difficulties that stand in the way of Empire Free Trade.

Still another point of interest is the imposition of the extra 5 per cent. duty for a period of three years only. The purpose of this move, Sir GEORGE explained, was to provide a temporary shelter under which the mills could be reorganised, and to make certain that they took advantage of the opportunity. In other words, it is a temporary safeguarding duty to allow the industry to rationalise itself in security. At the end of the three years the Tariff Board will examine the situation afresh. Sir GEORGE pointed out that it is the Government's opinion that the recovery or otherwise of the industry depends ultimately on the way in which it takes advantage of the chance now offered it. Perhaps there is a moral for home politicians in this too.

AN UNNECESSARY BAN.

THE Government's decision to exclude the Army and the Navy from the orbit of the days of religious intercession that have been ordained for March 16 and 19 on behalf of the persecuted religious sects of Russia seems to us mistaken. The reason given is that the controversy has assumed a political character, and that therefore the participation of HIS MAJESTY'S Forces is undesirable. We agree that the Army and Navy must be scrupulous to avoid politics; we even agree that a good deal of political animus has been infused in some quarters into a protest that is mainly inspired by the sincerest motives. But still we cannot see any good reason for the Government placing the present ban.

By so doing it runs the risk of itself coming under suspicion of taking sides in the controversy. What possible harm can come of the Army and Navy joining in the act of intercession? Many wise people in this country who are appalled at the reports of religious persecution in Russia believe that there would be no good, however much they might desire it, in protesting or considering action against the Soviet. But between that and deciding to interfere with the free course of religious observance here at home, there is a great gulf fixed. To do the latter is to imitate the very action of Moscow against which the outcry is raised.

THOUGHTS BEFORE LENT.

WHETHER or not we keep Lent and how we keep it are personal matters upon which each must decide for himself. But at the same time it will be agreed that there is something in the observance of the season which goes with the grain of human life. The call for a time of self-discipline comes with the endorsement of the Christian Church; but it appeals so strongly to the common sense of mankind, that Lent is kept by many who are not greatly moved by Christian custom or tradition. It meets their condition, for they are conscious that man is a bridge-being, one in whose life there are things material and things spiritual. Man in himself unites the two realms; but his health depends on the right adjustment of the two. He may come to grief in two ways: if he forgets that he has still his place among material things, or if he is earthbound and ignores his spiritual inheritance and destiny.

But there is a constant danger that the balance may be disturbed. He may disdain Brother Ass the Body; but more probably he lets the spiritual lose its control, and needs an occasion to reassert the supremacy of the inner life. To restore the right balance there is needed a time of self-discipline such as Lent brings.

When it comes, we have an opportunity, all the more welcome, because others are sharing it with us, to adjust our life to its true character. It is a season in which we can arrest the drift away from our spiritual bearings; it is a time for that readjustment to reality, which is called in the New Testament "repentance." Now man can call a halt, and enquire how far almost without knowing it he has allowed the material to usurp control; and in such a time he can recover that ordered life in which lies the secret of his peace and strength.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

THE political situation in Spain is boiling up. It may not boil over, owing to the indifference of the average Spaniard to politics, but at the moment the country is plainly fermenting with Monarchist and Republican dissension, and the outlook for the monarchy is none too bright. Senor SANCHEZ GUERRA, the former Conservative Prime Minister and a Monarchist, made a speech during the week in which he denounced KING ALFONSO in trenchant terms. His speech has caused some confusion because, despite his denunciation, he still described himself as a Monarchist. This Monarchist who attacks his King has naturally done no good to the Monarchical cause, and has added weight to Republican sentiment.

KING ALFONSO is credited with the remark that he was born a king and hopes to die a king, but that whatever happens he can remain a Spanish gentleman. That is fine, and bound to win our admiration. KING ALFONSO himself has a popular personality, but unfortunately he has attracted to himself the discredit in which the people held the late Dictatorship, and whether a speedy return to the liberties of constitutional government would restore his position cannot yet be judged. Unfortunately, the Republican sentiment that has manifested itself as a result of raising the ban on propaganda seems to be turning the new Administration back into the paths of the late Dictator. Such a course might prove fatal to the monarchy.

INFALLIBLE OFFICIALS.

ONE more instance of that new despotism, against which the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE felt it necessary to write a book, has been laid bare in unpleasing nakedness before the House of Lords tribunal. The case itself involves no general principle, and is unlikely to recur; but the manner of its being brought demands comment, for it evidences the persistence of the Inland Revenue department in pursuing with relentless and ill-considered litigation private citizens who are not willing victims of its rulings. It also drew from Lord DUNEDIN the sharp reminder that "it is not absolutely necessary to take every case to this House, however trivial and simple, because the Crown has been found wrong."

It was a timely rebuke at a moment when certain schools of thought urge an increase of powers of final judgment invested in departmental officials. Nothing could be more dangerous than that, if arrogance such as was disclosed last week still exists. The just mind is the first to examine the possibility of its own error, and admit and repair it; but that course seems to have been the last which the Inland Revenue officials wished to take. By their own obstinacy they have now, at all events, given a warning to the public which it would be folly to forget.

At a time when revenue is losing its resiliency and the taxpayer is finding his burdens increasingly hard to bear, there is real danger in income-tax officials pursuing dictatorial methods. To do so might be to put stronger temptations in the path of the citizen than the weaker of his kind might be able to bear. Oligarchy or rule by permanent officials, open and unashamed, would be a great deal easier to countenance than the same thing taking place under the guise of Parliamentary democracy. But at present there is no need for either, and the public will do well to be on their guard at every turn.

SHE WHO GETS SLAPPED.

JUSTICE has been done at last. Slapping, dorsal and facial, has taken its place as a regular greeting in these boisterous days; it is a relief to find that such jovial attentions can go too far. A Scarborough lady, some eighteen months ago, invited some friends to tea. Mere hospitality was in her mind; not hers to don the gloves and emulate a SHARKEY—or a SCOTT. A feminine visitor, however, on learning that tea was ready, slapped the hostess on the back with such violence that the unhappy lady suffered permanent injury. As the Judge, awarding £67 damages and costs, remarked, the blow was "outside the ordinary usages of social intercourse." Still, there are too many of these slappers about.

Nor dare I rally with such dangerous folk,
Lest I be torn in pieces for a joke.

Severe legislation is the only remedy. Slappers must be heavily fined. And might not the law be put in motion also against the people who are jolly at breakfast and the Channel-crossers who make jokes in a gale?

LESSONS OF THURSDAY'S DIVISION.

DANGERS OF KEEPING THE SOCIALISTS IN OFFICE.

OPPOSITION BLOC WANTED.

By "Scrutator."

It is of no use to speculate on how long the Government will last or what is likely to bring it down. The Opposition has already had half a dozen chances of defeating the Government, and has not taken them; and as things are there is neither more nor less likelihood that it will take the opportunities that will be presented on the Budget. The Government was saved from defeat last Thursday by an open revolt in the Liberal Party. Four Liberals voted with the Government and eight ostentatiously abstained from voting at all. The differences of opinion in the Liberal Party on the Coal Mines Bill are, no doubt, genuine enough, but they were undoubtedly assisted by an opposition to Mr. Lloyd George that is permanent and is likely to recur at every crucial division. Nor, well as the Conservatives polled on Thursday, is their opposition in a healthy condition, for huge majorities in favour of a minority Government have been by no means infrequent. It is broadly true that our Parliamentary politics are conditioned little by the merits of a particular issue, much more by cross-purposes in the Opposition, and, above all, by conflicting views about the terms on which a minority Government should remain in office. So long as this conflict continues, the defeat or escape of the Government will continue to depend on the moods of a few dissentients or indifferentists and unpredictable chances will govern our affairs.

Government's Specious Moderation.

There are legitimate reasons for keeping a minority Government in office. One is that it is doing no harm or is merely executing the will of the majority. That cannot be said of the present Government. We live on coal as well as on bread, and if half what is said by responsible leaders of the Opposition about the effects of the Coal Mines Bill on the consumer be true, the Bill is at least as dangerous to industry as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's proposed tax on the people's food. Moreover, there is the growing peril of national finance. It is grotesque that such great issues should be settled by narrow and fluky majorities.

Yet another reason for keeping a minority Government in office, quite irreconcilable with the first but frequently advanced as an alternative by the same people, is that it is effecting a conversion of the electorate to sounder views and that this conversion must outpace any damage that the Government's mistakes can do. But there are no signs of such conversion, and it is just as likely as things are that any conversion might be to views more extreme and dangerous. The specious moderation of the Government's attitude is designed to convince the country that it is only a Radical Government under another name, but in the event of failure it will also carry the moral that the remedy is to be found in more thorough-going Socialism.

Mr. Baldwin as Fabius.

The assumption common to all members of the Opposition is that time is on their side. But is this true? Mr. Baldwin has evidently a great belief in the healing virtue of time. He has spoken very seldom and has left the fighting in the House almost entirely to his lieutenants; he has been content to be negative; he is studiously anxious to be fair to the Government; he deprecates an excess of zeal in attack as likely to interfere with the process of natural conversion; he would always prefer to understate than overstate his case; he is Fabius the Delayer, and his tactics are those which restored Rome's fortunes after Cannae. Any view held by Mr. Baldwin is thereby deeply entrenched in personal and party loyalty, but it would be folly to ignore the dangers.

Two Possibilities.

One great danger would be a working alliance between Liberals and Labour, which not very long ago seemed conceivable. It was significant that Mr. Graham, forced to apply for either Liberal or Conservative support for his Bill, turned first to the Liberals, and it looked at one time as though he had made terms with Mr. Lloyd George. It is not necessary to search for any other reason of Mr. Lloyd George's decision to oppose and defeat the Government than his opinion that the Bill was a thoroughly bad one; but whether he treated Mr. Graham fairly or unfairly, he has certainly enjoyed the demonstration of his power. He has shown the country two pictures, one of himself in alliance with Labour and a second in alliance against Labour, asked it to look on This picture and on That, and to ponder which it prefers. The effect of the contrast has been marred by the revolt in his own party. But while we may draw from what has happened the conclusion that the ghost of the old Coalition still walks and that Mr. Lloyd George likes to commune with it, the other possibility stands. A combination between Labour Moderates, who had parted from their extremists, and the Radical Rump would, if it could be formed, hold power for a generation.

The New Party.

But Mr. Baldwin's policy is threatened from the other side too. The United Empire Party will draw practically all its recruits from the Conservative Party, and to the extent to which it succeeds must weaken it. In substance it is another B.M.G. schism. It has its ideal façade which a majority in all parties can admire; a United States of the British Empire, even though it had a tariff against the outside world, might still stand for a great extension of the world's Free Trade area. Unfortunately, if everyone in this country were suddenly converted to the ideal, it would not bring its realisation one step nearer; the only conversion that would do anything to fulfil the ideal would be that of the Dominions. All that we could do would be to tax food and establish a general tariff. The movement, regarded as a serious contribution to national welfare, should have begun in the Dominions, not here.

As a movement in domestic politics, it is merely a project of fresh taxation which may or may not yield a return; its one certain effect, if it made progress, would be to lose a number of Conservative seats and get rid of Mr. Baldwin. What private and sectional motives there may be for getting rid of Mr. Baldwin may be left to the imagination. But the great body of the Conservative Party is absolutely loyal to him and it can only be seduced into attacking him. The danger of seduction lies not in anything Mr. Baldwin has said or done that should diminish confidence. The discontent in the party, so far as it exists, is solely with his tactics. It arises simply and solely, so far as the mass of the party is concerned, from a desire to do something.

A Liberal-Conservative Bloc.

The problem then to those who are loyal to their leader is to improve our tactics without changing our policy. Nothing effectual can be done so long as the two Opposition Parties are at cross purposes, or so long as the strategical initiative remains with the Government. The first need is the formation of a Liberal-Conservative *bloc* for which the approaching Budget provides an excellent field of activity. If the Conservatives are willing, the Liberals have much to gain. In proportion as out-and-out Protection becomes the issue in an election, it is inevitable that Liberals must sink their identity in Labour. They cannot pursue an independent policy on such an issue, and a working arrangement with Labour, if it were possible, would suffice to keep the Conservatives out of power for a generation, especially if they were distracted by the United Empire schism. On the other hand, such a union would mean the sacrifice of large and essential parts of Liberal policy.

How It Could Operate.

From the point of view of at least half the Liberal Party—that is of millions of electors—a working alliance with Conservatives would be preferable, provided that it were limited to specific objects, such as sound national finance and prudent economy and the defeat of the more blatant forms of Protection. Free Trade as a theory of politics is already lost; the practical problem is to resist the setting up of Protection as a new political fetish. Against such a working combination the official Conservative has hitherto set a stern face. The question now—and it has been forced to the front not only by Labour failures, but by the revolt of the new United Empire Party against Mr. Baldwin—is whether this policy should not be reversed to meet the altered conditions.

There is only one alternative if this orientation of party tactics is rejected. It is a cessation of party strife for two years, and the conversion of Parliament into a Council of State, in the hope that the free discussion of national problems on party lines will produce fresh divisions that really correspond to the real divisions of political thought. The present party divisions do not.

WILL SOVIET RULE LAST?

ITS STRENGTH AND ITS WEAKNESS.

LACK OF ORGANISED OPPOSITION.

By CAPTAIN J. DE V. LODER.

Capt. Loder, who sat for East Leicester as a Conservative from 1924 to 1929, has recently returned from a tour of observation in Russia.

I am often asked whether Bolshevism will last. Obviously there is no direct answer to such a question, but it sets one considering a variety of possibilities and trying to arrange them in order of probability. I hope, however, that no one will think I am trying to set up as a prophet.

If by "Will Bolshevism Last?" you mean "Will a system of government based on Communist principles ever become permanently established in Russia?" I would say that it seems to me highly improbable. I cannot believe that the putting into practice of the Communist system will not involve such concessions to human nature and the logic of events that, however plausibly these may be represented as consistent with the theory, the result will be quite different from what Marx or anyone else imagined. I think Lenin appreciated this. Future developments depend a great deal on how far the same realism is shared by his successors.

TEN YEARS IN POWER?

On the other hand, if you mean "Will there be a spontaneous uprising of the mass of the people driven to despair by Bolshevist tyranny?" I believe that this is equally unlikely. A repetition of 1917 seems to me almost inconceivable, except as a result of widespread famine or unsuccessful war. A revolt of peasants, industrial disorders, mutiny in the Army or Navy, would not by themselves be sufficient to set the country ablaze; they would be local, sporadic affairs. The difficulties of organising an effective opposition to the party now in power are almost insuperable. It is conceivable that some form of religious movement might sweep the country, but the time for this is hardly yet.

If, therefore, by "Will Bolshevism Last?" you mean "Will the Communist party remain in power for at least the next ten years?" the answer is that very probably this will be so, if only because, in normal circumstances, no other organised body capable of taking its place is likely to arise within this space of time. But this does not necessarily imply that there will be no changes of policy, or that internal conflicts will not arise. On the contrary, divergence of opinion within the party about the proper measures to meet practical emergencies may be expected to increase rather than diminish. Up till now, when there have been serious disputes about policy, the procedure has been for the victorious section to "cleanse" the party by turning out its recalcitrant opponents. Some day this may bring an organised opposition into existence, but it would, at first at any rate, only lead to one sort of Communist opposing another sort, and would not involve opposition to Communism itself.

RULE BY A PARTY.

So far the party has succeeded in maintaining its integrity. In form its controversies turn largely upon interpretations of orthodoxy. All sides support their cases with quotations from Lenin, and to the uninitiated it is often very difficult to discover the point at issue. There is something in the published discussions strangely reminiscent of the proceedings of the Councils of the early Christian Church. Once a point of dogma has been settled, you must either conform or be expelled as a heretic. In reality these controversies have arisen out of practical consideration of method, and perhaps still more out of the conflict of personalities. The supremacy of the party is still unshaken.

It is difficult for us to realise to what an extent Russia is ruled by a party and not by a Government. Whatever party is in power in England takes on a national complexion. While it is in office a British Government is relatively independent of the caucus of the party to which it belongs. In Russia the party organisation is the only real power. Stalin, who is a virtual dictator as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, is not a member of the Government at all. The policy of the party becomes the policy of the Government, because the bodies which elect the Council of People's Commissars (the Cabinet) are dominated by the party. It is for this reason that to the outside world no difference can be discerned between the activities of the Government, the party, and the Third International (which is also dominated by the Russian Communist Party).

INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

Internally, there is very often anything but harmony. The two chief official newspapers, *Izvestia*, the organ of the Government, and *Pravda*, the organ of the party, do not by any means always sing the same tune. There is a possible line of cleavage here. The Government has to deal with actual situations. It has to administer a country, the vast bulk of which is non-Communist, and to maintain relations with other countries all hostile to Communism. It works with a staff of officials and technicians very few of whom are Communists.

The Government has a natural inclination to compromise, but at present it is dominated by the party. The business of the party headquarters is to see that compromise goes no further than is absolutely necessary to prevent a breakdown at home and to obtain economic essentials from abroad. This must be a galling position for a Minister, however keen a Communist he may be, because it involves a degree of supervision that must be almost intolerable, and makes his tenure of office most precarious.

ORTHODOXY v. ABILITY.

It seems to be the deliberate policy of the party to make the Government a mere "façade." It may be quite true that the Foreign Commissariat, anxious to maintain friendly relations with Foreign Powers, deplores the activities of Communist propagandists abroad, and that the Trade Commissariat may think it would get on faster with economic reconstruction

Continued at foot of preceding column.

The Response to Kings

By RICHARD CHURCH.

Sometimes I think that if a certain king
Should come to my frail lodging on the world
And offer place and power, I should turn,
Confronting him with my ambition furled,
And broken pride trailed like a plover's wing.

For I am weary of the race; I burn
No more; I give no flame unto the winds'
Conflict. Mine are other riches; hooded
Treasures of intimate thought; shaded glances
And subtle kisses with one whom the world finds
Not; one who has come with laughter, flooded
The tragic need, the tense and arrogant
Desire for mastery, the craving for acclaim.

With this companion I am greater than kings;
Content to take what comes from treacherous chances.
O King, however world-wide your renown,
I turn you from my door, with the proud things
That follow in the glory of your name.
For with my secret love I shall not want
Your panoply and strength, your proffered crown.

Continued from next column.

if things were made easier for foreign capital, but if the party headquarters say "No," that is an end to the matter. To resist means loss of office, as one after the other nearly all the original revolutionary leaders have found to their cost. A strong man in the Government tends to endanger the purity of the party's policy, and so, as the well-known figures, Trotsky, Kameneff, Lunacharsky, and the rest disappear from the stage, they are replaced by men whose primary qualification is that they are safe. Moreover, when someone loses his official position, he also loses his position in the party, which thus tends more and more to get into the hands of people whose claim to preferment is orthodoxy rather than administrative ability.

VALUE OF PERSONALITY.

The party's greatest danger seems to lie in the loss of the older generation of Bolshevists, who were single-minded and had a wide experience of the world, and the advent of careerists and pedants. A rapid decline in the strength of the present régime might well come from weak leadership. Everything depends on the character of the actual head of affairs, who is at present Stalin, the secretary-general of the central committee of the party, and Stalin is an able man. It remains to be seen what difficulties he has created for the future by getting rid of outstanding personalities who might be his competitors.

BAN ON PRAYERS FOR RUSSIAN CHRISTIANS.

GROWING INDIGNATION AT THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CABINET'S DECISION

TAKEN ON THE INITIATIVE OF ONE OR TWO MINISTERS.

Surprise and indignation at the Government's ban on the use of intercessory prayers for Russian Christians at Navy and Army religious services will not be lessened by the disclosure the SUNDAY TIMES is able to make to-day that the Cabinet's decision was not taken on the initiative of the Foreign Office, but at the instance of one or two Ministers who were afraid of offending the susceptibilities of the Soviet.

In the Services there is not a little indignation over the order, though discipline naturally precludes any outspoken comment.

In the adjoining column a significant revelation is made of how the recent "interview" with the Metropolitan Sergius, head of the Orthodox Church in Russia, denying allegations of religious persecution, came to be issued.

MINISTERS' FEARS.

SUSCEPTIBILITIES OF THE SOVIET.

By Our DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

There has been no lessening of the indignation which has been created generally by the Government's decision (first disclosed by the *Daily Telegraph* on Tuesday last) that it is inadvisable that intercessory prayers for Russian subjects should be read at religious services in the fighting services. In political circles the view is freely expressed that the Cabinet have committed a first-class blunder.

I learn that the Cabinet were influenced in their decision by the opinions of one or two Ministers—who they were it is not clear—who were apprehensive that such prayers might be regarded by the Soviet Government as a form of propaganda, and, in their anxiety to be "strictly correct" on the question of propaganda and to avoid any action which might offend Soviet susceptibilities, the abstention in the Fighting Services from the reading of the prayers was decided upon.

Political opposition to the Government's intervention is twofold. It is regarded as an interference with the religious liberty of the subject, even though he b a member of the Fighting Services; and, secondly, as compromising the authority of the Service Chaplain in conducting religious services according to his own discretion, or in conformity with the directions of his Bishop. The Government's critics this week will contend that the ban itself is in effect a direct breach of the very principle of non-interference with the religious liberty of the subject, the non-observance of which in Russia is being strongly condemned at the moment and upon which the Foreign Office, through official channels, is seeking information, with a view to appropriate action, if necessary.

Not by the Foreign Office.

It would appear that the Cabinet decision was not taken as the result of any initiative by the Foreign Office, for I was authoritatively informed yesterday that the Foreign Secretary had neither given nor initiated any instructions on the matter to missions, diplomatic or military, which come within the scope of his Department.

It may be assumed that any action by the Foreign Secretary, so far as Russia is concerned, will be based upon the reports he receives from Sir Esmond Ovey, British Ambassador in Moscow. What the nature of the report is, or will be, remains to be seen, but there is every reason to believe that Mr Henderson's difficulty in arriving at conclusions will be largely of differentiation between the "political" and the "religious" aspects of definite cases of action by the Soviet which may be brought to his notice.

In military circles the action of the Government has caused intense surprise. It forms a precedent in the Services, for the religious work there has always been regarded as something above politics. In fact, this attitude has been universally encouraged by the highest authorities. The action of the Government is, therefore, viewed with greater surprise than otherwise might have been the case.

"Our policy and practice," said a padre, yesterday, "has been a fifty-fifty one. We do not interfere with the temporal and physical affairs and routine of the Service; they leave us alone in the religious work. We did not expect any instruction from the Government in this connection."

In garrison quarters there is, not unnaturally, a profound but significant disinclination on the part of officers and men to comment upon the Government's Order.

"It is an Order; we shall obey it, and I cannot comment upon it," was the reply of a senior officer of a garrison in the vicinity of London. The garrison clergy adopted a similar attitude, but it was obvious that definite views had been formed in regard to the nature of the Order.

Questions in Parliament.

The matter will almost certainly be raised in the House of Commons this week. Colonel H. W Burton, Conservative member for Sudbury, before the disclosure of the Government's orders was made in the *Daily Telegraph*, had given notice of a question which he is to put to the Secretary for War this week, asking why "instructions have been issued restricting or forbidding the attendance of any member of the War Office staff at any of the services of intercession called by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of the persecution of religious bodies or persons in Russia."

FIRST COLONIAL V.C. DEAD.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bisdee, who was awarded the V.C. in the Boer War in 1900 for saving the life of his commanding officer, has died in Tasmania, aged 60. He was the first colonial to receive the coveted award.

Colonel Bisdee was the son of English parents, and enlisted in the 1st Tasmania Bushmen. He served throughout the Boer War and also in the Great War.

STATEMENT BY THE FIRST LORD.

SPECIAL SERVICE OBJECTED TO.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, in an interview yesterday on the subject of the intercessory services for Christians in Russia, said:

"My attention has been drawn to statements in the Press with regard to the Service Orders issued in connection with the intercessory services for Christians in Russia to be held on March 16. The decision of the Government was made plain by my statement in the House of Commons on February 19.

"In those answers I indicated exactly why the Admiralty considered the special service ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury ought not to apply to the Parade Service, which is of a compulsory nature. I further stated that there were no objections to chaplains arranging for the necessary services, if there was a desire for such, in connection with the voluntary services arranged for from time to time for the personnel.

"This decision was not made until after the Chaplain of the Fleet had been consulted, and he fully agreed. The Prime Minister is in complete sympathy with the statement in the House of Commons, and as to there being no objection to voluntary services if desired."

"ADVERSARY OF GOD."

CARDINAL BOURNE'S LENTEN LETTER.

Cardinal Bourne, in the course of his Lenten Pastoral letter, which is being read in Roman Catholic churches to-day, says:—

"We pass to the most painful of the subjects to which the Holy Father deems it necessary to call our attention, the awful and menacing condition of Russia. Writing on February 2, the Feast of the Purification of our Blessed Lady, the Cardinal Vicar, His Holiness, recounts with the accurate knowledge which the Holy See possesses more than any other government the bitter persecution which is striving to destroy every vestige of religious faith and practice among the Russian people. Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant, Jew, all are being crushed and overwhelmed in a destruction which only the adversary of God can inspire.

"There is, moreover, abundant proof that the agents of religious anarchy in Russia are training and sending forth emissaries to bring about the same ruin of civilised government, and of organised religion, wherever they can gain a footing or obtain a hearing. Meanwhile thousands are suffering in various ways on account of their profession of religion, often even unto death. We most earnestly exhort you, dearly and beloved brethren and dear children in Jesus Christ, to pray constantly for our suffering Russian brethren. On the Feast of St. Joseph, Wednesday, March 19, all who can should receive Holy Communion for this intention in union with our Holy Father, the Pope, who on that day will be offering in St. Peter's the Holy Sacrament of the Mass 'in expiation, propitiation, and reparation for so great and awful offences to the Sacred Heart and for the salvation of so many souls exposed to such terrible trials and for the relief of the beloved people of Russia.'

"The Holy Father's letter, of which a translation is being prepared, will be read to the faithful on the previous Sunday, March 16, and an exhortation based upon it so that all may be united in one act of reparation on the following Wednesday. . . ."

A Bishop's Warning.

The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Henson) announced at the Durham Diocesan Conference yesterday, that he had directed incumbents in the Durham Diocese at all public services on Sunday, March 16, to make special reference to the persecution of religious people in Russia, and calling upon the congregations to pray particularly for the Bishops, Clergy and laity of the Russian Church. The Prime Minister, said the Bishop, had given a warning that we might but too easily injure by agitation in England those whom we desire to help in Russia. That there was need for that warning could not be doubted. There was real danger—such an intermingling of political and religious motives in relation to the agitation against persecutors, who were both Communists and atheists, as might destroy this moral impressiveness.

"We must be on our guard, especially the clergy whose utterances will be made in churches, against using language which can suggest any such confusion of politics and religion." Dr. Henson added that the feature which most startled him regarding Russia was the concentration on youth. Russia, not many years ago, was regarded as the most entirely Christian community in the world. The complete downfall of Tsardom had carried with it the downfall of the Church, which had become so closely bound to Tsardom.

Prebendary Gough, writing in the March *Brompton Parish Magazine*, states that the Christian protest movement against the persecution of religion in Russia was uniting people of many different creeds, and, in the face of some opposition and misunderstanding, it was already rousing in England a spiritual expression which could not fail to have great results.

SOVIET METHODS OF DEFENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN'S "INTERVIEW."

SUPERVISED BY SECRET POLICE.

Information that reached the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday and that had escaped the network of Soviet censorship throws a vivid light upon the present religious situation in Russia, and more particularly upon the denials of persecution made recently by the head of the Patriarchal Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Sergius.

The Metropolitan, it will be recalled, gave an interview that received world-wide publicity, during which, it was said, he answered questions put to him by Soviet newspaper representatives, to the effect that religion in the U.S.S.R. had never been subjected to any persecution before or now.

The information now to hand, however, reveals that the interview was not really a spoken interview; it was what is called a "hand-out"; that is to say, Sergius handed to the journalists typewritten sheets of paper which contained statements that did not in the first place emanate from him at all.

ON O.G.P.U. NOTEPAPER.

The actual paper was paper only obtainable in the O.G.P.U. (secret police or Cheka) offices. The Metropolitan kept the journalists waiting for an hour, apparently because he had not yet received the text of his interview. Then he distributed the copies and went away, lest he should be compelled to answer some verbal question. It was clear that the interview was arranged by the Soviet Foreign Office and the police, and there can be little doubt that the "religion department" of the O.G.P.U. supervised the answers to the questions.

This is further borne out by the recent acts of the Metropolitan himself, whose stand has not been regarded in Russia as courageous, and who reached his present position because Peter, the natural successor of Tikhon (the previous head of the Church), was sent to prison in the far North for refusing to act the part the Government expected of him.

A report that an Italian journalist managed to get across the frontier describes an interview he and two Germans had with the Metropolitan, and shows in what circumstances it took place. He found the Metropolitan in a modest wooden cottage on the edge of Moscow, so that he thought at first he must have mistaken the number or street. He goes on:—

"In the tiny vestibule there was a common table and a robust hat stand. Taking off our pelisses and winter boots, we were introduced into the room where the Metropolitan Sergius ought to have been. . . . An old plush-covered sofa, a harmonium, a chiffonnier against the wall, and a table in the middle was all the furniture in this audience hall of the Chief of the Orthodox Church. We were asked to wait. 'His Eminence the Metropolitan will come at once,' said the sacristan. Time passed and the Metropolitan did not put in an appearance. We began to grumble."

After a long time, the Metropolitan appeared, ". . . getting on towards 70, with a flowing white beard, still physically strong, pale, however, and rather deaf. He was accompanied by another prelate. . . . He seemed embarrassed, and his words came unevenly. He said:—

Gentlemen, you have submitted to me certain questions regarding the relations existing between the Orthodox Church and the Soviet regime. Well, here are the answers typed out in three copies. If any one of you should still wish to ask me further questions, you have only to submit them to me in writing, and I will not fail to give you information and explanations. Au revoir.

REASON FOR DOUBTS.

The Italian then makes this observation:—

"Up to that moment the interview which the Soviet Press had attributed to him had aroused the suspicion that he, Metropolitan Sergius, was a stranger to the declarations therein contained; and all the more so because the public had received them, some with disbelief, the rest with disgust, according to the degree in which the interview was held to be authentic. . . . But now doubt was no longer possible; it was his interview, even if 'extracted,' and that part of the public which, better acquainted with his character, had received it with feelings of profound disgust and contempt, was justified."

It appears that recently, when the Metropolitan went to celebrate Mass in one of the biggest churches in Moscow, he was hissed, and on his way out was rather roughly handled, despite his sacred character and the danger of laying hands on an official Soviet personage. The same thing happened to Bishop Pitirim, one of the signatories of the first interview.

MR. TAFT'S ILLNESS.

MR. HOOVER VISITS THE NURSING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

A slight improvement was noted this morning in the condition of Mr. Taft, Ex-President and former Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Taft spoke for the first time for three days.

The President and Mrs. Hoover paid a short visit this afternoon to the nursing home where the ex-President is lying at the point of death.—*Reuter.*

HUNGARIAN REGENT'S TEN-YEAR RULE.

POWERS' GOOD WISHES.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, to-day received all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who presented to him the congratulations of their respective Governments on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his Regency.

Replying to an address by the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Césare Orsenigo, the Regent expressed his conviction that the congratulations reflected the friendly spirit of foreign States towards Hungary's peaceful endeavours to improve the economic and general conditions obtaining in Central Europe. He requested the foreign diplomats to convey to their various Governments his sincerest thanks for their good wishes.—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. TEAM'S RETURN.

THEIR LINER BUMPED BY A TUG.

WELLINGTON, Saturday.

The members of the M.C.C. team, which has just concluded a successful tour of New Zealand, had an unexpected thrill on their departure for home to-day. The liner Rangitane, in which they sailed from here at noon, was bumped by a tug in mid-stream, and was held up for some time to enable Lloyds' surveyor to make an examination.

At first it was feared that she would not be able to sail until seven in the evening, but events moved faster, and she got away about six.—*Reuter.*

ULTIMATUM TO VICEROY.

MR. GANDHI'S THREAT

"WAR IN A FEW DAYS."

STARTING OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru (father and son) arrived here this morning and conferred with Mr. Gandhi. The three are meeting again this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum to the Viceroy will not be published until Lord Irwin gives permission, but it is stated in authoritative circles that civil disobedience will be started within a fortnight.

"A war unprecedented in the history of the world will begin in a few days, and a beginning will be made in Gujerat," said Mr. Vallaghai Patel (Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant and leader of the No-Tax fiasco in Bardoli last year), at a meeting held at Broach on the eve of the launching of the Civil Disobedience Campaign.

"Those who are afraid of death," he added, "should go on pilgrimage, and those possessed of riches should go to foreign countries."—*Reuter.*

DELHI, Saturday.

Considerable interest is taken here in a point made by Lord Irwin in referring to the Chamber of Princes' resolution emphatically disapproving the policy of separation from the Empire.

His Excellency said the resolution was important as showing that, if independence became a concrete political programme in British India, it could not become the programme of United India, as it did not secure the sympathy of one-third of India. —*Reuter.*

LORD LLOYD ON INDIA

FACTS OF A DISTURBING PROBLEM.

Lord Lloyd, who was Governor of Bombay from 1918 to 1923, and more recently has filled the responsible post of High Commissioner in Egypt, has written for the *Daily Telegraph* a series of articles upon the government of India, a problem which is now creating such serious concern.

The first of these articles will appear in the *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow. Great Britain, says Lord Lloyd, is awaiting the early appearance of the report of the Simon Commission, and will have to take a decision which may have incalculable influence upon the future of India and of this country. That decision must be related to facts, and in the articles he aims at setting out the facts. In his opinion the economic problem is of first importance, but, unfortunately, it is overlaid by political questions which receive the most publicity and attention.

His intimate knowledge of India's economic, social and political conditions makes Lord Lloyd's survey of particular value at the present time, and it will inform and assist those who seek to arrive at a just solution.

The *Daily Telegraph* is also publishing Brigadier-General E. L. Spears's interesting narrative of the first critical days of the Great War. He writes of the retreat from Mons as one who was in the thick of it. "To keep the Germans extended," he says, "to hit them hard and to delay them" was the invaluable rôle accomplished by our small Expeditionary Force during the retreat.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"UNAUTHORISED" STORY OF RESIGNATION.

Mr. Lloyd George, when his attention was drawn yesterday to a statement in a Liberal newspaper that he was considering resignation from the leadership of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, said: "Whoever made that statement has no authority for doing so."

The newspaper statement was to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George was considering tendering his resignation as a consequence of events in Parliament on Thursday night, and that he would tender his resignation at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to be held in the House of Commons on Tuesday. In the division on the quota proposal of the Coal Bill four Liberal members voted with the Government and against their own party, while eight others abstained from voting.

QUEEN ENA'S LEGACY.

FROM LATE AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday.

Mr. A. P. Moore, the United States Ambassador to Madrid, who died recently at Los Angeles, California, has, according to the newspaper *Sun Telegraph*, left the Queen of Spain 100,000 dollars (£20,000) in his will. The will has been filed for probate early next week.

Mr. Moore's niece, who acted as hostess for him in Madrid, said that if the report was true, it was probable that Mr. Moore stipulated that the money should be used for charities raised under the auspices of the Queen.—*Reuter.*

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POLITICAL NOTES

THURSDAY'S DIVISION.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LIBERALS.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

As I anticipated last Sunday, the solidarity of the Liberals was again to seek in Thursday's critical division on the Coal Bill, and the Government were able to outnumber the combined figures of the Conservatives and Liberals by nine votes. A narrow margin, but, like Mercutio's wound, "'tis enough, 'twill serve." The Bill is by no means out of the wood, but its prospects of securing a third reading are undoubtedly more favourable.

Thursday's result came, as did the equally narrow success of the Government on the second reading division, from laxity in both wings of the Opposition, but the chief responsibility lay with the Liberals who moved the wrecking amendment. After their policy had been approved by three party meetings, eight members who were present in the House refrained from voting, and four more, including one of the Whips, went with the Government, so that only three-fourths of the full strength followed their leader into the lobby. Obviously, the party, though so small in number, is more divided than ever, and its value as a fighting force almost negligible. No wonder that there are rumours of Mr. Lloyd George's resignation of the leadership; he can hardly retain it with dignity when he is thus openly flouted by a third of the party.

The Government and L.G.

In Ministerial circles the view is that the Liberal leader has fallen into a pit which he digged for himself. In the second reading he raised four points of criticism, and on each, it is claimed, he was completely met by the Government. But the concessions were all on one side, and they did not abate his hostility to the quota, which, it was made clear to him, was fundamental to the Bill, and to which he himself could devise no alternative. In such circumstances many of the Liberal rank and file, including those who followed him into the division lobby, said quite frankly that the Government had not had a fair deal; but they had to try to preserve the appearance of party and personal loyalty. This impression was so pronounced on the Liberal benches that it definitely influenced Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which was a manifestly uncomfortable performance. Politically, the division is regarded as a good omen by the Prime Minister and others; they feel it is much easier to drive ahead without reference to the exact disposition of numerical strength in the Commons.

Conservatives in Council.

Despite all the alarums and excursions of the past fortnight, the solidarity of the Conservative Party and its attachment to its leader, remain fundamentally sound. Satisfactory evidence of this will no doubt be afforded at the meeting of the Council of the National Union at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, at which he will be present and make an important pronouncement on the situation. In the usual course these meetings are held with closed doors, but on this occasion the representatives of the Press will be admitted, as the speech is intended to be broadcast. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin will deal with the situation created by the advent of the new party, and with the attitude of official Conservatism towards it, while it is likely that he will also develop his proposals for the encouragement of British agriculture. The new party has already proclaimed itself the farmer's friend, but Mr. Baldwin will have no difficulty in showing that in the future, as in the past, the interests of agriculture will always be in the forefront of Conservative policy.

HUGE BUDGET DEMANDS.

GROWING BURDEN ON TAXPAYERS.

Taxpayers are given some idea of the bill to be met in the coming Budget by the Estimates, issued yesterday, for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments.

For Budget purposes the Estimates represent a net addition to national expenditure of £44,531,449.

Last year's Budget provided £308,563,759 for the Civil Services, customs and excise, inland revenue, and the Post Office. The Estimates now issued show that next April Mr. Snowden's Budget will have to provide £368,095,208 for the same Supply Services, an increase of £59,531,449.

Part of this increase is merely a bookkeeping transaction. Under another head of Budget expenditure, "Payments to local Taxation Accounts" (one of the Consolidated Fund Charges), there will be a saving of £15,000,000, this expenditure being transferred in a new form to the Civil Estimates.

Deducting this £15,000,000 from the increase of £59,531,449, the net addition to Budget expenditure becomes £44,531,449. The memorandum of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Pethick-Lawrence) indicates that about £15,000,000 of the new expenditure is due to the de-rating scheme.

There is already in existence a Rating Relief Suspense Account built up out of Budget surpluses and the proceeds of the petrol duty. At the beginning of the present financial year this account had a credit balance of over £20,000,000, and the new de-rating expenditure will be met out of this fund.

There remains £29,531,449 of new expenditure in these Estimates which must be met out of ordinary revenue. It is probable that the Army and Navy Estimates will show reductions, this reducing the burden of Supply. At present, however, the position is that Mr. Snowden is faced with the prospect of having to find another £30,000,000 of revenue to meet the increased expenditure of the Civil Services.

The Estimates will be debated in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

A deputation of the Federation of British Industries, headed by Mr. Lennox B. Lee, the President, will visit the Treasury on Thursday to meet Mr. Snowden on the question of taxation and industry. They will not be concerned with the terms of the memorandum which was issued by the F.B.I. a fortnight ago, stressing the seriousness of the taxation position, but will rather deal with more specific questions of taxation.

Estimates in detail: Page 20.

INTER-SERVICES RUGBY.

The Army won the Inter-Services Rugby match against the Navy at Twickenham yesterday by 16 points to 10.

The Duke of York was present, and before play started shook hands with each of the players.

Description of the game by D. R. Gent on page 25.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 2.

SLOW-MOTION PICTURE AS EVIDENCE.

HOW SCOTT WAS FOULED.

SHARKEY'S NEXT FIGHT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MIAMI, Saturday.

The slow-motion picture of the Scott-Sharkey fiasco, exhibited here last night, proved conclusively to American sports writers that the British champion was hit several times below the belt, and that, while Scott was going down in distress from their effects, Sharkey hit him in the solar plexus and on the jaw.

In face of such positive evidence of fouling, the referee, Magnolia, has admitted that Scott was hit on the hip, but declares that a hip blow does not constitute a foul, particularly as he believes Scott was not seriously hurt, and had agreed to carry on. He is formally upheld in this decision by the Miami Boxing Commission.

It is generally agreed, however, that Sharkey, outboxed by Scott, has won no glory or prestige by his victory. Both as a fight and as a business venture the affair was a failure, and the Madison Square Garden Corporation, the promoters, will probably be the losers by £15,000.

The net receipts after deducting the tax were £32,000, of which Sharkey received £8,000 and Scott £6,400.

MIAMI, Saturday.

The Miami Boxing Commission, who were so adamant on the upholding of the Scott-Sharkey fight verdict, have budged slightly from their resolution. They have intimated to Jimmy Johnston, Scott's manager, that if he insists (as he does) on a meeting to re-open the whole matter, they will grant him a hearing.

This has been fixed for Monday, and Johnston will be there. He will stand out for the cancellation of Lou Magnolia's referee's licence, and the reversal of the fight verdict in favour of Phil Scott.—*Reuter*

FIGHT WITH SCHMELING.

PARIS, Saturday.

In reply to the offer of Mr. Jeff Dickson, made yesterday, for Sharkey to meet Scott in London, the following cable has been received by the promoter to-day from Sharkey's manager, Johnny Buckley:—"Sharkey will not consider any proposition until after his match with Max Schmeling."—*Reuter.*

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

MAY BE POSTPONED TO NEXT SESSION.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Already the Session is well advanced, and the Government are realising that they must cut their programme according to the time at their disposal. One of the measures that will, in all probability, have to be put off to a more convenient session is the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act. To be sure the Trades Union Congress is very keen for the Bill, and that experienced campaigner, the Foreign Secretary, wants as large a fighting fund as possible for the next general election.

On the other hand, it is argued that Labour is rich in voluntary effort, and that some of the finest progress was made in the sheer enthusiasm of no funds at all. The Parliamentary rank and file are believed to prefer a Slum Clearance Bill, and a review of the feelings of members suggests that there are other measures which, in addition, they would have precede the trade union legislation.

Another Bill with which the Government may not persevere this Session is, as I have already indicated, that for raising the school leaving age, which has not yet been put down for Second Reading.

A meeting of Ministerial Back-Benchers was held last week to consider the delay, and after a long discussion passed a resolution urging the Government to press it forward. Its prospects are, however, not hopeful, for while Conservatives will fight it strenuously, opposition to it has developed amongst Ministerialists themselves, the "means test," which governs the grant of maintenance for children kept the extra year at school, being resented as "inquisitorial." Withdrawal of the test would involve an additional expenditure of some two millions, and, with the prospect of a heavy deficit before him, Mr. Snowden is adamant against any further financial commitment.

KING ALFONSO DEFENDED.

NOT TO BLAME FOR PAST ERRORS.

CABINET WARNS DETRACTORS.

ATTACKS NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

MADRID, Saturday.

A dignified appeal on behalf of King Alfonso is made to-day in the newspaper *A. B. C.* by Señor Calvo Sotelo, the former Minister of Finance.

Señor Sotelo appeals to the sense of justice of the Spanish people. He pleads that the blame for past errors should be laid only on the shoulders of the responsible members of the late Dictatorship.

The Monarchy, he declares, had no connection with the birth of the Dictatorship, which the Crown accepted but did not create. The King's action in doing so was both opportune and patriotic, in view of the bad political state of the country in 1923. The King interpreted the country's wishes when he approved the Dictatorship, and he did so again when he ended it.

The writer goes on to say that when the King presided over Councils of State he never exercised pressure, but invariably expressed his opinion tactfully, intelligently, and soberly, considering always the deepest patriotic interests and greatness of Spain. It is therefore unfair, he concludes, to lay the blame on anybody but the late Ministers.

Two police officials have resigned in consequence of the disorders in the streets of Madrid on Thursday, following Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech attacking King Alfonso.

It is announced from Salamanca that on March 16 the King is going to visit Las Hurdes, a miserable district in the Province of Caceres, which has of late been the subject of investigation by Spanish and foreign scientists.

The inhabitants are a race apart, very poor, backward, and ignorant. They live scattered about in their remote, isolated and rugged mountainous region, their dwelling places being a rude sort of wigwams of rough stones, or more often still mere caves in the hillside.—*Reuter.*

ATTACKS MUST CEASE.

The Government, says the British United Press, has issued a warning that such attacks as that of Señor Sanchez Guerra in his speech against King Alfonso will not be tolerated in future.

"The Government much regrets Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech," says an official Note, "and declares that as Constitutional and Monarchical principles are represented by the King they will continue to defend them as such, and will tolerate nobody who makes attacks either on the King or the principles which he represents."

The Note adds that the Government will uphold its high duties against all who would place obstacles in the way of Spain's political reconstruction.

The Government's Note has met with a hostile reception in certain influential quarters in Spain. The Government has been virtually accused of setting up another Directory similar to that under which General Primo de Rivera, the Dictator, governed Spain for six years.

Señor Sanchez Guerra reveals that he will still take an active part in politics. "I have not yet announced my retirement from politics," he said. "In fact, I have already said that when I do so it will be in my hearse. The Government's declaration is a blunder, as it signifies a retrogression to despotism, and in politics all retrogressions are fatal."

"GOING BACKWARDS."

Señor Bergamin, commenting on the Note, says: "This declaration brings the Government definitely into the ring against the projected programme. They have gone backwards. They must now come face to face with the situation in the open."

It is becoming increasingly evident that General Berenguer is abandoning, or postponing, his intention to restore Parliamentary government in Spain as quickly as possible, and is doing this in order to devote all his energy to the protection of King Alfonso.

THE SICK LIST.

MR. GRAHAM'S RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, who was taken ill after the Coal Bill debate in the House of Commons on Thursday night, is much better, and resumed his duties yesterday.

Reports of other invalids issued last night were as follow:—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.—In much the same condition.

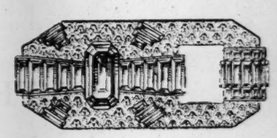
THE COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE.—Improvement in condition maintained.

MR. S. B. JOEL.—Going on satisfactorily.

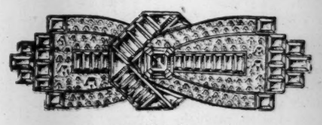
ADMIRAL WALKER-HENEAGE-VIVIAN (bronchitis).—Progressing very well.

MR. HARRY GOSLING, M.P.—Comfortable and improving.

MODERN JEWELCRAFT



Brooch in fine diamonds, sapphires and platinum.



Brooch in fine diamonds and platinum.

WE ask you to inspect, at 112, Regent Street, our modern jewellery, in which contemporary taste has been served by traditional craftsmanship.

The GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY Ltd

Jewellers and Silversmiths to H.M. the King

112. REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

(At the Corner of Glasshouse Street)

NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS ANYWHERE

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY.

"MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR."

MR. AMERY AND THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. L. M. S. Amery, in a speech at the third annual dinner of the Marylebone Young Conservatives last night, said the position of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues resembled nothing so much as that of a bladder in the last stages of deflation.

What was the position of the Conservative Party? He believed that all was well, and must be well, so long as they were united, not in negations or hesitations, but united on a bold and comprehensive policy which would meet the real needs of the hour and the demand of the nation to be courageously led out of the slough of despond.

He believed that under Mr. Baldwin's leadership, steadily if cautiously, they were feeling their way to such a policy. It was a great satisfaction to him that Mr. Baldwin had made it clear that Safeguarding was no longer to be a tentative experimental policy, but was to be their practical working method of helping industry.

But they could not deal with industry alone. If they wished for Dominion co-operation in industry they must be prepared to co-operate with the Dominions on the agricultural side. They must not tie themselves down by purely negative pledges which make it impossible to enter into practical negotiations with the Dominions for a greater measure of free trade within the Empire.

THE NEW PARTY.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY ON A UNITED EMPIRE.

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., speaking yesterday at the annual conference of the Surrey Federation of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League, said he was not troubled in the least by the formation of an honest United Empire Party, or any other party whatever its name, so long as it was out to put to the country a certain point of view which it honestly believed the country ought to adopt.

He welcomed the way in which Lord Beaverbrook had gone out into the country and contributed by his speeches to clearing the issues. His Gloucester speech deserved serious consideration. On the other hand, he failed to see that Lord Rothermere's proposals contributed in any way towards the serious problems before the country.

The object of political policy at the present time should be to establish a united empire. The first step towards that was to restore our industries. To do that it was necessary to have an energetic and scientific policy to protect our markets and also to safeguard agriculture properly.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Col. Wilfrid Ashley, the late Minister of Transport, speaking last night in London, said that whatever the effects on party fortunes might be—he cared comparatively little for that—he hoped, trusted, and believed that the propaganda now being carried on to draw the attention of the country to the need of some change in our fiscal system would in the end turn out for good, because hard-headed people and sensible women of this country will realise that we could not go on any longer under our present *régime*.

Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs, speaking at Branksome yesterday, said:—"So far as I can ascertain there is nothing in the programme of the United Empire Party—I prefer to call it the crusade—which is at variation with the declarations of Conservative Club members. So long as the new movement does not conflict with the Conservative Party, there is no reason why we should not work together."

VOICE OF THE FARMER.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, chairman of the Liberal Party Organisation, in a speech at Bedford last night, said:—"If candidates of the United Empire Party and of the Tory Party are put up in the constituencies all over the South of England, that will mean, I hope, two hundred more Liberals in the House of Commons. Therefore, while I think Lord Beaverbrook is talking the most pestilent and dangerous nonsense, I cannot help saying, 'More power to his elbow!'"

The Lancashire Branch of the National Farmers' Union, at Preston yesterday, defeated by a large majority a resolution from their Parliamentary Committee recommending support to the United Empire Party.

A large demonstration of farmers and farm workers at Cambridge yesterday adopted a resolution urging upon the Government that measures should be taken to assure to farmers a remunerative price for cereals, and expressing the opinion that the position called for the sinking of all party differences.

Mr. George Dallas, M.P., Secretary of the Agricultural Section of the Transport and General Workers Union, said that in the last six months cereals, wheat, and oats had been sent into this country in huge quantities from abroad at prices lower not only than the cost of production in this country, but in the countries from which they came. "We are not here," he added, "to say a word of reproach to any political party, and we will not allow any party to exploit our grievances."

Border farmers and workers yesterday, at a mass meeting held at Berwick, added their voice to the chorus of protest against the collapse in the prices of agricultural produce. The Earl of Haddington presided, and a resolution was passed demanding fair play for agriculture by controlling imports and securing an economic price for farmers for home agricultural produce.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. Alistir MacDonald left New York for home yesterday in the Aquitania

Nickel 5f. (7d.) and 10f. pieces are about to be put into circulation in Belgium.

M. Jasper, the Belgian Prime Minister, has been appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Moslems in Syria have decided to forgo the Bairam (festival) celebration as a gesture of Arab solidarity.

According to the German "Socialist Year-Book," the party has 1,021,777 members, including 218,335 women

C. P. O. Day, of H.M.S. Nelson, who died of burns on Thursday night, has been buried in the Naval Cemetery at Malta.

Four persons were injured yesterday in a passenger train collision at Zette, near Brussels, on the Ghent line.

Miss Corinne Griffiths, the film actress, who pleaded guilty to income-tax evasion for 1927, has been fined 1,000 dollars (£200).

New Zealand seamen, protesting against the dispatch to Samoa of military police, threaten to black-list vessels used to convey the force now being trained.

Both Chambers of the Swedish Riksdag have rejected the motion of the Agrarian Party in favour of a steam ferry service between Sweden and Great Britain.

Florence Margaret Lade, the 75-year-old Glasgow woman who was rescued from her flat in Rome on February 19 nearly asphyxiated through an escape of gas, has died.

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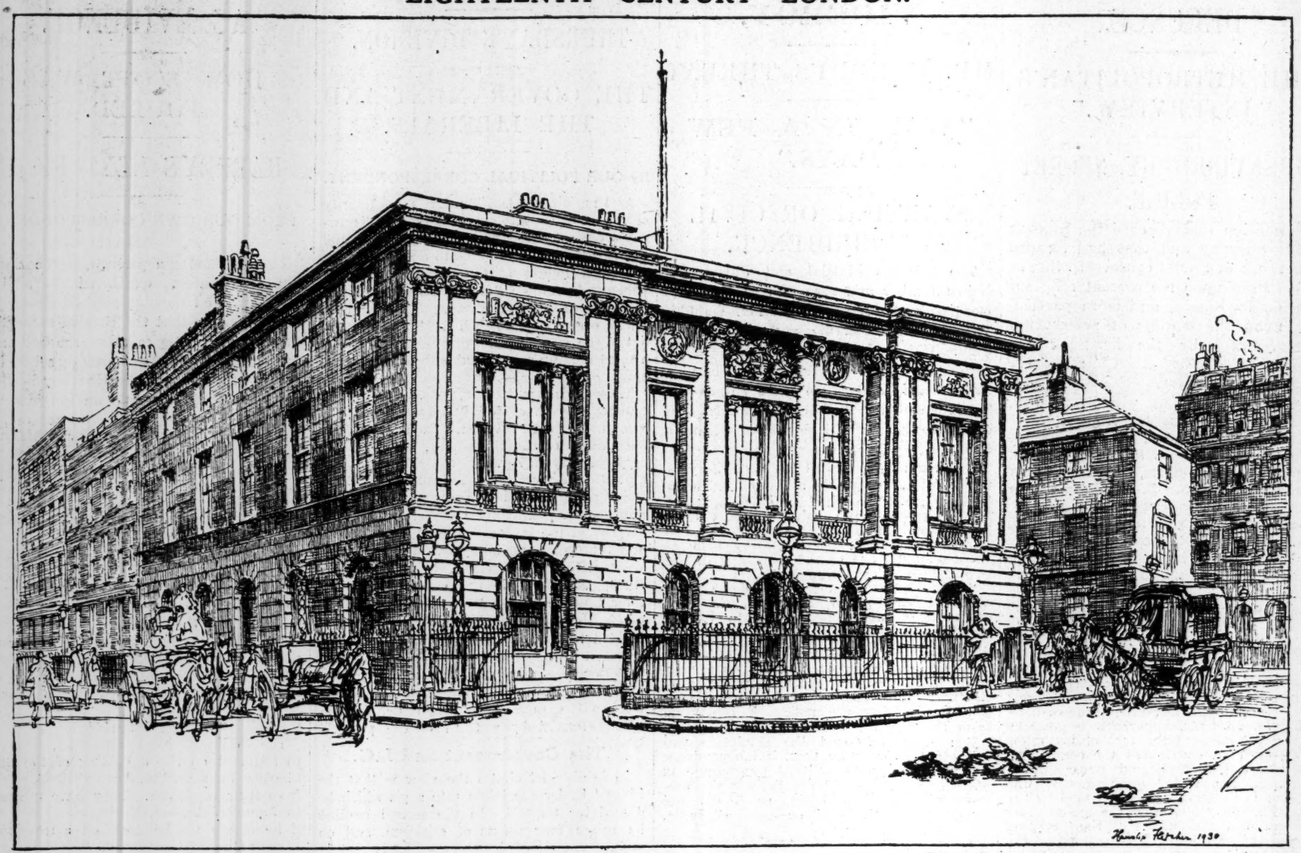
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C., the headquarters of the Corporation which maintains lighthouses, buoys and beacons in England and Wales. See Article below.

ROYAL NECKLACE LOST AND FOUND.

GIFT OF NAPOLEON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A Royal diamond necklace, valued at £80,000, missing for several weeks in New York, has just been found.

Anxious to question Archduke Leopold—now in New York—grand-nephew of Franz Josef, late Emperor of Austria, regarding the necklace, the Public Prosecutor subpœnaed him this morning, but with the discovery of the necklace this interrogation may not be necessary.

The ornament was originally the gift of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1811, to his second wife, the Empress Marie Louise of Austria, and is now the property of Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, now living in Vienna.

A complaint has been made to the Public Prosecutor by Frau Anna Eisenmenger, a lady-in-waiting to the Archduchess, who resides in a suburb of New York. She declared that the gems were entrusted, on the recommendation of Archduke Leopold, to the care of a member of the British Colonial Secret Service, who brought them to this country for the purpose of disposing of them, and then disappeared. According to Frau Eisenmenger, the missing man was certified by the British Foreign Office as a member of the Colonial Secret Service.

News reached the Public Prosecutor that the necklace had been sold to a jeweller, unnamed, for £12,000, and, following this, it was announced this afternoon that the jeweller, Mr. S. M. Michel, had the necklace lodged safely in his vault. Mr. Michel says he bought it intact, but he will not state the price he paid. He has agreed to keep it until the question of ownership is settled. It is reported that the Secret Service officer referred to has been seen at Palm Beach recently.

THE DEAD CARDINAL.

AMBASSADOR BROTHER ARRIVES IN ROME.

ROME, Saturday.

The Marques Merry del Val, the Spanish Ambassador to London, arrived here this evening and was met at the station by Monsignor Nicola Canali, Assessor to the Congregation of the Holy Office, Count de la Vinaza, and the Marques de Magaz, Ambassadors to the Quirinal and Vatican respectively, a number of prelates from the Papal Court, and many Spanish residents.

His Excellency drove to the St. Martha Mansion, and knelt and prayed for several minutes before the coffin of his brother, Cardinal Merry del Val, whose face he was unable to see as the body was enclosed in a triple coffin which was sealed this morning.

The Cardinal's will is to be opened on Sunday in the presence of his brother.—*Exchange.*

A Solemn Requiem Mass for Cardinal Merry del Val will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

LATE NEWS

MAGISTRATE'S WIFE DIES AT DINNER.

Mrs. Beaumont Morice, wife of the Bradford Stipendiary Magistrate, collapsed and died at the annual dinner of the St. David's Society at Bradford last night. Mrs. Morice, who was 70 years of age, was sitting next to the Lord Mayor. A prayer was offered by a clergyman, and the dinner was abandoned.

137 FISHERMEN MISSING.

A Reuter message from Moscow this morning stated that news had reached there from Astrakhan that 137 fishermen had been carried away on an ice floe.

TRINITY HOUSE.

400 YEARS' WATCH ON BRITAIN'S COASTS.

The Corporation of Trinity House, whose Headquarters at Tower Hill are the subject of Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's drawing on this page, is the lighthouse authority for England and Wales.

It provides and maintains lighthouses, lights, buoys, beacons, and fog signals, and removes wrecks dangerous to navigation, and is the chief pilotage authority of the United Kingdom. The Elder Brethren are required by the terms of their charter, to assist the Admiralty Judges in trying marine causes.

Traditionally the corporation is believed to have taken its rise early in the fifteenth century from a guild or fraternity of pilots, seamen, and mariners located at Deptford Stroud, in Kent. This guild, having become prosperous and possessed of almshouses and lands, was incorporated on May 20, 1514, at the instance of Sir Thomas Spert, by Henry VIII.

In 1520 came the establishment of the Admiralty and Navy Boards, and the building yard at Deptford, together with the superintendence of the storehouses there for materials, arms, ammunition, and provisions, was placed under the direct control of Trinity House. In Elizabeth's reign the corporation was empowered to erect seamarks and to grant licences to mariners to row in the Thames.

During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the suppression of the pirates who infested the English coasts occupied the attention of Trinity House, and the corporation appeared during the latter reign as general supervisor of the maritime interests of the country. It laid buoys, erected beacons, superintended the shipbuilding yard at Deptford, granted certificates to pilots, recommended masters for the Navy, and even appointed English Consuls at certain foreign ports.

The foundation-stone of the present Trinity House on Tower Hill was laid by William Pitt on September 12, 1793, and the building, designed by Samuel Wyatt, was completed in 1798. Over the windows are medallions in bas-relief of George III. and Queen Charlotte and representations of lighthouses. In the building are models of old battleships, lighthouses, buoys and lightships, and an old clock used in Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse. It was designed to ring a bell every half-hour to remind the keeper to snuff the candle.

The present Master of the Corporation is the Duke of Connaught, and the Deputy-Master Admiral G. R. Mansell.

ARBITRATION RISKS.

LORD CECIL ON PERILS OF COMPULSION.

GENEVA, Saturday.

Viscount Cecil, who has been the dominating figure in the discussions of the Jurist Committee which is dealing with amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War, made an important statement at this morning's sitting of the committee.

Replying to M. Cot (France), and to Senor Cornejo (Peru), who urged the fixing of procedure to be observed if the Council failed to reach an agreement in the case of a dispute between members of the League, Lord Cecil pointed out that the committee was composed of jurists, and that any decision by the committee was not binding on the Governments, who have to consider the position in all its aspects before accepting. He was afraid that if the committee presented proposals which did not meet with the approval of public opinion, they ran the risk of accomplishing nothing.

With regard to the scheme for compulsory arbitration, suggested by M. Cot and Senor Cornejo, Lord Cecil said that when Great Britain and France accepted the General Act of Arbitration and that Act became universal, further amendments to the Covenant could be made; but in the present circumstances, to make the settlement of a dispute dependent on compulsory arbitration would be, in his opinion, to run the risk of disaster. He was convinced that proposals of such a nature before the committee would not be accepted by the Assembly of the League, but the committee might embody them in its report as alternative proposals.

The debate on this subject will be continued on Monday.—*Reuter.*

MOTORING AT £1 A YARD.

Mr. Kaye Don, who has just left for America to attack the world's land speed record, revealed before he left that his wonder-car, "The Silver Bullet," has cost £20,000 to build, while its life is approximately twenty thousand yards. Briefly, the race will cost one pound a yard!

Mr. Don is confident that he will be able to reach a speed of 250 miles per hour. His prospects of success, his views on the future of speed, and the reason why he has accepted the American challenge are given, together with many other points of interest, in an exclusive article by Mr. Don in the March issue of *Cassell's Magazine.*

LAST NIGHT'S PLAY.

"HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE."

The scene was a fashionable and futurist apartment in New York. The chairs had steel arms, the books were bound in tinsel, the floral decorations were of metal, and the door looked like the entrance to a safe-deposit. Through the unopenable window one glimpsed a sky-scraper looking as insubstantial as the figure for the Fifth Proposition in poor old Euclid. The scene, in short, looked like a cross between an algebraic equation and, owing to the starkness of its garnishings, an operating theatre.

The problem posed was this: May a man who is in love with his aunt and is about to present his uncle with an heir—may such an one marry an unoffending maid? For three acts the characters gyred and gimbled in this desolate, intellectual wabe, so that one recalled the deathless saying of poor Basil Macdonald Hastings: "There's nothing like consulting a highbrow if you want to hear something that is funny as well as daft." Everybody in this play was wealthy, even "rolling"; but who were the healthy (except the maid), and who the wise, escaped me. It should perhaps be said that the play is by Eleanor Chilton and Herbert Agar.

Miss Helen Spencer, I hasten to say, succeeded in touching us, for this young actress has the gift of authentic poignancy. But she fluttered only on the outskirts of the play, whose centre was industriously occupied by Miss Mary Newcomb. This popular actress put forth her bravest to tackle the redoubtable Aunt, who, however, if I am to be referee, won on points. Miss Newcomb will do better when she learns to enunciate more distinctly and to discard an unfortunate lisp-cum-hot-potato delivery. Her intelligence and grasp of a character cannot, of course, be gainsaid. Mr. Athole Stewart, a most practised hand, kept his head in the modish welter, and the sympathy of the audience was generally accorded to Messrs. George Curzon, the enterprising nephew, and to Mr. Deering Wells.

At the end the curtain was raised twice or thrice, and in each case with becoming diffidence. J. A.

EX-DIRECTOR SHOT.

FAILED TO ATTEND A CREDITORS' MEETING.

Mr. C. T. Crisp, aged 45, formerly a director of the City Garage, Limited, Bristol Street, Birmingham, was found shot dead in a bedroom at Regent Palace Hotel, London, yesterday. By his side was a sporting gun

Mr. Crisp failed to attend a meeting of creditors at Birmingham on Friday. A director of the City Garage, Limited, said:—"When Mr. Crisp did not turn up at the meeting, which was convened by his creditors, a telegram was produced from him, addressed from London, to the effect that he had the necessary money to meet his creditors and that he would attend the meeting, but he did not do so.

"He was no longer connected with the City Garage, Ltd. When the business was taken over by a new company, six weeks ago, he relinquished his position. When I saw him early this week he seemed worried and depressed over business matters. It was believed that he was in financial difficulties."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE IN DISTRESS.

SHIP'S LOST PROPELLER.

BREST, Saturday.

Shipping is having a rough time in the Bay and Channel, and the salvage tugs are kept busy responding to signals of distress.

Just back from helping a Swedish vessel, the tug Iroise set out on a long trip this afternoon to the assistance of the Cardiff steamer David Lloyd George (4,764 tons gross), which sent out an SOS reporting that she had lost her propeller 150 miles abreast of here.—*Reuter.*

DUCHESS AS RADIOLOGIST.

An inquest was held yesterday at Leighton Buzzard on the body of Mrs. Frances Ibbotson (82), of The Heath, Leighton Buzzard, widow of Mr. Peter Ibbotson, a well-known Sheffield Steel manufacturer, who died from injuries received when she slipped and fell on the stairs.

It was stated that an X-ray examination made by the Duchess of Bedford at her hospital at Woburn showed that the thigh had been fractured. A verdict of death from cardiac failure accelerated by shock was returned.

CENTRAL CHEMICAL HOUSE.

Sir Arnold Wilson, speaking at the British Association of Chemists' dinner in London last night, announced that the Institution of a Central Chemical House in London was contemplated. He was chairman of a committee representing twelve societies connected with mining, metallurgic fuel, and rubber, and they wanted to obtain funds to build a central building in which all could be housed under one roof.

IF NAVAL PARLEYS FAIL.

MR. BORAH'S WARNING.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Asserting that the people of the world demand a reduction in armaments, Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, in a wireless address to-night, gave a dire warning of the consequences of failure.

He said that the world was at present more heavily armed than at the beginning of the World War. "There can be no security under such circumstances," he declared. "This condition of affairs is bound to create the same suspicion and the same uneasiness, and the same distress will result. Indeed, that seems to be the situation at London now. They are so well armed that they are all suspicious."

Senator Borah was outspoken in his references to the attitude of other Powers. Of Great Britain, he said, she must be prepared to give up "the domination of the seas." He cited the opening addresses of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson, and continued:—

"I would not presume to make a suggestion to that great Conference, but, in the light of the above expressions, it would be interesting and, I think, greatly beneficial to have those conferences completely and absolutely in the open. It would be interesting to know just what the arguments are which make it possible and which would seem to justify a disregard for every pledge made by the leaders.

"There is the League, the Locarno Pact, the Peace Pact, and every conceivable means for arbitration and peaceful adjustment, and every pledge which the nations could possibly lay upon their conscience, and still there is manœuvring and fighting for advantage as if it were a great aggregation of unfriendly nations free from pledges and free from all obligations of peace."—*Reuter.*

CONFERENCE LULL.

NO WEEK-END NAVAL MEETINGS.

There were no naval conference appointments or conversations during the week-end. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is at Chequers, where to-day he gives a private party in honour of Miss Ish' I's birthday. Mr. Adams, Secretary to the United States Navy, will broadcast a speech to America to-day.

PRAYERS FOR NAVAL CONFERENCE.

5,000 AT ABBEY SERVICE.

Five thousand people of all denominations prayed at Westminster Abbey yesterday for the success of the Naval Conference. More than half the congregation had assembled previously at the City Temple, where the Bishop of Winchester conducted a service for Free Churchmen, afterwards marching to the Abbey.

There the Bishop of Chichester said that they were grateful for the leadership that had called the Naval Conference into being, and wished to help it. The congregation was led in prayer by the Dean of Westminster.

LADY RHONDDA'S LOSS

VALUABLE PLATE STOLEN BY BURGLARS.

Valuable plate and a quantity of solid silver articles were stolen from Llanwern Park, Newport, Mon., the residence of Viscountess Rhondda, by burglars, who early yesterday morning effected an entrance to the house by cutting through the wooden shutter to a window. Viscountess Rhondda is at present abroad.

The burglars evidently set out with the definite view of stealing silver, for a large safe was not tampered with, and spent matches were discovered in all the downstairs rooms, as if a specific search was made. The plate stolen includes a George III. salver, two other salvers, spoons, forks, knives and ladles. The dining-room was forced.

Most of the articles stolen bear the monogram "D.A.T." the initials of Mr. D. A. Thomas, the late Viscount.

REST ROOMS AT BART'S.

Rest rooms for relatives and friends waiting for news of patients are being provided at St. Bartholomew's Hospital through the generosity of Smithfield butchers.

The scheme, which will cost £15,000, will be completed next month. The rooms have been built, and only their equipment is required.

Mr. P. Hayes, clerk to the governors, stated last night that the rooms would consist of lounges, cubicles and a canteen.

EVENINGS AT THE ZOO.

The Zoo authorities have decided to open the South gardens of Regent's Park on Thursday evenings from eight to eleven during June, July, and August.

THE PRINCE FLIES IN KENYA.

KILIMANJARO FROM THE AIR.

NEW ELEPHANT HUNT.

NAIROBI, Saturday.

To the thrills of chasing elephants in the jungle, the Prince has now added the joys of aviation.

During the last few days, with Mr. Campbell Black as pilot, he has had the opportunity of seeing the wild and rugged beauty of the Dark Continent from the clouds, with lions and rhinos. moving far below in the jungle and Mount Kilimanjaro rising like a giant from the wilderness, snow-capped and wreathed in clouds. The Prince will carry back to England vivid and unforgettable pictures.

Mr. Campbell Black landed at the Prince's camp on Wednesday in his little red Moth, and after he had delivered a message to the Prince he received an invitation to stay at the Royal camp.

THE NEXT SAFARI.

Yesterday Mr. Campbell Black took Captain Finch Hatton to the Voi district, where the hunter observed large herds of elephant, lion, and buffalo. As these offered the prospect of fine shooting, it was decided to move the camp to that district. The Royal party, therefore, left the Masai Reserve yesterday evening and proceeded by train from Kiu to Voi, where the next safari begins.

Local people comment admiringly on the Prince's sportsmanship in scrupulously observing the rules against shooting in the Reserve, where he could have "bagged" without trouble the very game which he is now going so far southwards outside the Reserve to obtain.

Mr. Black said that the party went long distances on safari, taking photographs in the Reserve. The Prince showed amazing endurance, often outdistancing his companions in his zeal to obtain good pictures. Mr. Black also spoke of the Prince's fearlessness when filming big game, which were often "uncomfortably near."

On his return flight to Nairobi, Mr. Black bore a distinguished passenger in the person of Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, who has been on a visit to the Royal Camp, accompanied by Lord and Lady Delamere.

Sir Edward had an important engagement this morning, and was glad to avail himself of the opportunity of a swift journey. This is the first time he has travelled by air during his tenure of office in Kenya. Lady Grigg remained with the Government House party, who are returning by road.

As foreshadowed, the party, who left for the camp on Wednesday, had some difficulty in reaching it owing to the flooded state of the river between Kiu and Selengai, following a heavy rainfall; but the cars eventually got across. The Prince himself played the part of a Good Samaritan, and went from the camp to assist in the operations.—*Reuter.*

CHANGE OF PLANS POSSIBLE.

A possible change in the plans of the Prince, who is due to move his camp from Kiu to Voi to-day, is foreshadowed, though its nature is unknown. Mr. Campbell Black made a hurried flight to-day to the Prince, and is understood to have been bearing important dispatches from the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg. The flight was made in a Moth coupé, which had arrived from England only an hour before Mr. Black's departure, and it is suggested that the Prince may return to Nairobi by air during the week-end.—*Exchange.*

FRENCH CRISIS.

TRUCE REJECTED BY THE SOCIALIST-RADICALS.

M. TARDIEU STILL HOPEFUL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

M. Tardieu is finding it extremely difficult to form a Cabinet, but he hopes to have his team together by to-morrow.

His aim was to form a Government of the Republican Union, which should be representative of as many as possible of the groups in the Chamber and the Senate, and thus secure for itself a more stable existence than was the lot of his last Ministry. The constitution of the present Chamber is such that the membership of any Government hoping to count on a reasonable length of life must be drawn both from the Right Centre and the Left.

The Socialist-Radicals, however, number 119, forming the largest group in the Chamber, and despite the efforts of the energetic Tardieu they have again decided not to serve under him. Their attitude needs explanation. They were invited to co-operate in the same way as when M. Poincaré invited them to join his Ministry in 1926 at a time when the country had been brought under their rule to the brink of bankruptcy. Inspired by fear, they then responded to M. Poincaré's invitation.

But the conditions are different to-day. France's finances are in a flourishing condition, and the Socialist-Radicals have pretensions of again governing the country, even though there are 480 Deputies out of 597 who were elected on a programme that is not theirs. The feeling of the country is generally in favour of a Ministry with M. Tardieu at its head.

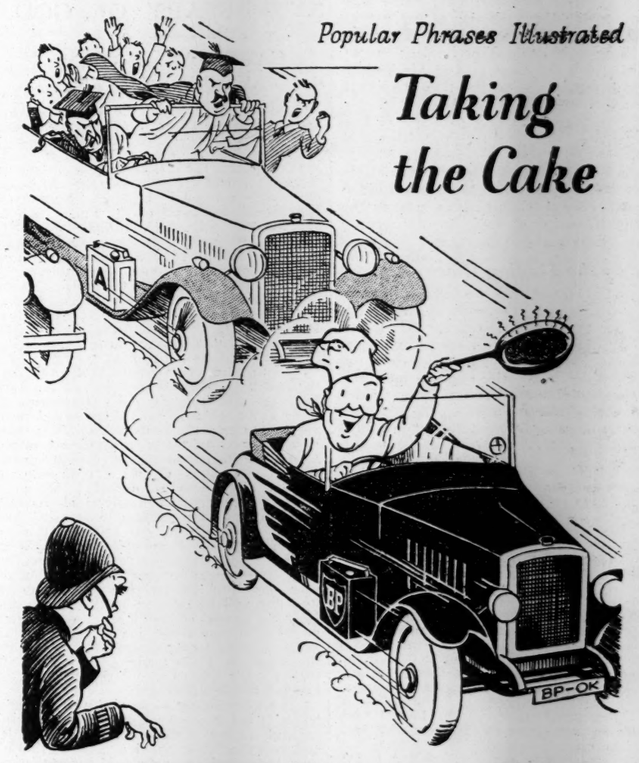
OFFERS TO RADICALS.

While M. Tardieu and M. Briand were discussing the situation at the Quai d'Orsay this morning, M. Herriot, who is now chairman of the Socialist-Radical group in the Chamber, arrived, and it is clear that everything possible was done to induce the Socialist-Radicals to abandon their attitude of opposition to co-operation with M. Tardieu. He had been very generous. He offered the post of Vice-President of the Council and Minister of Justice to M. Herriot, portfolios to M. Deladier and M. Chautemps, and two other members of the Socialist-Radical group, together with two other under-secretaryships to the Party, from which, it is announced, there will now be several resignations.

After the Socialist-Radical rejection of his idea of a "truce" Cabinet, M. Tardieu had to begin again on the task of selecting his Cabinet, and he set about the task after leaving the Elysée this afternoon. He gave the promise that the names of his Cabinet will be published in the newspapers of to-morrow evening. A list of Ministers, tentative and incomplete, was put forward to-night. It included the following names:—

M. TARDIEU	Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior
M. BRIAND	Foreign Affairs
M. RAOUL PERET	Justice
M. MAGINOT	War
M. GEORGES LEYGUES	Marine
M. PIETRI	Colonies
M. DERMAIN MARTIN	Finance
M. DE RIBES	Budget
M. FERNAND DAVID	Agriculture
M. LAURENT EYNAC	Air
M. FRANCOIS PONCET	Beaux Arts
M. LAVAL	Public Works
M. RIO	Mercantile Marine
M. DE MONZIE	Education
M. FLANDIN	Commerce
M. PEYRONNET	Labour

It was known that M. Painlevé had been offered a portfolio, but it is feared that he will not be able to accept.



Said the Cook, "I am sorry indeed
To rob the poor lads of their feed.
Their pancake was due,
But in vain they pursue -
'BP' takes the cake - and the lead!"

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

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British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

The King and Queen visited the Princess Victoria at Iver to-day, and remained to luncheon.

The Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Cynthia Colville have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Joan Verney as Ladies-in-Waiting to the Queen.

145, PICCADILLY, Saturday.

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, was present at the Navy v. Army football match at Twickenham this afternoon.

Prince George will open the new Training School presented to University College by the Rockefeller Foundation on March 19.

The Spanish Ambassador has left London for Rome.

The Chinese Minister will return to London at the end of this month from New York.

The Afghan Minister will hold a reception in celebration of "Eid-ul-Fitr" at the Afghan Legation on Tuesday.

Baroness Palmstierna, wife of the Swedish Minister, has left London for the South of France, where she will remain for two or three weeks.

The Duke of Atholl has returned to 98, Elm Park Gardens after a brief visit to Scotland.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly yesterday left Paris for Cannes.

The Marquess of Headfort will arrive at 22, Abbey Road this week from Ireland.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry will arrive at 67, Tufton Street on Wednesday from Scotland.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington have arrived at 85, Eaton Square from the country.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will leave for Paris to-day, and will be away for a week.

Countess Beauchamp arrived at 13, Belgrave Square yesterday from Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.

Anne Countess of Mexborough will return to 10, Hans Place at the end of this month from the Continent.

The Earl of Inchcape will leave 4, Seamore Place to-day for Paris.

The Earl of Sefton is expected at Southampton from South Africa to-morrow.

The Earl of Bradford will arrive at 1, Grosvenor Crescent on Tuesday from Vernet les Bains.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe has arrived at 19, Princes Gardens from the South of France. Countess Jellicoe and Lady Norah Jellicoe arrived from the West Indies.

Viscount Gage will return to London from Baghdad about the middle of March.

Viscount and Viscountess D'Abernon will return to 12, Arlington Street early this month from Rome.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby returned yesterday to 24, Wetherby Gardens from India.

Lady Alington has arrived at 35, Park Lane, from Crichel, Wimborne.

Lady Glenconner has left 76, Sloane Street for The Glen, Innerleithen, Peebleshire, where she will remain for several months.

Lady Islington will arrive at 24, Bruton Street this week from Spain.

Lady Priscilla Willoughby arrives at Southampton to-morrow from South Africa.

Lady Evelyn Jones will arrive at 15, Cleveland Gardens, to-morrow, from Cranmer Hall, near Fakenham.

Lord Blyth was 62 yesterday. The Earl of Donoughmore is 55 to-day, the Earl of Suffolk 24, Lord Strathspey 51, and Lord Tweedmouth 56.

Lord and Lady Phillimore returned to The Coppice, Henley-on-Thames, yesterday from the South of France.

Lord and Lady Melchett will return to 35, Lowndes Square from South Africa at the end of this month.

Lord Queenborough will return to 39, Berkeley Square at the end of this month from Cannes.

Lord Doverdale and the Hon. Aline Partington will arrive at 10, Ennismore Gardens to-morrow from the South of France.

Lord Monk Bretton has returned to 11, The Vale, Chelsea, from Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex. Lady Monk Bretton will join him to-morrow.

Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., has left London for Gibraltar.

Sir Sydney Nettleton, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, has arrived in Cannes, and is a guest of Lord and Lady Trent at the Villa Springland.

Sir Edward Bellingham has arrived in London from Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.

Commander Sir Edward Nicholl yesterday left Southampton for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Sir Philip and Lady Pilditch will arrive at Southampton to-morrow from Madeira.

Sir H. Chartres Biron arrives in London from Rio de Janeiro on Thursday.

The Hon. Montague and Mrs. Eliot left Southampton yesterday for a month's cruise in the Mediterranean.

Professor Fridtjof Nansen, the polar explorer, is coming to England to lecture on the Aeroarctic on March 14.

AN HONOUR DECLINED.

Mrs. L. R. Ithell, of Porlock Road, Edmonton, earns her living by going round the streets collecting contributions for a co-operative club which supplies provisions, etc. At night she presides over the meetings of Edmonton Urban District Council, of which she is chairman, and she is also a Middlesex County Councillor and a Justice of the Peace.

In recognition of her work, Edmonton Council asked if she would allow them to name their new park after her. Mrs. Ithell, however, has informed the council that she would rather not allow her name to be used in this way.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

THE KING'S COUNTRY DRIVE.

VISIT TO PRINCESS VICTORIA.

EASTER AT WINDSOR.

The King and Queen profited by the spring-like weather to take a country drive yesterday. They drove from Buckingham Palace to Coppins, the residence of Princess Victoria at Iver, Buckinghamshire.

The King and Queen lunched with Princess Victoria, and later in the afternoon drove back to London. Little crowds of villagers collected along the route and cheered as the King and Queen passed.

Windsor Castle is being prepared for the reception of the King and Queen at Easter, though the length of stay is not known. Queen Mary paid a visit to the Castle on Friday to superintend the rehanging of some pictures and tapestries in the private apartments. The Queen also saw the new electric lift which is being placed in the Victoria Tower and is now nearly completed.

THE KING AND TALK FILMS.

A record of an interesting conversation when Sir Archie Flowers, chairman of the Shakespeare Memorial, of which the King is patron, received the accolade from His Majesty in private audience, is just published.

"The formal investiture occupied about half a minute," says the *Shakespeare Pictorial*, of Stratford-on-Avon, which adds:—

"The King then asked how the festival company was doing. When informed by Sir Archie that the tour was entirely successful, the King expressed his astonishment.

"He thought that the competition of the talkies would hit the legitimate stage very hard. The leading actress might do very well in making the talkies, he thought, but how about the rank and file? If the talkies, with well-known stars, were to be taken to all sorts of places, would the people want to see plays done by other actors?

"Sir Archie assured His Majesty that hundreds were turned away from the theatre in Los Angeles, the heart of the film world, when the festival company played there."

LADY WATTS' FUNERAL

INSCRIPTION FOR TOMB WRITTEN BY HERSELF.

The funeral of Lady (Elise Isabelle) Watts, widow of Sir Philip Watts, the pre-War Director of Naval Construction, took place yesterday at Kensal Green Cemetery.

Lady Watts died six months ago in Mentone, but at her request the body was embalmed and brought back to be buried in the tomb of her great-uncle, Francois Simonan, the Belgian painter, in London. The inscription on the tomb reads: "Lady Elise Isabelle Watts, F.R.G.S., citizen and shipwright, of London. Born in Brussels, August 10, 1853. Died September 3, 1929." Except for the date of death, Lady Watts wrote the inscription herself some years ago.

Few people were present at the ceremony, conducted in the cemetery church by the Rev. P. C. H. Andrews, the chaplain. Lady Watts's daughter, Mrs. Trevelyan, and her three grandchildren, Miss Ruth and Miss Mary Thorowgood and Mr. Philip Thorowgood, were the principal mourners, while close personal friends present included Dr. Silberrad and Mr. Frederick Stuart.

OBITUARY.

SIR FREDERICK R. CURRIE, BART.

The death at Leamington was announced yesterday of Sir Frederick Reeve Currie, Bart. Sir Frederick, who was 76, was the son of the second baronet, whom he succeeded in 1900, and was educated at Rugby. His home was at Seafield, Seaford, Sussex. The heir is his brother, Mr. Walter Louis Rackham Currie, who is 74.

The first baronet was a former foreign secretary to the Indian Government, and a member of the Supreme Council in India.

MR. CHARLES K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

The SUNDAY TIMES Rome correspondent states that Mr. Charles Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff, the English translator of Marcel Proust's works and a number of Pirandello's plays, died in the English Nuns' Hospital, Rome, on Friday night, after a painful illness lasting several months. Mr. Scott-Moncrieff, who was only 41, was one of the ablest contemporary translators and a master of English style, both prose and verse. His "Song of Roland" won him fame in 1919, and this was followed by "Beowulf," which was also rendered in English verse.

Mr. Scott-Moncrieff, who was the youngest son of the late Mr. W. G. Scott-Moncrieff, was educated at Winchester, where he was a scholar from 1903 to 1908, and at Edinburgh University, where he was Patterson Bursar in Anglo-Saxon from 1913 to 1915.

He was severely wounded during the war, in which he served as captain with the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He settled at Pisa immediately afterwards, and went to Rome about two years ago, where he had remained since.

Mr. Scott-Moncrieff was a man of compelling personality, whose loyal friendship, delightful conversation, and penetrating wit were highly valued by all who knew him.

The funeral takes place to-day.

MR. C. WILLIAMSON MILNE.

By the death of Mr. C. Williamson Milne, London clubland (writes a correspondent) has lost an interesting and rather unusual figure. Soon after his arrival in London in 1892, he founded the Bath Club, and in the following year, with the late Mr. D. Lewis Poole, the Royal Societies Club. After these efforts he reopened the Empress Club (for ladies) in 1918.

At the outbreak of war, with his characteristic energy, Mr. Milne called a meeting of the members of the club, from which originated the Empress Club Emergency Voluntary Aid Committee. Some of the club rooms were immediately set aside for the purpose of war work, and the funds of the E.V.A.C. (as it became known) reached a total of nearly £30,000. One of its many activities was the scheme for supplying "Tubs for Tommies," many thousands of which were sent abroad. Also through these funds, cottages were built at Preston Hall, Aylesford, Kent (for tuberculous ex-Service men), now forming part of the work of the British Legion.

After the Armistice, Mr. Milne—together with members of the Empress Club—presented a panel to the City of London (painted by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch), entitled "Women's Work in the Great War," which has now become one of the famous collection of historical paintings in the Royal Exchange.

In 1924, Mr. Milne founded the Etonian Country Club at Clewer Mead, Windsor.

He had large commercial interests, was a prominent Presbyterian, and an enthusiastic worker for the Boys' Brigade.

£200 COPPER HOARD.

A poorly dressed man paid in at a Liscard (Cheshire) bank yesterday £200 in coppers.

The man had asked the assistance of the cashier to place his savings in the bank. He said he wished to open an account, but was unable to bring the money with him alone.

The cashier instructed a clerk to accompany the man to his home, where it was discovered that his hoard was entirely in copper sacks. A conveyance had to be obtained for the removal of the hoard to the bank.

SPRING CLEANING THE MUSEUM.

REVELATIONS IN THE READING ROOM.

LOST DESK MYSTERY.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Every normal week-day some fifty bearded and prophetic-looking old men, and perhaps 100 intent but by no means blue-stockinged young women sit at the desks under the great dome of the British Museum Reading Room. Now for five days they are banished, for the annual spring cleaning is in progress, and their places will be taken by a squad of window-cleaners and the Museum "Dusting Gang."

Under the guidance of Mr. Arthur Ellis, the superintendent of the Reading Room, I was allowed to watch the process, and saw chairs piled on the desks and books taken from their shelves, dusted, gently banged and turned on their fronts to air. Men crawling about the roof seemed through the semi-opaque glass like the shadows of gigantic insects. Between the double glass windows, where the dome begins to curve, other men appeared distorted and even more grotesque.

"Samuel Butler, in his 'Notebooks,'" said Mr. Ellis, "used to call these men 'The Assyrian Figures.' Who that sits in the Reading Room day by day would imagine that one could crawl between the inner and the outer dome?"

We watched the sides of the catalogue shelves lifted off. Mops were whirled through the crevices, and dust was blown from the junctions of the desks at one end and sucked out the other. We discovered footstools and hat-racks under some of the desks, and by lifting one flat desk of a peculiar shape I made a discovery new even to the superintendent himself.

Underneath was a ratchet and a complicated system of wooden hinges and supports. The whole desk-top could be tilted to any angle and still supported. A very old attendant was summoned to explain the mystery. "Newspaper rack," he said. It seems that before the Newspaper Room was built, the main Reading Room provided for the support of heavy newspaper files, which cannot easily be read flat upon a table-top.

"FEMINISM ESTABLISHED."

Mr. Ellis was spurred to reminiscences of the Reading Room's old days. "I can remember," he said, "when a whole row of desks was reserved for women readers—Row S it was. I think. But they just wouldn't sit there. On a crowded day every seat in the place except Row S was taken.

"Men would come in and wonder where they could find room, for the North Library was not then built to take the overflow. They looked at Row S, and found it 'Reserved for Ladies Only.' So finally we decided that, as the women wouldn't sit there, the men should." Thus was feminism established in the centre of London's studies.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COLLEGE.

A NEW COMMANDANT.

The Air Ministry announces that Air Vice-Marshal Sir R. Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., Royal Air Force, at present in command of the Royal Air Force in Iraq, has been selected for appointment as Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, in succession to Major-General W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., the present commandant, who is due to vacate the appointment at the end of December, 1930.

The appointment is at present for a period of two years, and is filled by each of the Services in turn.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham was appointed to the Royal Flying Corps from the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry in 1912, and served in France from August, 1914, with short intervals, until the end of the war. He was appointed in command of a wing in February, 1915, and was later employed on staff duties at the Royal Flying Corps headquarters.

After the war he became Director of Research at the Air Ministry until November, 1921, when he was appointed the first Commandant of the then newly constituted Royal Air Force Staff College. He relinquished this appointment on April 1, 1926, to take up the post of Air Officer Commanding Fighting Area, Air Defence of Great Britain.

In the King's Birthday Honours of June 3, 1927, he was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In July, 1928, he succeeded Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington as Air Officer Commanding the Iraq Command.

Known to his friends and acquaintances as "Brookham," he is one of the most popular officers in the Service.

TUBE STATION CAR PARK.

A car park alongside Morden Underground station, with accommodation for 100 cars, will be opened to-morrow. For a fee of 6d. a car may be left all day.

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22 BIRTHDAYS IN 90 YEARS.

Though she completed yesterday her 90th year, Mrs. Mary Hackney, of Branston, near Lincoln, has had only twenty-two birthdays, as she was born in a leap year on February 29.

MRS. PANKHURST'S STATUE.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin at noon on Thursday will unveil the statue of Mrs. Pankhurst in the Victoria Tower Gardens in the shadow of the Houses of Parliament. Viscountess Rhondda, Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., and Canon Woodward will also take part in the proceedings.

PREMIER'S EMPIRE FRUIT.

The Prime Minister accepted, at 10, Downing Street, yesterday, a large assortment of the South African grapes, peaches, nectarines, and pears of which he had expressed his admiration on the closing day of the British Industries Fair at Olympia.

During the Fair 6,000 shilling bags of South African fruit were sold to visitors.

CORONER REBUKES WIDOW.

While Sir Bernard Spilsbury was giving evidence at a St. Pancras inquest yesterday Mr. Danford Thomas, the coroner, noticing that the widow of the dead man was speaking with someone, said to her: "It is no good having the best pathologist in London here if you do not listen to his evidence."

The widow apologised, and Sir Bernard repeated the evidence he had already given.

VERSE SPEAKING CHOIR.

An excellent performance of "At the Well of Bethlehem," a religious drama compiled entirely from the Bible by Miss Mona Swann, was given at the Portland Hall yesterday by the London Verse Speaking Choir, assisted by members of the Polytechnic School of Speech Training.

The dialogue in the three episodes was admirably spoken, and the elocution, both choral and individual, throughout was beautiful and impressive. The colouring and grouping added charm to the performance, the production of which was joint: the work of Miss Swann and Miss Marjorie Gullan, who has made a special study of Verse Speaking Choirs in Germany, where the movement has made great progress.

LORD FORTEVIOT'S £4,000,000 WILL.

ESTATE DUTY NEARLY £2,000,000.

A CHARITABLE TRUST.

Probate has been confirmed in London of the will of the late Lord Forteviot, of Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, chairman of Messrs. John Dewar and Co., Ltd., and a director of the Buchanan-Dewar Combine.

Lord Forteviot left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued at £4,405,347, in addition to estate abroad valued at £630, and real estate and settled property the value of which is not yet stated.

His interests in the Distillers Company, Ltd., amount to £3,059,939, in the Buchanan-Dewar Combine to £144,673, in John Dewar and Sons, Ltd., to £62,400, and in War Loans, etc., to £336,895. Estate duty paid amounts to about £1,723,000, but further sums will become payable in respect of legacy and succession duty, making the total amount eventually payable nearly £2,000,000.

Lord Forteviot left £10,000 to Perth Royal Infirmary, adding that he had intended to leave other sums for local purposes, but had anticipated the intention by the formation of the Forteviot Charitable Fund.

WEALTHY CLERGYMEN.

The wills of two clergymen who left large sums were proved yesterday.

Estate valued at £66,327 gross, with net personalty £60,879, has been left by the Rev. Gerald Romfry Brookes, of Blackdown Avenue, Pyrford, Surrey, who from 1901 to 1906 was Vicar of St. Mark's, Battersea Rise, and had previously held curacies at Margate and Cliffe.

The Rev. Henry James Palmer, of Walton Road, Ware, formerly Editor of the *Church Times*, left £45,333 gross, with net personalty £43,209. He left £250 to the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, and £100 to the Homes of St. Barnabas, Dormans, Surrey.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
EDWIN WILSON, of Hulme House, Chamber Road, Oldham, rope and twine manufacturer (net personalty £92,940)	£101,096
BRIGADIER-GENERAL ARTHUR JAMES KELLY, C.B., R.E. (retired), of Tor Newton House, Ipplepen, near Newton Abbot (unsettled estate) (net personalty £32,514)	35,831
MAJOR ALEXANDER MUNGO GRAY, C.B.E., of Westcliffe Road, Birkdale, Southport (net personalty £31,487)	32,575
THOMAS VIVIAN MILNES, of Lane End House, Chapeltown, near Sheffield, managing director of the Thorncliffe Iron Works (net personalty £30,478)	31,208
LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT JOHN SPURRELL, retired, of Glandyfi Castle, Cardiganshire, a keen big-game hunter, rowed No. 4 in the Cambridge boat of 1878 (unsettled estate) (net personalty) £1,358)	10,527
HON. CAROLINE SARAH STANHOPE, of The Grange, Much Wenlock, Salop, widow of the Ven. and Hon. Archdeacon Scudamore Stanhope (unsettled property) (net personalty £7,419)	8,048

ZOO'S NEW JAGUARS.

BABIES APPEAR IN THE PARROT HOUSE.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The Zoo has acquired three fully-grown male jaguars, which are the finest specimens of these South American cats ever seen in the Gardens. They are handsome animals, and make Tubby, the Zoo's old jaguar, appear to be dwarfed and over-fed, for they are considerably larger than he is, and are built on powerful lines, with broad chests and lithe, muscular bodies.

Even their coats are more beautiful, since they have a tawny tinge which seems to exaggerate their rosette markings. Two of them are apparently oldish animals, as their teeth, though sound, are rather worn down, but the third has no imperfections, and arrangements are being made to buy him a suitable mate.

In spite of their size, these new arrivals are not vicious, and when they arrived at the Zoo they were docile enough to be fed by hand. The removal into exhibition cages in the Lion House upset them temporarily, and when one was turned out of his travelling-box he dashed against the bars of the den, snarling viciously and attempting to reach the onlookers. But when his outburst of temper had subsided, the jaguar was prepared to make friends with his keepers, and it is expected that all three animals will soon be tame enough to be stroked by visitors.

Happily, none show an inclination to sulk in their sleeping apartment, which is the usual habit of newcomers to the Lion House; each seems too proud of his charms to wish to hide them. Owing to shortage of room, the two older animals are to share a den, and at present they are learning to know one another through a screen, which will be removed within the next few days. Though both are males, they seem disposed to settle down together without a preliminary fight.

The Parrot House has now got some babies—a family of lorikeets or small parrots that have been bred and reared in the menagerie. The young birds, which were hatched about three weeks ago, can now fly about their cage and take interest in the public. Soon there will be chicks in the Three Island Pond, for the Australian black swans are nesting, and in previous years they have been successful in rearing their offspring. Until this year, these birds have nested in December, and the fact that they have now waited until the end of February rather suggests that they are beginning to adapt themselves to our seasons. The budgerigars, or lovebirds, have also started nesting again, and their little boxes are full of eggs.

ELECTION PETITION EXPENSES.

Mr. J. J. H. Moses, M.P. for the Drake Division, who successfully resisted a petition to unseat him, has to find £1,500 for expenses in addition to the costs awarded him.

STANDARDISED ICE CREAM.

Delegates to the Royal Sanitary Institute Conference, at Bristol, yesterday, agreed to press for legislation for a standard of cream, in ice cream, of not less than 10 per cent., and also for a legal definition of "What is ice cream?"

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

Below is given the programme of items to be played electrically at each hour between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park:—

To-day: "Hark Hark, My Soul."
To-morrow: "Musette" by Bach.
Tuesday: "Minuet" by Bach.
Wednesday: "Cloches de Corneville."
Thursday: "Prelude" by Gedruers.
Friday: "Those Evening Bells."
Saturday: Changes on twelve bells.

PRINCE GEORGE AND ADVERTISING.

Prince George has shown his interest in the advertising profession in a most practical manner by consenting to be present and to speak at the annual festival of the National Advertising Benevolent Society. This will be held on Friday, March 28, at the Connaught Rooms, London, when the President of the Society, Sir Gomer Berry, Bt., will preside.

It has been brought to the Prince's notice that during the sixteen years since the Society was founded, some 3,350 men, women and children have been assisted through varying periods of misfortune.

NO BREAK IN DRY WEATHER.

FAIR BUT FOGGY DURING WEEK-END.

MODERATE NORTH-EAST WINDS.

ENGLAND.—Moderate north-east or east wind; fair; perhaps fog or mist early and late; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND.—Moderate or light south-westerly wind; mainly fair but perhaps local fog early; moderate or rather high day temperature.

IRELAND.—Moderate or light easterly wind; fair, but fog or mist locally; moderate day temperature; probably ground frost inland at night.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh north-east or east wind; fair; perhaps local mist; sea moderate or rather rough.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Although a fairly strong north-easterly wind swept across the southern counties of England yesterday, and even approached gale force during the afternoon in the Channel, it cannot be said that March this year has lived up to its proverbial reputation for making a lion-like start. In most places the sun shone brilliantly for many hours, and there was nothing but the rather chilly breeze to mar what is officially reckoned the first day of spring.

In and around London sharp ground frost and local fog at dawn were soon followed by gloriously bright and clear weather, with a quick rise of temperature. A reading of 45 deg. at Kew at 1 p.m. equalled the normal for this season, and two hours later the thermometer at the Air Ministry, in Kingsway, mounted to within a fraction of 50 deg. Still higher figures were registered in the West of England, Penzance having 52 deg., with 9.6 hours of sun.

Parts of the Midlands and North were less fortunate. These regions lay near the central area of a large anticyclone, and in the absence of any appreciable wind a canopy of wet fog and low cloud which had developed during the night did not disperse all day. This kept the temperature from approaching the seasonable levels reached in the South. Mid-day values were in some instances well below the average for the coldest period of the year, Glasgow reporting only 35 deg., Liverpool 36 deg., and Harrogate 37 deg.

A DRY FEBRUARY.

Weather statistics for February show that the month was exceptionally dry over a large part of the country. London's rainfall total of about half an inch was little more than one-third of the usual amount, and a number of places in the Midlands, North-West England, and North Wales had less than a quarter of an inch. At Kew, where there have been only eight drier Februarys in the last sixty-five years, the aggregate fall since February 4 is a mere 0.14 in., and if the dry spell holds until next Wednesday morning "partial drought" will set in, according to the official definition.

February was very wintry in the North, with frequent severe frost, and ice over 6 in. thick at times in some districts; but in the South it was only moderately cold. London's mean temperature was about 1 deg. short of the normal, and nearly 7 deg. higher than in the Arctic February of last year.

The present month has begun well, but it will have to work hard to rival the record of last March, which gave many regions an average of seven to eight hours' sunshine a day, and was entirely rainless in parts of London and the neighbouring counties.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

William Barnett, of Earl's Court Road, Kensington, fell in front of a train at Baron's Court Station yesterday, and was killed.

Canvey Island Bridge scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Transport, which is making a grant of £9,263—half the cost.

Mr. Justice Charles, sitting at Newcastle Assizes this week, attended the Cup-tie of Newcastle United and Hull City yesterday afternoon.

The Portsmouth Police raided a club just after midnight on Friday, and took the names of between fifty and sixty persons, mostly naval ratings.

The L.N.E.R. station at Hainault, between Grange Hill and Fairlop, which has been closed for some years, is to be re-opened as from to-morrow.

There are only 29 cases in the calendar for the March Session at the Central Criminal Court, one of the lightest on record. It opens on Tuesday.

Search is being made for a man aged about 35, in a shabby dark suit, who on Friday night assaulted Miss Eileen Lock, of Hanover Road, Wembley.

A woman's body recovered from the River Colne at Uxbridge was yesterday identified as that of Mrs. Mary Grenfell (58), of Stanhope Road, Greenford.

Two more London smash and grab raids were reported to Scotland Yard yesterday, one in Holland Park Avenue and the other in High Road, Tottenham.

Mr. Amos Shillabeer (80), who celebrated his diamond wedding at Sheepstor, Dartmoor, yesterday, is a member of the family that introduced horse trams to London.

Skulls and human bones, unearthed on the site of a new bank in Church Elm Lane, Dagenham, are believed to be relics of an old burial-ground and at least 200 years old.

An expenditure of £158,000 to construct the principal roads and sewers in the remainder of the Becontree estate is proposed by the Housing Committee of the L.C.C.

Mr. R. A. White, of Enfield Wash, who retired yesterday from the Army Inspection Department of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock, was never late for 38 years.

The provision of 259 locks at the Leavesden Mental Hospital at a cost of £518 was approved by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to replace old locks easily picked by the patients.

In view of complaints that the artists at the Redoubt Music Garden cannot be heard during windy weather and when heavy traffic is passing, Eastbourne Corporation is to provide amplifiers at a cost of £180.

Mr. C. E. Brocklebank, formerly M.P. for East Nottingham, has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for the Fairfield Division of Liverpool, in succession to Major Brunel Cohen, who is retiring at the next election.

Taken a few days ago to Eastbourne Guardians' Institution for observation, Fred Charles, of Alexander Road, Westcliff, who escaped on Thursday night, dressed only in a nightshirt and dressing gown, was found yesterday in a wood six miles away.

Professor Julian Huxley will deliver his presidential address to the Social and Political Education League on Monday, March 10, at 8.30 p.m., at the University College, Gower Street, W.C., on "Scientific Humanism and the New Social Outlook."

At the wedding of Miss Kathleen Gavin, a Chichester Post Office telephone operator, to Mr. Sayers at West Dean yesterday, the bride's colleagues acted as a guard of honour and the bride and bridegroom passed beneath an archway of toy telephones on wands.

The body of an elderly man, apparently a clerk, was discovered yesterday on Streatham Common. Death is believed to be the result of exposure. The man was about 60, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, of pale complexion, with brown hair and moustache turning grey, and brown eyes. He had a scar inside the left knee, and no upper teeth.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL MEET.

On his journey to New Zealand to become Governor-General Lord Bledisloe met his predecessor in office, Sir Charles Fergusson, and Lady Fergusson at Panama last Thursday and entertained them at dinner on board the Rangitiki. Lord and Lady Craigavon, who were fellow passengers with Sir Charles and Lady Fergusson, were also guests at the dinner.

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FINE SEAMLESS WILTON CARPETS & RUGS
HEAVY SEAMLESS AXMINSTERS: THE NEW SEAMLESS "MODERN": HAIR BRUSSELS
EXTRA SUPER FANCY TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS
HIGH GRADE INDIANS: NEW PERSIAN AXMINSTERS:
and New Colours in PLAIN CARPETS, &c.

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Sizes and Prices:

Size	SALE PRICE	Size	SALE PRICE
9 ft. 0 ins. x 6 ft. 0 ins. ...	£5 15 6	12 ft. 0 ins. x 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	£11 11 0
9 ft. 0 ins. x 7 ft. 6 ins. ...	7 4 6	12 ft. 0 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	13 9 6
10 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	10 2 6	13 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	15 3 6

RUGS TO MATCH

4 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	£1 2 6	6 ft. 0 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	£2 2 6

STAIR CARPET

22½ ins. wide	per yard 11 3	27 ins. wide	per yard 11 9

A NEW QUALITY IN PLAIN CARPET

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SPECIAL PRICE, per yard **7/11**

WONDERFUL RANGE OF AXMINSTER RUGS AND CORRIDOR STRIPS

A BRITISH made heavy quality Carpet that will withstand hard wear, and yet retain its attractive appearance. Made in Red Turkey colourings or Blue ground all-over Persian effect.

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4 ft. 10 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	£1 1 0		6 ft. 0 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	£1 19 6	
7 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	1 14 11		7 ft. 6 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	2 9 11	
9 ft. 0 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	1 19 6		9 ft. 0 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	2 19 11	
10 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	2 9 6		10 ft. 6 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	3 12 6	
12 ft. 0 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	2 15 11		12 ft. 0 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	4 2 6	
13 ft. 6 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	3 5 0		13 ft. 6 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	4 12 6	
15 ft. 0 ins. x 2 ft. 3 ins. ...	3 12 6		15 ft. 0 ins. x 3 ft. 0 ins. ...	5 5 0	
6 ft. 0 ins. x 4 ft. 6 ins. ...	2 19 11		7 ft. 6 ins. x 4 ft. 6 ins. ...	3 15 0	
9 ft. 0 ins. x 4 ft. 6 ins. ...	4 10 0				

STAIR CARPET TO MATCH.

Size 22½ ins. wide **10/3** pr. yd. | Size 27 ins. wide **10/9** pr. yd. | Size 36 ins. wide **17/11** pr. yd.

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AN attractive Carpet in a very extensive and varied range of designs and colours. Suitable for Drawing-rooms, Bedrooms, Sitting-rooms, etc.

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7 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 0 ins. ...	£3 4 6	13 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	£8 14 6
9 ft. 0 ins. x 6 ft. 0 ins. ...	3 17 6	10 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	7 18 3
7 ft. 6 ins. x 7 ft. 6 ins. ...	4 0 9	12 ft. 0 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	9 1 0
9 ft. 0 ins. x 7 ft. 6 ins. ...	4 17 0	13 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	10 3 6
10 ft. 6 ins. x 7 ft. 6 ins. ...	5 13 0	12 ft. 0 ins. x 12 ft. 0 ins. ...	10 6 6
9 ft. 0 ins. x 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	5 16 3	13 ft. 6 ins. x 12 ft. 0 ins. ...	11 12 6
10 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	6 15 6	15 ft. 0 ins. x 12 ft. 0 ins. ...	12 18 6
12 ft. 0 ins. x 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	7 15 0		

Alternative sizes in multiples of 18 ins. *Send for Free Sample and coloured illustrations*

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Comprising a few hundred Carpets and Rugs offered for immediate clearance in four qualities, extra Super Indian, Indiana, Malabar and Calcutta. Colours include Mid Blue, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Royal, Cream, Camel, Fawn, Grey, Apricot, Brown, Rose, and Red. A few sizes are mentioned below, but fuller details will be sent on request.

Sizes and Prices:

Size ft. in.	ft. in.	Usual Price £ s. d.	Special Price £ s. d.	Size ft. in.	ft. in.	Usual Price £ s. d.	Special Price £ s. d.
6 2 x	6 4 ...	4 15 0 ...	2 19 6	10 6 x	8 10 ...	11 0 11 ...	6 11 9
6 3 x	6 2 ...	4 14 8 ...	2 18 6	10 6 x	9 0 ...	11 12 4 ...	6 16 0
6 5 x	6 3 ...	4 18 4 ...	2 17 6	10 6 x	8 10 ...	12 4 2 ...	7 7 6
7 0 x	6 10 ...	5 18 0 ...	3 9 0	10 7 x	9 2 ...	12 14 8 ...	7 13 9
7 2 x	7 0 ...	6 2 11 ...	3 12 0	10 6 x	9 3 ...	14 11 0 ...	8 10 0
8 0 x	8 2 ...	8 1 0 ...	4 14 6	10 9 x	9 0 ...	14 11 0 ...	8 10 0
8 11 x	9 4 ...	12 9 0 ...	7 6 0	10 7 x	9 1 ...	14 8 0 ...	8 8 0
9 1 x	8 11 ...	10 12 8 ...	6 8 6	11 1 x

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Advance Display of New Season's Models at

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All This Week

A fascinating selection of new 'Twilfit' Models for Spring 1930 showing the lovely curves of the fashionable Princess Line is now on view in the windows and department at D. H. Evans. You are cordially invited to call and 'try on' any of these models without obligation to purchase. A staff of 25 experienced fitters ensures immediate attention and complete satisfaction.

Model 5115 ST. — An entirely new GIRDLE of handsome pink brocade and good quality elastic, with small lacing on each side of waist. It is specially designed to create the new curved waist and correct contour. Sizes 24 to 36 ins. Post Free. PRICE 21/-

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Model 4690 ST.—New WRAP-ROUND MODEL in beautiful brocade. This Corset is 16 ins. deep with strong elastic on hips. In Pink. Sizes 26 to 40 ins. PRICE 30/- Post Free.

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Court and Society

There is now little question that the King and Queen will stay at Buckingham Palace until Easter, when they will follow the usual custom of then going to Windsor Castle. Guests at the Palace have been few, noteworthy among them, however, being Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who lunched with their Majesties on Tuesday. The party given by the Queen on Thursday for the ladies who are over here while their husbands are on the business of the Naval Conference was voted a great success, and they were all delighted by the informality of the proceedings, the most formal thing being the individual announcement by the Lord Chamberlain. Her Majesty wore a dress of a beautiful shade of Sèvres blue, and was hatless, as is her invariable custom when she receives at Buckingham Palace. The Queen did not take tea with her guests, but a delightful meal was served for them at a buffet.

The reception at the Foreign Office in honour of the Naval Delegates must have impressed the visitors from other countries, even though the absence of uniforms was noticed by those who have recollections of what similar functions were in pre-war days. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs received with Mrs. Henderson by his side, the latter in a dress of green net, which was treated to a flower of the identical colour posed between her shoulders. The Prime Minister put in an appearance, and so did Mr. Lloyd George, who had Miss Megan Lloyd George with him; then there were also Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, the latter in black embossed velvet, and their daughter, in all white; Mr. Baldwin, with Mrs. Baldwin, in yellow; the French Ambassador with Madame de Fleuriau, in black; the Brazilian Ambassador, with his wife, in palest pink satin; Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy; the Spanish Ambassador, with his wife, in dark blue; and many more. Cardinal Bourne was a striking figure in his red canonicals, and he was chatting for a time with the German Ambassador. Countess Buxton, in periwinkle blue, was also present with a daughter; and so was the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, who had Miss Victoria Keppel, in red lace, with him. Others I met were the Hon. Harold and Mrs. Nicholson, the latter in scarlet lace; and Sir John Hanbury Williams, without whose presence no such function would be complete.

The dance given by the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferid Bey on Thursday at the Turkish Embassy in Portland Place was notable for having a number of small tables set up round the ballroom, which gave a cosy air to the proceedings. The hostess wore white satin, and appeared to be enjoying herself as much as anyone. The daughter of the house looked smart in a frock of powder blue taffetas and tulle, and danced throughout the evening, as did the Swiss Minister, who partnered Madame Régis de Oliveira, very chic in black satin; Sir Charles Madden, who joined in the "Blue Danube" with Miss Alexander, the daughter of the First Lord of the Admiralty; Princess Bismarck, in black velvet; Lady Patricia Moore, in apple green, and her mother, Kathleen, Countess of Drogheda, in black patterned in pink. Mrs. Baldwin, wearing a dress of oxydised silver, was chatting for a while with Mrs. Arthur Henderson, and others grouped around a fire were Mrs. Philip Snowden, in black, and Lady Madden. The Duchess of Devonshire wore some fine pearls and diamonds with her gown of black velvet, against which her numerous Orders showed up well, and another wearer of wonderful diamonds was the Duchess of Richmond, who wore a dress of blue and gold brocade. The Duke of Richmond took up a place in one of the other drawing rooms—there are at least three leading out of the ballroom—and near by I saw Sir Robert Vansittart and Mrs. Guy Yerburgh, in maize coloured taffetas, with her father, Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

The Duchess of Norfolk's dance for her daughter, Lady Katherine Howard, and for her niece, Miss Drummond, was remarkable for the number of parents who accompanied their young people to Norfolk House, among whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the last-named wearing black with fine jewels; Marquis and Marchioness Douro, the latter in green brocade, with Lady Anne Wellesley, very sweet in aquamarine blue tulle; and the Swiss Minister, with Madame Paravicini in pink and black printed chiffon, and their débutante daughter, in shaded blue crepe-de-chine. The Duchess of Norfolk was in black, and wore a notable tiara of pearls and diamonds; Lady Rachel Howard wore white satin, and her sister, Lady Katherine, looked nice in écru net embroidered in flame colour. The Duchess's sister, Lady Drummond, had on a dress of silver lamé, and Miss Diana Churchill and Miss Diane Chamberlain, with their respective mothers, were to be seen, while, among the younger married women, no one looked better than Lady Cayzer, who wore white velvet, and is not to be confused with the Lady Cayzer who is a prospective dance hostess in conjunction with Lady Madden, for the former is the wife of Sir Charles Cayzer, with only children of schoolroom age, while the latter is the wife of Sir Herbert Cayzer, and is giving a dance for a débutante daughter.

Another dance of the week was that in honour of Miss Pamela Wellesley, which took place on Thursday at the residence of her grandmother, Lady Fitzgerald, in Mansfield Street. Miss Wellesley, who is to be presented at Court this summer, wore a picture-frock of white tulle with gold, starry spots on it, and both her mother, Lady George Wellesley, and her grandmother, Lady Fitzgerald, were dressed in white. White seemed much favoured by other people, for among the crowded assembly it was possible to discern Lady Chamberlain in white satin with black embroidered motifs on the skirt; her daughter, Miss Diane Chamberlain, however, wearing one of the fluffy tulle frocks which she favours, this time in a shade of rose-pink.

The Prime Minister's official residence at 10, Downing Street has so far not often been lent for charitable purposes, but Tuesday last saw a large audience assembled for the musical party in aid of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital rebuilding fund, when the programme included many madrigals as well as songs by Miss Dorothy Silk, and Beethoven's celebrated Kreutzer sonata, played by Mr. Albert Sammons and Dr. Malcolm Sargent. It was during the first movement of this favourite that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald arrived, attired in the morning dress in which he had been attending the sitting of the House of Commons. His elder daughter had acted as hostess by standing at the head of the stairs and shaking hands with all arrivals as they were announced, and she wore a white dress with a design of red flowers on it. The ushers included Mrs. Arthur McGrath, wearing bright red lace, and Countess De La Warr, who was in white satin, and in the audience—disposed in serried rows in two of the drawing-rooms—were the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, who kept on a beige coat tied in a bow at the back of the neck; Lady Bridges, in red flowered black velvet; Lady Holford, in a coat of green and gold brocade; Lord Gerald Wellesley; Lady Colefax, in white under a fawn velvet coat; Lady Louise Loder, in a coat of white broadtail; and Lady (Edgar) Bonham Carter.

MAYFAIR.

For . . . Afternoon Wear

FROCKS for the afternoon often have a skirt-line dipping at one place or another, though many content themselves with a definitely longer hem-line, often midway between ankle and knee. A softer and more feminine neck-line is apparent, too, in some of the advance models.

The sketch to the right shows a black satin or crêpe marocain frock with a draped and tied neck-line of an asymmetrical type, which is repeated in the shaped flounce dipping at one side. A fitting corsage has shirrings into the side-line.

The other sketch shows a dainty Crêpe-de-Chine underfrock, with semi-fitting corsage, inset flat bow and loose end below caught up into the waist-band. A tightly fitting skirt has a finely pleated flounce at the hem-line.

A Woman's Corner

St. David's Day.

Possessing Beauty.

By PANDORA.

Lest anyone should take the trouble to write to me in the matter, I may mention that I know to-day is not St. David's Day, which was—and is—on March 1, but it seemed only civil to refer to the Patron Saint of Wales on the 2nd of March. Do the Welsh people celebrate the day of St. David to any extent as the Scotch, in other lands at least, do St. Andrew's and the English St. George's? But, according to tradition, St. David had more honour paid to him in England than in Wales, in days gone by, for a special collect was read in the old church of Sarum before the Reformation concerning "Thy Blessed Confessor St. David."

On the same date Caxton, in 1468-69, began to translate at Bruges the Recueil of the Histories of Troy; thus March 1 is a date to be celebrated by all who are interested in books and printing, for this book was later the first English book printed by Caxton and Mansion. Caxton Hall, near St. James's Park Station, is a reminder of this pioneer, for his house was not far from the Abbey, and the name survives in Caxton Street, the very short street which runs from Broadway to Buckingham Gate.

And with this first week in March Lent begins, with its call to meditation and quiet and its promise of spring.

"That Inward Eye."

A little hamper with a foreign stamp comes by post to your door; you open it, and then in a moment you are back in the flower market of Nice, perhaps, or driving up among the hills where the carnations are growing, rank upon rank, and the golden balls of the mimosa hang from their pale stems like modelled sunshine. A sniff of the delicate fragrance and London cold and grey skies are forgotten; a riot of colour is on one side and a deep blue sea on the other. Palms rise high above your head, and the sun blazes down on the creamy buildings which you see in the south. So much for association of ideas.

Poets contradict themselves often enough, but who has not been disturbed, especially in grave and inexperienced youth, by the conflicting statements that "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all" and "A sorrow's crown of sorrows is remembering happier things"? Is one happier or unhappier for being able to remember? For one who says the happiest people are those who do not remember too much there must be many who find solace in remembering happiness and beauty, contentment and satisfaction. What we have had once is ours, and although the joys of imagination may be great they are airy, insubstantial joys compared to those of knowledge.

Memory or Imagination?

Are the blind who have never known colour and form, never seen the ripple on running water, the shine of a bird's wing, the lovelight in the eyes of a dearly cherished one, or the majesty of a dying sunset, happier than those who have known these things and lost them in a world of darkness?

Surely it is better to have such memories and to be able to reconstruct scenes and faces than to have to depend upon imagination? Look at the pictures in the great Italian collection at Burlington House, examine the little scenes in the background of many portraits or even altar pieces. Were they not often the fruits of memory? Down through the centuries they have come to give pleasure to an alien race because the artist eased, perhaps, his homesickness by picturing lovingly the places he once knew.

All beauty that we have seen, heard, experienced is part of a great treasure. Not least, perhaps, because through beauty of every kind we catch a glimpse, and have a foreshadowing, of that glory which shall be revealed.

Studying Crowds.

A study of the crowds that throng the galleries of Burlington House is interesting when one wants a rest from gazing at wonderful pictures. A few days ago when I dropped in for a short time a monstrous regiment of school girls faced one on every side. Some of them were relieving the strain of being high-brow by giggling cheerfully when their guardian was not looking, but many were wan with earnestness as they made notes in little books, and were even reduced to sucking the pencil for inspiration.

Foreign languages are to be heard on all sides, and does one imagine it that the Italians mingle their admiration with pride? Many absorbed women visitors shed their hats as they go from gallery to gallery, but I have yet to find out why taking off one's hat is an aid to concentration when studying the Italian pictures, or is it perhaps an act of devotion?

There are persons—I am one—who miss a great many pictures they should admire because they spend much time gazing at favourites, which are not always the best. The human appeal of some of these famous portraits is very great. After four hundred years Gian Girolamo Grumelli ("The Man in Pink") seems startlingly alive and vivid. Handsome, petulant, high-spirited when Moroni painted him, he is the same to-day.

Flowers and Folk.

Another show where one can study types with enjoyment is a flower show—any of them—at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, where the exquisite pleasure of examining the flowers, either as experts or as amateurs, is shared by town and country folk. The latter are in town perhaps for the day and sandwiching in some shopping and a visit or two. They look at the plants and flowers with the eyes of experts and ask intelligent questions of the exhibitors. They are seeing in imagination those plants in cherished lonesome spots. But I doubt if even these garden lovers are more interested than those townspeople whose space is limited to a small garden, to the roof of a porch, even to a few window boxes.

"Fules and Bairns."

The paragraph which appeared three weeks ago in this column about ignorant country girls arriving in London alone brought several interesting letters, among them one from Lady Frances Balfour, who is President of the Travellers' Aid Society.

Lady Frances says that the society might well have taken for its motto the Scottish proverb "Providence is kind to fules and bairns," for, as she says, "Cases of inexperience, complete ignorance and carelessness require to be known to be believed, and they form the romance of our reports. We meet every girl we are asked to meet, even those whose guardians say they are coming, without condescending to such particulars as the line, the terminus, or the hour. The long experience of our secretary and workers enables them to catch these elusive travellers."

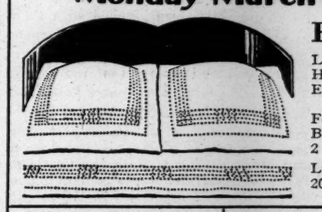
Women's Clubs.

The opening of the new Ladies' Carlton Club, which is to be a model of luxury and convenience, makes one wonder what the people of, say, a hundred years ago, would have thought of such a club for women. In an old book about London it is stated that the "Clubs of London is a subject which occupies much of the attention of the middle and upper classes of metropolitan society," but there is not even a joking suggestion that these "benevolent asylums (for husbands) without the unpopularity of the name" would ever become also the resort of wives and spinsters. Such a thing was probably beyond the dreams of the most imaginative. Even fifty years ago the pessimists would have expected the worst from such an innovation as a club for women, yet at present there are many successful ones housed in fine mansions, with large memberships and many activities, and no one appears to be a penny the worse.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S

GREAT WHITE SALE

Monday March 3rd for 2 weeks



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SALE PRICES, each:

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Lot 106. 80 dozen good quality White Turkish BATH TOWELS. Our regular make. Size 24 x 49 ins. Usually 2/9. SALE PRICE, each 2/-

Household Cloths

Lot 44. 200 dozen typed TEA AND GLASS CLOTHS, good quality Linen Cloths. Size 27 x 36 ins. Bundles of Six for 6/11

Face Towels

Lot 59. Irish Linen HUCKABACK FACE TOWELS, medium fine quality. Size 22 x 40 ins. SALE PRICE per dozen 28/9

Linen Sheets

Lot 70. Zulu quality. Woven during slack time to keep our workers busy. A strong heavy type of Linen SHEETS that will be found very durable.

2 x 3 yds. Single Bed, hemstitched. SALE PRICE, pr. 18/11

2½x3 yds. Double Bed, hemstitched. SALE PRICE, pr. 26/11

Irish Linen Pillow Cases (to match) Hemmed and buttoned, size 20 x 30 ins. SALE PRICE, each 1/9

Hemstitched and buttoned, size 20 x 30 ins. SALE PRICE, each 2/10

Table Damask

Lot V55. Extraordinary offer of Pure Irish Linen TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS (our own manufacture). These are a wonderful bargain and of thoroughly reliable quality, in three designs, viz., Lily of the Valley, Ivy and Pansy. Size about 2x2 yds. SALE PRICE, each 12/3

Table Napkins to match, about 22 x 22 ins. Per doz. 14/-

Linen Handkerchiefs

HALF-PRICE OFFER

200 doz. Ladies' extra fine sheer Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, with hand rolled hems. Usually 12/11. OFFERED AT, doz. 6/6

Lot. 15. Ladies' Self Colour Sheer Linen Initial HANDKERCHIEFS, with narrow hand made Armenian Lace, hand open-work in one corner. Assorted designs and colours. SALE PRICE, bundle of six for 3/11

Lot 26. Men's Linen Hand Embroidered Initial HANDKERCHIEFS, ½ in. hem. Size about 19 x 19 ins. SALE PRICE, Six for 5/-

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When Brain Workers suffer... from Too Much Acid

So easily corrected by "Milk of Magnesia"

All brain work is done at the expense of a certain amount of tissue. Every thought tears down a few cells, which, in the form of acid-waste, are cast into the blood stream. Too often, through their inactive life, brain workers allow these acid-wastes to accumulate until their system contains too much acid.

That's when the trouble starts. Over-acidity is the proved cause of most indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, nausea, gas, sick-headaches, biliousness, sluggish bowels, bad breath, no appetite, etc.

Several things will neutralize acid-waste. Any good laxative may remove this waste from your system. But just one thing will perform the two operations at once and do both better than anything known to science. That is 'Milk of Magnesia.' The accepted form of magnesia, that with the highest medical endorsement, is 'Milk of Magnesia.' Just one spoonful in a glass of water and in five minutes every trace of over-acidity disappears. You are happy, smiling and well almost before you know it.

So acceptable is 'Milk of Magnesia'—so free from carbonic acid gas or the unpleasant, even harmful impurities of cruder products—that you can take it day in and day out; as often as needed. It never harms.

Be careful to ask for 'Milk of Magnesia,' which is the registered trade-mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia, prescribed and recommended by physicians for correcting excess acids.

"Milk of Magnesia"

Prescribed by your Doctor.

Obtainable at all Chemists 1/3 and 2/6

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 270.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 270," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.

ACROSS.

2. The beginning and end of this drug might suggest that it would be useful when one had the hump.
7. Fitly would the wise grow this herb.
8. Hidden in "the red rug lying out in the area."
9. Without waste of words.
10. Custom suggestive of nursery rebellion.
12. The cutter's cousin.
15. Fruit.
17. Town of India.
18. Oxford College.
19. Attack.
21. Town of Canada.
22. I fear this is dirty though the outside is mine.
23. "Let there be — enough in thy ink; though thou write with a goose-pen, no matter"—"Twelfth Night."
26. A personal but sometimes elusive fastener.
28. "Glued in" (anag.).
29. "Scald," a Scandinavian bard of old, suggests this, but it would take more than one to make a more modern poet.
30. This O.T. character would have found an English winter a mere nothing.
31. Relations.

DOWN.

1. The light of sanctity.
2. A former Briton.
3. Servant.
4. Cut about the hotel for a fish.
5. Feminine name.
6. Defect.
10. Upholsterer's material.
11. Number.
13. A seat in a boat when joined is across.
14. The name of a City street perpetuates the memory of some conquerors of Italy.
15. Mother twice over is still feminine.
16. Displeasing.
20. Numb.
21. "Lost 'er?" (anag.).
24. Common chemical that is also the head of a metal.
25. Connect, but it has a dark ending.
26. Behind a wall this makes an English town.
27. One of the U.S.A.

CROSS-WORD No. 269 PRIZEWINNERS.

Miss WIMBLE, Cranford, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I.; J. N. CROSS, Portsford House, Chilworth, Surrey; Miss M. G. BURROWS, 198, Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10; Rev. G. E. OLDHAM, Chaplain, The Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton; Major LUARD, 14, Woodlane, Falmouth.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Seraph; 4, Balzac; 8, Rating; 10, Condor; 11, Yukon; 12, Kerb; 14, Maas; 15, Dyspeptic; 17, Sou'wester; 20, Lawn; 21, Ravi; 22, Meath; 24, Medlar; 25, Euston; 26, Random; 27, Albert.

DOWN: 1, Stroke; 2, Retard; 3, Puny; 5, Avon; 6, Zodiac; 7, Cerise; 9, Gunpowder; 10, Composite; 13, Byron; 14, Miser; 16, Plumer; 17, Sweden; 18, Rattle; 19, Linnet; 22, Malo; 23, Hull.

Holidays 1930

HOLIDAY HAUNTS

by GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

"Holiday Haunts" for 1930 is now ready—the most wonderful and complete Holiday Guide ever published.

The book contains nearly 400 photogravure views—250 pages of descriptive matter (entirely rewritten by Maxwell Fraser)—8,500 addresses of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Apartments, etc. 1,040 pages—a wonderful sixpennyworth!

Obtainable at G.W.R. stations, offices, bookstalls and booksellers throughout the country, or by post from The Superintendent of the Line, G.W.R., Paddington Station, W.2.

25th YEAR

BIGGER, BRIGHTER AND BETTER THAN EVER

C.M.

EVERY WEEK ONE GETS STRONGER ON BOVRIL

EVERY WEAK ONE GETS STRONGER ON BOVRIL

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE. S.W.1.

NEW SPRING SUITS

Made from thoroughly reliable materials in the newest designs, perfectly cut and finished, suitable for town or country wear

TWEED COAT AND SKIRT in the New pretty mixtures, or in plain Tweeds. Coat is lined throughout and has Musquash collar to tone with the smart large cuff, well cut skirt on fitting yoke with panel front. New Spring colours. Red, Blue, Fawn, Clerical. In S.W., W., O.S. PRICE **8½ Gns**

SPRING ENSEMBLE in fancy Wool Georgette. Dress has pleated basque and skirt with fancy belt. Attractive Coat to match with White Lapin collar and pleating. Ideal for smart occasions. In W. and S.W. only. In Saxe, Green, Beaver, Fawn, Black / White, and Navy. PRICE **15½ Gns**

IDEAL SPRING TWO-PIECE SUIT. Dress in the new featherweight Tweed with warmer coat to match. The coat is lined with Crepe-de-Chine and trimmed straight collar and large barrel cuffs of Carnical Kid to tone. Dress has pleated skirt and is easily adaptable for most figures. In Fawn, Blue, Red, Green, and Black/White. S.W., W., O.S. SPECIAL PRICE **8½ Gns**

DUCHESS'S NIECE AS BRIDE.

PICTURESQUE ORATORY WEDDING.

BRIDAL GOWN OF SILVER

The Duchess of Norfolk lent Norfolk House, St. James's Square, for the reception which followed the marriage yesterday of her niece, Miss Clare Margaret Stewart, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Stewart and Lady Philippa Stewart, to Commander Reginald F. Eyre, R.N. (retired), of Sawston Hall, Cambridge, eldest surviving son of the late Captain V. T. Eyre, of Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, and of Mrs. Eyre. The ceremony took place at Brompton Oratory. Father John Talbot officiated.

The bride was given away by her father. Her graceful gown of silver lamé was fashioned over pale pink georgette, and her long silver train, which fell from her shoulders, was lined with similar material. She wore a veil of parchment-tinted tulle, with a tiara of orange blossom, and carried a sheaf of yellow arum lilies and yellow tulips.

Her little page was Master Roderick Ghyka, who wore a suit of ivory satin, the shirt having a collar and cuffs of frilled georgette and a knotted girdle of silver lamé. Behind him walked six little girls, wearing pretty frocks of daffodil yellow tulle, cut with ground-length skirts, and short, puffed sleeves to the tight-fitting bodices. They were the Hon. Sheila Parnell, Miss Alathea Howard, Miss Anne Powell, Miss Bridget and Miss Jean Hope, and Miss Maureen Ghyka, who wore caps of latticed silver leaves, and carried bouquets of daffodils. The best man was Colonel George Powell.

As the bride and bridegroom left the church after the ceremony, a guard of honour was formed by the 20th Westminster Girl Guides.

THE GUESTS.

Among those present at the ceremony were:—

Lady Philippa Stewart and Miss Clare Blount, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Rachel, Lady Katherine and Lady Winifrede FitzAlan-Howard, Mrs. Stanislas Eyre, Miss Violet and Miss Winifred Eyre, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Lady Anne Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blount and Miss Marguerite Blount, Mr. and Mrs. William Eyre, Miss Gorell Blount, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. FitzAlan-Howard, the Hon. Mary FitzAlan-Howard, Captain R. V. Eyre, Countess D'Arcy, Viscountess Encombe, Viscountess Wolverhampton, Lord and Lady Strathcona, Baroness Beaumont, Lord Congleton, Bishop Bidwell, Lady Isabella Howard, Lady Jean Bertie, the Hon. Marie and the Hon. Helen Acton, the Hon. Georgiane O'Brien, the Hon. Lady Rees, the Hon. Lady Drummond and the Misses Drummond, the Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair, Major Sir George Manners, Lady Morant and Miss Morant, Sir Henry and Lady Paston-Bedingfeld, Lady Walston, Major Sir Charles and Lady Wentworth, Sir Esme Howard, Lady Dick-Cunyngham, Sir Henry and Lady Cautley, Colonel Sir Bruce and Lady Bruce-Porter and Miss Bruce-Porter, Sir Henry and Lady Jerningham, Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Bradford and Miss Bradford, Lady Walker, Lady Llewellyn, Lady Ridsdale, Lady O'Brien and Miss Gundred O'Brien, Major-General Sir William Donovan, Lady Levy and Miss Levy, Colonel Sir James Magill.

Captain and Mrs. Bellew, Miss Gaisford, Miss Bodey, Mr. Burra, Mr. and Mrs. James Hope, the Misses Hornby, Miss Mostyn, Captain and Mrs. Pierrepont, Mr. Binney and Miss Binney, Mrs. J. C. Murray, Captain Brock-Birkett, Miss M. Hamilton-Dalrymple, General and Mrs. Bateman Champain, Mrs. Reginald West and Miss West, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Colonel and Mrs. Walmesley, Mrs. Ansdell, Father Walton, S.J., Mr. and Mrs. John Ingefield, Commander Money, Mrs. Eyston and Miss Eyston, Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillimore, Mr. Leonard Lindsay, Mr. Herbert Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Cave, Mrs. Cook and Miss Cook, Mrs. Turville Peter and the Misses Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Adeane, Mrs. Harold Webb, Mr. Whitley Hughes, Mrs. Wilfred Ward, Mrs. Sheed, Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Powell, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hornby Steer, Mr. W. R. Hornby Steer, Captain Clegg, Dr. and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Henry Dutton, Mr. Godfrey Walter, Mrs. Andrew Kerr, Mr. Wilfred Bowring, Mrs. Burra, Mrs. Powell and Miss Powell, Mrs. Pryor, Mr. David Drummond, Father McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schiff, Colonel and Mrs. Francis Norris, Miss W. Fitzherbert, Captain James and the Hon. Mrs. Kitson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wollaston, Colonel de P. O'Kelly, Major-General Collins and Miss Collins, Miss Chenevix-Trench, Miss Margolis, Mrs. Aspinall, the Misses Bagot, Mrs. Talbot Agar and Miss Agar, Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Morkill, Mrs. Paton Walsh and Miss Walsh, Mr. Paul Weber, Mrs. Munster, Mrs. Walter Anson, Mrs. Knight-Hallowes, Miss Venables, Madame Ghyka, Dr. and Mrs. Max Porges, Mrs. C. Dalrymple-Hay, Captain and Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Henniker-Heaton, Mrs. Lancelot Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wood, Miss Beatrice Stourton, Admiral Holland, Captain and Mrs. Escombe, Miss Truebridge, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Huddleston, Mrs. Orlando Bridgeman, Mrs. J. J. B. Kitson and Miss Kitson, Major and Mrs. Eden Paget, Mrs. Blaksley, Colonel de la Payne, Dr. and Mrs. Yorke Trotter and Miss Trotter, Mrs. Altham, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Spicer, Naval Chaplain O'Connor, Mrs. Hudson, Colonel and Mrs. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Wolseley, Mrs. Witham, Captain Arthur Hope, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Williams, and Dr. and Mrs. Harold Harvey.

The honeymoon is being spent on the Riviera.

ROYAL WEDDING GIFT.

DIAMOND PENDANT FOR A BRIDE.

The Queen of Norway sent a diamond and turquoise pendant to Mrs. Muriel Evelyn Cartwright, only daughter of the late Mr. William C. Manning, and of Mrs. Manning, of Greystones, Newmarket, and widow of Mr. Euan C. Cartwright, who was married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday, to Mr. Henry Seymour Neville, elder son of the late Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, and of Mrs. Neville, of Great Chesterford, Essex.

The Rev. Sir William Hyde-Parker (godfather of the bridegroom) officiated, with the Rev. J. O. Young, and the best man was Squadron-Leader E. R. Whitehouse, R.A.F.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. W. R. D. Manning, wore a frock of deep blue satin beauté, under a cloth coat to match, with an upstanding collar of kolinsky. Her tight-fitting helmet-hat matched her coat, and was held in the front by a diamond clasp. A spray of pink carnations and lilies-of-the-valley was pinned to the front of her coat. She also wore a diamond and platinum wrist watch, given to her by the bridegroom. There were no attendants. Those present at the ceremony included:—

The Hon. Mrs. Grey Neville, Mrs. Manning, Mr. C. R. Manning, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, the Hon. Alice Neville, Miss Manning, Miss Neville, Miss C. Neville, Mrs. A. Cartwright, Lieut.-Comdr. Neville, Mr and Mrs. Charles Manning.

Lady (Hyde) Parker, Mrs. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Couchman, Mrs. Harold Couchman, Mrs. J. O. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Harford, Mrs. Stokes and Miss Stokes, Miss S. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Ree, Colonel and Mrs. Denham, Mrs. Hogg and Miss Hogg, Miss N. Cooper, Mrs. Butters.

Mrs. Grafton Pryor, Mrs. Dow, Miss Renshaw, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Oliver Young, Mr. and Mrs. Tunnicliffe, Mrs. W. A. Stone, Mrs. Hammond, Major and Mrs Beetham, Mrs. Frank Schneider, Mrs. Aldred Sadler, Miss Driscoll, Mrs. H. W. Ward, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. Goyner, Miss Ward, Miss Paton-Smith, Mrs. Moorsom, and Miss Moorsom.

There was no reception, as Mr. and Mrs. Neville left early in the afternoon for their honeymoon, which is to be spent motoring in Spain and the South of France.

DOD'S PEERAGE.

The ninetieth issue of Dod's Peerage (7s. 6d.) has just been issued. Its biographies of peers include those created in January. A new feature is a list of the Scottish lords of session. A list of holders of courtesy titles is also given.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.

A new electric hand lamp, claimed to give a continuous or intermittent illumination of consistent brilliance for eight hours without refill, has been demonstrated at the Everlite works, Waltham Abbey.

Known as the "Everlite," the lamp is handy to carry, and may be affixed to a bicycle-lamp bracket. There are no accumulators, switches, or wires of any kind, and it is claimed that, although the lamp remain unused for a year or longer, no evaporation of current or deterioration of any kind can take place.

At the end of eight hours it may be recharged by the substitution of a refill and the addition of a little water.

WAR COURT'S WORK CLOSING.

DISPUTES INVOLVING MILLIONS—

—AND A CLAIM FOR 5½D.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

In a spacious room at No. 2, Cavendish Square, formerly the residence of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, an international court, to which little reference has been made in the newspapers, has been sitting for nearly a decade. It has had to decide disputes relating to property worth many millions of pounds. Its task is now drawing to a close.

The Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, as the court is called, was provided for in the Treaty of Versailles. When the war began the nations laid ruthless hands on property and assets belonging to the "enemy"; British property in Germany was seized and sold by the German Government, while German property in England passed into the hands of the British Government.

The tribunal's duty has been to decide the ownership of these properties and what payments, if any, should be made from one side to the other. Owing to the volume of work for some time there were several divisions of the court sitting simultaneously. For some little time now the work has been carried on by one court. Anglo-Hungarian, Anglo-Austrian, and Anglo-Bulgarian courts sitting for a similar purpose in the same building have already brought their labours to an end.

A CLAIM FOR £1,500,000.

The Anglo-German Tribunal has, of course, had most work to do. It has consisted of an English and a German member with a neutral chairman. The earliest British representative was Mr. Vaughan Williams, K.C., while the present one is Mr. Heber Hart, K.C. Baron van Heeckeren, legal adviser to the Dutch Foreign Office, was a president until recently, and the present president is Dr. Klaestad, a member of the Norwegian Court of Appeal.

The largest amount in dispute was a claim against the German Government for £1,500,000 and the smallest was for 5½d. This was not due to the putting forward of a claim which could legally be called "frivolous," but to the fact that the liquidator of a certain company who had brought a number of claims forward was technically obliged to separate the 5½d. from his other claims.

SMOOTH WORKING.

Cases involving hundreds of thousands of pounds are still down to come before the Tribunal, but as there is an increasing tendency on the part of both Governments to settle matters without a contest in open court, it is expected that the end will be reached before the "Long Vacation."

When the Tribunal began its work the representatives of the countries concerned did not look too kindly on each other, but as time went on their relations became more cordial, and the work has been carried out with great smoothness.

The proceedings have been mainly conducted in the English language, but both German and French have been freely employed on occasion, especially when it was suggested that a document or the evidence of a witness might lose some of its meaning in translation. Many eminent British counsel have found substantial briefs at the Court.

MURDERER'S REQUEST.

DRESS JACKET FOR HIS EXECUTION.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Dr. James H. Snook, the former University professor who murdered a pretty girl student, was executed at the State penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, at midnight.

Snook displayed an iron nerve in going to the electric chair. He dined with his wife a short time before the electrocution.

The warden of the prison refused his request that he should be allowed to wear a dinner jacket in the death chair.

Dr. Snook was sentenced to death last August for the murder of Miss Theora Hix, aged 24, who was found dead on a rifle range near Columbus with terrible knife and hammer wounds.

Following his conviction four separate unavailing appeals were made.

As hopes of a reprieve faded Snook adopted a stoical attitude which lasted until the end. He often went over the details of the tragedy, which, he declared, recurred again and again in his dreams.—*Central News.*

CHANNEL TUNNEL

MR. THOMAS'S STATEMENT ON TUESDAY.

The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. J. H. Thomas, will make a statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday on the subject of the Channel Tunnel. As indicated by Mr. Thomas a few days ago, the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee is complete, and it is understood that the Prime Minister is considering it at Chequers this week-end.

Commander Bellairs has given notice of a question to the Lord Privy Seal asking whether it has been decided, if the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee is favourable to the economic experts, to have the strategical aspects investigated, and whether the same Committee, or a differently constituted one, will be used for this purpose.

A general question by Mr. Freeman as to whether he can make any statement on the proposals will also be answered by Mr. Thomas on Tuesday.

DYNAMITE DAMAGE.

TOWN BATTERED BY RAIN OF STONES.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The small town of Ballstein, near Cassel, has suffered severely by the unexpected explosion of a large quantity of dynamite which was being used for quarrying near the town. A hail of huge blocks of stone fell on the roofs of the houses and streets, and did great damage.

Walls were shattered, roofs smashed, and the school building was riddled with bricks. Several motor-cars were also damaged by the falling stones, but, fortunately, none of the inhabitants, who rushed into the cellars when the bombardment began, was injured.—*Reuter.*

POLICE GALLANTRY REWARDED.

In recognition of their pluck in capturing an armed lunatic at a house in South Hackney on January 17, Police-Sergeants Samuel Clarke and George Charles Colvin were presented by Mr. Fry, at Bow Street yesterday, with £10 and £15 from the Bow Street Reward Fund.

As the officers approached him up a narrow staircase, the lunatic fired twice at Sergeant Colvin and then fired at random. Colvin rushed at him and received blows on the head from the weapon. The man was overpowered after a fierce struggle and a dagger was taken from him. Both officers were injured.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 29.

"ORDER TO KILL."

ACCUSATION AGAINST RAS TAFARI.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENEVA (By Mail).

Alleging that he is being persecuted because he twice refused to obey the order of Ras Tafari, Prince Regent of Abyssinia, to poison other members of the Royal Family, Dr. Alexandre Garabedian has appealed to the League of Nations for protection. Dr. Garabedian was formerly physician to the Court of Abyssinia.

Had he carried out Ras Tafari's alleged wishes, the last remnants of the Ethiopian dynasty which claims descent from King Solomon would have been wiped out.

Dr Garabedian, who is an Armenian and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Lausanne, has accompanied his formal appeal to the League with 300 pages of documentary evidence in support of his claims.

The story revealed in these documents is one of the strangest ever to come into the hands of the League.

After serving on the staff of the Lausanne Hospital and being a medical missionary in the Soviet Armenian Republic of Erivan, Dr. Garabedian was director of the French Hospital at Heracles. In November, 1922, he was called to Abyssinia and became personal physician to Ras Tafari and surgeon at the Menelik Hospital.

Ras Tafari, the Prince Regent of Abyssinia, photographed on his last visit to London.

PRINCE REGENT'S REQUEST.

All went well until October, 1925, when Dr. Garabedian was invited to tea with Ras Tafari, who, says the doctor, made a request that the court physician should poison three members of the royal family.

Dr. Garabedian explains that poisoning is a common custom in the country, and that it is generally regarded as being one of the principal duties of all physicians. The three proposed victims were:—

The Empress Zaouditou (now dead), who traced her lineage directly back to King Solomon,

Woizero Sihin, mother-in-law of Prince Ras Tafari, and

Lidj Yasson, sister of the legitimate heir to the throne, named in King Menelik's will as his successor.

The heir was a cousin of Ras Tafari, and at the time of the poison proposal was kept in prison by Ras Tafari.

According to Dr. Garabedian, he not only indignantly refused to accede to the request of Ras Tafari, but immediately on his return home wrote a strong letter of protest. A copy of the letter is included with the documents submitted to the League; also a copy of a similar letter written after the second Royal command to poison Ras Tafari's relatives.

Then followed the steady "courting" of the physician by Ras Tafari, who paid him every courtesy before renewing in 1927 his proposal that his relatives be poisoned. On this second occasion the request concerned only the Empress Zaouditou and Woizero Sihin, the Prince's mother-in-law. The doctor again refused, and sent a second letter of protest. He alleges that he was thereupon subjected to the most bitter persecution, which lasted more than a year before he could leave the country.

SURGERY RAIDED.

The persecution included police raids on his home, his surgery, and his hospital. He was ordered to be expelled, but before the order was carried out he was exiled in the desert 500 miles from Addis Ababa, the capital. Finally he was kept in enforced seclusion, when his physical condition during exile became so serious as to threaten his life.

While in hospital Dr. Garabedian was persistently refused permission to leave the country. As an Armenian, without a national government to back him, he had no passport, which was made the pretext for refusing to allow him to leave.

Appeals to the International Red Cross and other bodies secured for him a passport issued by the League under the scheme put forward by Dr. Nansen for all war refugees. Dr. Garabedian was permitted to go when he had this document, and since August, 1928, has been living at Geneva and devoting himself to trying to obtain redress through the League of Nations.

Dr. Garabedian, in his appeal to the League, claims the payment of his salary as Court physician to Ras Tafari, and adequate compensation for the seizure of his home, office, surgery and equipment, library, and personal effects. He places his entire claim at a sum equivalent to 359,094 talari (a talari is nominally 2s.).

The appeal has been submitted by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, to the members of the Council and to Dr. Nansen, the League's High Commissioner, who is responsible for the interests of Armenians who have no other government to which they can appeal.—*British United Press.*

INDIA'S NEW OFFICES.

The High Commissioner for India and his staff will move from the present offices in Grosvenor Gardens to India House, Aldwych, between March 5 and 15.

From the latter date all communications for the High Commissioner and the departments of his office hitherto housed at Grosvenor Gardens should be sent to the new address.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

Among the trophies which the Lady Mayoress will present at the Guildhall to-morrow night to the Church Lads' Brigade is the Lucas Tooth Shield, which is competed for annually by all cadet units in the County of London, and has been won this year by the St. Mary Boltons, Kensington, Company of the Brigade. Before the presentation a display of training by selected companies of the London Division will be given.

The new Governor and Commandant of the Church Lads' Brigade, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, will carry out an inspection.

FIVE MISSIONARIES FOUND SHOT.

BISHOP, PRIEST AND THREE SISTERS

MURDERED BY BANDITS.

HONG KONG, Saturday.

The bodies of the Salesian Bishop, Mgr. Versiglia, Father Caravario and the three Chinese Sisters who were captured by brigands last Wednesday have been found riddled with bullets.

The party were attacked by a band of ruffians while travelling on the North River. Their captors attempted to kidnap the Sisters, but Mgr. Versiglia and Father Caravario stoutly resisted. The ruffians thereupon seized and beat them, robbing them of their belongings. They then burned their boat and carried off the whole party to the mountains.

As soon as the news was received, Father Cavada and Father Lareno hurried to the mountains to negotiate for the release of the captives, but were too late. They found the dead bodies of all five riddled with bullets. The bodies were removed by the missionaries to the nearest town.—*Reuter.*

ITALY'S PROTEST.

NOTE TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, Saturday.

In a statement to-day the Italian Legation here explained that news of the capture of the party was received on Thursday. It was twenty-four hours later that news came that the bishop and priest had been put to death.

Pending confirmation of the report, the Italian Minister has sent a Note to the Chinese Government and has telegraphed an account to Rome.—*Reuter.*

BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

COUNT HOCHBERG'S FATHER NOTIFIED.

VIENNA, Saturday.

Despite Count von Hochberg's assertions to the contrary, his engagement to Princess Ileana of Rumania is regarded, in well-informed circles in Bucharest, to have been definitely broken off.

A special courier is said to have been despatched to Prince von Pless (the Count's father) to inform him on the matter.—*Reuter.*

BY AIR TO RACES.

NEW SERVICE TO GRAND NATIONAL.

A service of big multi-engined Handley-Page Napier air liners between London and the big provincial race meetings is to be inaugurated by Imperial Airways.

The first of these aerial race specials will operate between London and Liverpool for the Grand National on March 28. Passengers will leave London after breakfast, be at Aintree in time for lunch, and be back in London again by dinner time.

ACHIEVEMENT GREATEST

MASTERPIECE

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DICKINS & JONES FABRIC WEEK

Fabrics with Sunshine in the weave.

Silks . . . Woollens . . . Cottons . . . all the fabrics that will bask in the highlight of fashion this Spring. Come and see them this week at Dickins & Jones . . . . admire their novelty of design, the unusual weaves, the riot of glorious colour that makes you feel the sunny days are here already!

Irish Reversible Tweed

Light as thistledown, this closely woven Tweed has the flecked face and plain back that will be so fashionable this Spring. It is an ideal fabric for dresses or light Spring coats. Colours: Brown, Red, Wedgwood, Wine, Duck-Egg, Nigger, and Green. PATTERNS FREE. 54 ins. wide. PER YARD **10/9**

Mattalana

A medium-weight double Georgette in an attractive matt weave. Soft, and possessing exceptional draping qualities, this new fabric will make-up into smart dresses and light coats for Spring. Colours: Lemon, Beige, Olive, Stone, Wine, Bottle, Nigger, Lido, Navy, and Black. PATTERNS FREE. 54 ins. wide. PER YARD **8/11**

West of England Suiting

Thoroughly shrunk and of exceptional quality, this West of England Suiting can be obtained in small neat designs in a cloth that will tailor to perfection. In new season's shades of Fawn, Mid Brown, Nigger, Green, Light Navy and Black/White. PATTERNS FREE. 54 ins. wide. PER YARD **12/9**

Crepe Suede

A heavy-weight all-silk washing Crepe-de-Chine of the best Macclesfield manufacture with an attractive dull suede finish. Our new process of dyeing and finishing this Crepe renders it unshrinkable and fast in colour to ordinary washing. Ideal for Washing Frocks, Jumper Suits, Sports wear, etc. Colours include: Sahara, Saxe, Cedar, Mastic, Rosé, Champagne, Red, Sea Green, Primrose, Grey, Sky, Mauve, Gold, etc. Also Ivory. PATTERNS FREE. 38 ins. wide. PER YARD **9/11**

Printed Crepe-de-Chine

This season our collection is more fascinating than ever. Dickins & Jones' designs are original and are modelled by a number of the most celebrated Parisian houses. They include beautiful floral effects; also small neat designs and spot effects. Contrasting colours on grounds of Bottle, Brown, Red, Navy, Saxe, Green, Black, etc. PATTERNS FREE. 38 ins. wide. PER YARD, from **8/11**

Crepe Marocain

An ideal all-silk Fabric for Spring wear, with the correct "Marocain weave" and a delightfully soft finish. An exclusive range of colours includes Saxe, Biche, Lido, Cocoa, Reseda, Maize, Grey, Gazelle, Red, Marine, Putty, Wine, Dark Saxe, Nigger, etc. Also Ivory and Black. PATTERNS FREE. 38 ins. wide. PER YARD **15/9**

DICKINS & JONES, LTD. REGENT STREET, W.1.

TELEPHONE: GERRARD 9700.

ESTIMATES FOR 1930-31.

BIG INCREASES ON THE CIVIL SIDE.

£11,500,000 MORE FOR "DOLE" AND PENSIONS

The Estimates for the Civil Service and for the revenue departments, which include pensions, education, insurance, and other grants, and Exchequer contributions to local revenues, issued yesterday for the coming financial year, show a total of £368,095,208, which is an advance of £47,905,103 on the previous Estimates.

The total of the Civil Estimates for 1930 is £295,685,558, an increase of £46,198,878 over the total of the Estimates for 1929, including Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, explains that in the present Estimates provision is made for the first time for the permanent Exchequer grants to local revenues payable as from April 1, 1930, under the Local Government Act, 1929, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

Provision was made in 192^ for expenditure under these Acts amounting to £15,660,333. The net increase over this sum in the present Estimates attributable to these Acts is £30,023,047.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE AND SAVINGS.

Of this sum approximately £15,000,000 represents an additional charge on the Exchequer, and approximately £15,000,000 is counter-balanced by savings in Consolidated Fund Charges by reason of the discontinuance as from April 1, 1930, of the payments hitherto made to the local taxation account and the local taxation (Scotland) account.

Over and above the £30,023,047 thus accounted for, there remains a sum of £16,175,831, making up the total net increase of £46,198,878. The major items contributing to the £16,175,831 are as follows:—

INCREASES.

Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, and Colonial Development Act, 1929	£1,185,000
Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929: Increase of contribution to the Treasury Pensions Account	£5,000,000
Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1929, and 1930: Increase of contribution to the Unemployment Fund	£6,500,000
Other Labour and Health Services: Housing grants, £774,264; Health Insurance grants, £489,000; Old Age Pensions, £999,000; Unemployment Insurance grants, £472,000	£2,734,264
Education Services: Grants to Local Authorities, etc., England and Wales, £1,865,106; General Aid Grant, Scotland £403,912; Teachers' Superannuation, £270,443; Grants to Universities and Colleges, £250,000	£2,789,461
Agricultural and Fishery Services: Development, Education, and Research, etc., £722,865; Forestry, £297,800; Beet Sugar Subsidy, £1,150,000	£2,110,665
	£20,319,390

DECREASES.

War Pensions	£2,120,000
Australian Zinc Concentrates	£610,073
Non-recurrent Grants, 1929: Small Holdings Account, £910,000; ex gratia grants (Irish Grants Committee) £797,500	£1,707,500
	£4,437,573

The combined total of the Estimates for the Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Departments is £12,134,650, an increase of £536,225.

The Estimate for the Post Office is for £60,275,000, an increase of £1,170,000 over the total estimate for 1929.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence adds that this increase will be fully reflected in increase of revenue.

NEW ESTIMATES.

The following are the details of the new Estimates of the various departments compared with the Estimates for 1929:—

	New Estimates. £	1929 Estimates. £
Board of Trade	206,741	207,086
House of Lords Offices	52,841	52,873
House of Commons	357,162	348,186
Expenses under the Representation of the People Acts	255,000	250,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	329,609	316,253
Civil Service Commission	33,630	31,975
Exchequer and Audit Department	150,550	148,650
Government Hospitality	36,000	24,000
The Mint	150,000	50,000
National Savings Committee	84,450	82,423
Royal Commissions, etc.	50,000	37,320
Secret Service	180,000	180,000
Scottish Office	74,743	58,546
Foreign Office	195,030	202,130
Diplomatic and Consular Services	1,076,079	1,105,017
League of Nations	92,000	85,600
Dominions Office	58,160	61,781
Dominion Services	81,309	899,270
Empire Marketing	550,000	550,000
Oversea Settlement	833,250	1,380,000
Colonial Office	147,306	143,936
Colonial and Middle Eastern Services	1,218,565	1,048,697
Colonial Development Fund, etc.	812,200	62,200
India Office	172,500	109,500
Imperial War Graves Commission	652,295	537,672
Home Office	461,821	430,783
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	71,863	70,580
Police, England and Wales	10,405,308	7,515,880
Prisons, England and Wales	1,003,986	975,250
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England and Wales	212,361	221,567
Law Charges	158,996	159,068
SCOTLAND.		
Police	1,066,011	866,443
Prisons Department	137,868	135,787
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	57,380	62,880
Law Charges and Courts of Law	66,890	66,900
Land Purchase Commission, Northern Ireland	2,175,277	2,007,471
Board of Education	45,495,653	41,685,899
British Museum	297,263	283,559
Scientific Investigation, etc.	232,303	228,278
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain	1,830,000	1,550,000
Public Education (Scotland)	7,197,422	6,173,485
HEALTH AND PENSIONS.		
Ministry of Health	18,224,200	21,226,977
Board of Control	104,087	830,387
Registrar-General's Office	100,438	94,395
National Insurance Audit Department	173,660	168,610
Old Age Pensions	36,536,000	35,537,000
Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions	9,000,000	4,000,000
Ministry of Labour	26,591,000	19,811,780
Grants in Respect of Employment Schemes	2,250,000	2,015,000
SCOTLAND.		
Department of Health	2,791,592	3,110,168
General Board of Control	60,456	92,079
Mercantile Marine Services	398,030	409,728
Department of Overseas Trade	562,972	378,633
Export Credits	95,662	72,240
MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
Mines Department of the Board of Trade	173,332	168,215
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,312,310	2,953,863
Beet Sugar Subsidy, Great Britain	5,400,000	4,250,000
Forestry Commission	837,800	600,000
Ministry of Transport	208,974	123,452
Development Fund	625,000	300,000
Development Grants	200,000	—
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	469,278	446,214
SCOTLAND.		
Department of Agriculture	574,918	484,047
Fishery Board	137,442	68,895
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	330,100	271,000
Houses of Parliament Buildings	94,610	95,800
Labour and Health Buildings, Great Britain	642,370	541,400
Office of Works and Public Buildings	613,670	621,520
BUILDINGS, PALACES, AND PARKS.		
Public Buildings, Great Britain	1,279,600	1,281,680
Public Buildings, Overseas	237,480	277,050

Continued at foot of next column.

VANISHED POSTMAN MYSTERY.

HOPE OF SOLUTION THIS WEEK.

GRAVES SEARCHED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WATERFORD, Saturday.

That the police expect to solve next week the mystery of the missing postman, Laurence Griffin, and that graves over a wide area have been opened in search of the body was revealed here to-day.

"I am in possession of information which I hope will lead to the recovery of the body within the next two or three days," said Superintendent Meehan, when the ten persons accused in connection with the affair were again before the District Court.

Of the ten prisoners, Thomas Cashin, a school teacher, and Edmond Morrisey, labourer, are accused of the murder of Griffin and the secret disposal of his body. The other eight are charged with murder and conspiracy to dispose of the body secretly and prevent a coroner's inquest.

For the fifth time all were to-day remanded for a further week in custody. The court was again crowded, women predominating.

For the first time Mrs. Cashin, who is also a school teacher, saw her husband in the dock, as did Mrs. Morrissey. A host of friends from Stradbally, where all the accused lived, occupied places in court.

When the proceedings ended there was a rush to the dock, and hands were thrust through the bars to shake with those of the accused with the cheery advice. "Cheer up, you will soon be free; keep up your heart. It will soon be over."

BODY NOT IN MINE?

Applying for a further remand, Mr. Finlay, who prosecuted, said the Civic Guard has come into possession within the past few days of information which they hoped would lead to the recovery of the body. Lawyers, he added, had adopted the practice that a murder charge could not be sustained if the body were absent. That was mitigated in several cases more recent than that of King Hales in 1917. It might be better for the accused themselves if the body were found. Then the capital charge against them perhaps could be reduced to manslaughter.

Mr. Connolly, counsel for seven of the accused, in his cross-examination of Supt. Meehan, said: Are we now to infer that the latest information involves a search other than at Ballinasisla mine shaft?

Supt. Meehan: Yes.

Mr. Connolly: Am I right in saying you had supposed up to this that the body was in Ballinasisla mine shaft?—We had information to that effect.

The superintendent was asked by District Justice McCabe if he had reasonable grounds for believing that within one week he would be in a position to offer evidence to connect all the accused with the death of Griffin. The superintendent replied: "I have reasonable hope I will be able to produce such evidence."

All the accused were remanded in custody for a further week, an application for bail being again refused

The graves in the churchyard at Stradbally have been opened by men carrying lanterns at night. The graveyard-keeper pointed out to villagers graves of relatives interfered with

Searching is going on of graveyards over a wide area, and colour is lent to the assumption that the latest information of the Guards is that Griffin's body was interred in some newly-made grave in the Waterford area; hence the widespread search.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE.

ATTITUDE OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Delegates to the Association of Technical Institutions discussed, at their annual meeting at the Skinners' Hall yesterday, the effect upon technical education of the raising of the school-leaving age.

The director of education for Kent (Mr. E. Salter Davies) said that the effect upon certain types of technical work might be detrimental, even disastrous. He was thinking particularly of some of the London institutions, whose work was admirable. It would be disastrous, in his opinion, if anything was done to weaken the voluntary day continuation schools. There should, however, be an increased desire among young people for further education in consequence of the raising of the school age. The situation demanded a new attitude of mind on the part of the technical teachers.

Mr. J. H. Everett, principal of the technical college, Leeds, said there was undoubted advantage in daytime study for young people who showed by their enthusiasm and their willingness to attend evening classes also on their own account that they appreciated the privilege. All the arguments that had been advanced for part-time day courses would still hold good, and the chief change necessary would possibly lie in a readjustment of the syllabus.

Continued from preceding column.

Royal Palaces	87,970	82,860
Revenue Buildings	1,125,350	1,061,910
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	208,690	235,710
Rates on Government Property	1,917,781	1,938,460
Stationery and Printing	1,679,521	1,587,307
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	372,692	390,989
Ministry of Pensions	51,603,500	53,723,500
Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions, etc.	675,316	706,120
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	1,592,533	1,536,033
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues, England and Wales	39,560,000	—
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues, Scotland	4,147,362	—
Grant to Rating Authorities, Scotland	800,000	1,200,000

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ESTIMATES INCREASED BY £1,680,000.

The detailed Estimates for 1930 for Trade and Industry, issued yesterday, total £12,319,914, compared with £10,633,553 for 1929, an increase of £1,686,361. The original Estimates for 1929 amounted to £9,257,716, but Supplementary Estimates brought it to £10,633,553.

The Department of Overseas Trade requires an additional £124,339, the principal items causing this increase being:—

International Exhibition, Antwerp	£72,150
British Empire Trade Exhibition, Buenos Aires	8,000
Commercial Missions	19,000

The cost of the Antwerp Exhibition is an increase of £37,150, as £35,000 was included in the 1929 Estimates.

The balance of the advance in this Department is largely due to increases in the costs of salaries.

While there is a net decrease of £641,553 in the Estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the saving is effected by a reduction of £918,100 in the grants for small holdings, and an additional £151,890 in Appropriations in Aid.

The increases include:—

Agricultural Education grants	£93,400
Agricultural Research grants	67,760
Land Drainage	45,000
Flax Development	22,400
Fishery Research	86,100

In addition to the increase of £1,150,000 in the beet sugar subsidy, big advances are made as follows:—

Forestry Commission	£237,800
Development Fund	325,000
Development Grants	200,000

The last-named item is in respect of expenditure incurred on loans raised for development works in connection with public utility undertakings in Great Britain.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

LANCASHIRE UNITED AGAINST INCREASE.

NON-BRITISH TARIFF AN ADVANTAGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

General satisfaction is expressed in Lancashire that both the employers' and operatives' leaders in the cotton industry are in entire agreement in the making of reasonable representations by the Government to the Indian authorities against anything being done towards increased duties on cotton exports which would prejudice trade between Lancashire and India.

It was noted with satisfaction that, in the interviews which took place with Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary for India), Mr. W. Graham (President of the Board of Trade), and Mr. J. H. Thomas (Lord Privy Seal), the Attorney-General and the Secretary for War on Friday, the operatives' leaders presented, as far as could be understood, practically the same case as had been presented by Manchester Chamber of Commerce. On all sides it is believed that, if the additional tariff of 5 per cent. on non-British cotton goods entering India can be given effect to immediately by legislation, a good deal will be done to minimise the increase of the tariff on British goods from 11 to 15 per cent.

NO COMPLICATIONS.

Satisfaction is also expressed that the proposed tariff is not in the form of specific duties, which would entail enormous and complicated work for manufacturers and shippers in registering weights and grades of our exports to India, which are of a very varied character. Indian trade has undoubtedly been hampered during the past month by fears of the Indian Budget. In the monthly record of the Chamber of Commerce it is stated that buyers have inquired in Manchester for dhooties and some other cloths, and delivery at more distant dates was conceded. The aggregate of the trade done, however, was smaller than it generally is.

Uncertainty always leads to diminished inquiries, and it may be that, while hoping for an alteration in the Indian proposals, improvement will now take place.

PENALTIES ON CONSUMERS.

Feeling is united that the proposed increase from 11 to 15 per cent. is unnecessary and unjustifiable, as it is a concession to the agitation of certain individuals connected with the Bombay cotton industry, and would be most injurious both to Lancashire as well as impose heavy penalties on the consumers of India.

It is hoped the Indian Assembly will listen favourably to the appeals still being made through the British Government to take a wider view of the economic situation as affecting the Indian people.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

QUEEN ANNE PROPERTY IN SURREY.

Messrs. Allsop and Co. offer labour-saving non-basement houses at Baron's Court with garages. These houses are erected around a charming garden, and adjoin the Queen's Club and Baron's Court Station. Decorations and minor alterations can be arranged to suit purchasers' requirements. The houses are on view all day, including Sundays.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a desirable freehold country home within easy access of town is offered by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. The property is on the Surrey and Sussex borders, 300 ft. up, on gravel soil, is economical to maintain, and is to be purchased at a very low price.

Messrs. Ellis and Sons offer a Queen Anne house, in an old Surrey village, within 32 minutes of Waterloo. All modern conveniences, garage, and well laid-out gardens. The property has been inspected and is recommended. As the owner is going abroad a quick sale is sought.

Hurcomb's, auctioneers, have an announcement in our columns which will doubtless prove of interest to many of our readers who have property to sell, or who desire to acquire such antiques as they specialise in.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

£5,000,000 MORE ON LONDON RATES.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

TRAMWAY'S SURPLUS.

London County Council's estimated expenditure for the financial year 1930-31 is £16,027,090, compared with £11,246,025 in the previous year. Of this sum £4,848,480 relates to housing, and £2,925,000 to repayment of bonds, says the report of the Finance Committee.

The total includes £750,000 for expenditure on the services to be transferred to the Council on April 1 under the Local Government Act of 1929.

Aggregate provision for the six months ending September 30, 1931, is £5,592,665. No estimates of expenditure under the Local Government Act of 1888 are submitted, but a provisional sum of £3,846,940 is mentioned under this head.

A sum of £2,155,000 is provided for advances on loan to local authorities. Of this, £2,005,000 is for loans to Metropolitan borough councils and managers of special and industrial schools, £50,000 to meet loans under the Small Dwellings Asquisition Acts, and £100,000 for general loans, subject to Treasury sanction.

The Committee report that the Council's debt at the end of the financial year 1928-29 amounted to £125,423,718. Against this must be set the total of the sinking fund and other assets applicable to the redemption of debt amounting to £51,874,911, leaving a net debt of £72,548,807, as compared with £70,281,435 at the end of 1928.

During the financial year 1928-29 the Council spent £3,220,390 on housing. The aggregate capital expenditure on housing operations to the end of March, 1929, was £31,739,713, says the auditor in his report issued yesterday.

DERATING EFFECTS.

The Finance Committee recommend a county rate for 1930-31 of 7s. 2½d., of which 6s. 11d. is for general county purposes, producing £18,903,250, and 3½d. for special county purposes, to produce £677,614.

The ratable value is £54,660,000, which represents a reduction of £2,810,000, as compared with the assessable value upon which the contributions for the current year were raised. The reduction, due to de-rating of industrial properties, is approximately £3,730,000, but there is an addition of £920,000 in respect of new properties.

The Finance Committee state that under the new system inaugurated by the Local Government Act, 1929, it is not possible to compare the new rate with those of preceding years.

"In order that the county rate precepts may be calculated on the reduced rateable value which will come into force on April 6 it is necessary that the actual making of the rate shall be deferred until after April 5," the Committee add. They propose that the rate for the first half-year be made on April 8.

RTAMWAYS SURPLUS, £688,957.

Working expenses of the L.C.C.'s tramways undertaking for 1928-29, according to a return issued yesterday, was £3,684,987, showing a surplus on the working of £688,957. Corresponding figures for the previous year were £3,810,826 and £522,958 respectively.

After charging the year's surplus with loan service items and other expenditure not directly attributable to working, there was a net deficiency of £6,790 to be met out of rates. The deficiency for the year 1928 was £226,211.

ART IN THE CHURCH.

FORMING A POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

A festival of English Church Art is being organised under the auspices of the Church Crafts League, a society that can claim for its foundation members John Ruskin and G. F. Watts. The festival will open on June 16 and will continue until July 2, when it will conclude with a service at Westminster Abbey.

One of the immediate objectives associated with the festival will be to exhibit the art of the English Church in all its various branches, and to give a living demonstration of all that is best in the art of to-day in contradiction to the spirit of commercialism.

The preservation of the ancient beauty of the churches and churchyards and the hammering out of a sane and reasonable policy for the future will be kept in the forefront. Considerable attention will also be devoted to the Church overseas, where in certain quarters an attempt is being made to utilise native and local art in music, architecture, and decoration.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. R. H. Crouchman; 3.15: Canon W. H. Elliott; 7: Canon W. Thompson Elliott.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. J. G. Murray; 3: Canon W. H. Carnegie; 6.30: Bishop of Guildford.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Dr. T. W. Crafer; 6.30: Canon F. A. Cockin.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Rev. B. F. Simpson.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. H. B. Chapman.

Temple Church.—11: The Master; 3: Rev. R. F. Rynd.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

All Hallows', Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. W. Muirhead Hope; 6.30: Rev. W. T. Money.

All Saints', Ennismore Gardens.—11: Rev. F. C. L. Cruce; 6.30: Rev. B. Mills.

All Souls', Langham Place.—11 and 6.30: Rev. O. Brenton.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15 (children): Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. F. D. Hughes.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.—11.15 and 3: Rev. R. Beresford Peirse; 6: Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, Cosway Street, Marylebone.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; Matins, 11; Evensong, 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. B. C. Jackson; 3: Dr. Percy Dearmer; 6.30: Rev. C. Cheshire.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Rev. W. Kingston, M.A.; 6.30: The Rector.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. H. G. Whittington.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. L. Giles.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Rev. R. A. Dolphin; 7: Rev. C. F. Chandler.

St. Mark's, N. Audley Street.—11: Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30: Rev. Eric Barnes.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—7: The Rector: "Fixing the Fleet."

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer; 7: Rev. Dr. Morrison.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.—11 and 7: Rev. A. McCheane.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Bishop of Kensington; 3 (children): Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton.

St. Paul's, Onslow Square.—11: Rev. F. S. Cragg; 6.30: Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman Square.—11 and 7: Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Eaton Square.—11.15 and 3 (children): Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30: Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: H.M. (Carver); 12: L.M., Rev. H. Carter; 3.15: V. Mag. (Vittoria); 7: Comp. T. L. (Munday), N.D. (Palestrina), Rev. B. Whelan.

St. George's Cathedral.—12: M., Bishop of Southwark's Pastoral; 6.30: V., Bishop of Southwark.

Brompton Oratory.—10.45: H.M. (Stanford); 3.30 V. and B. (Filson Young).

Farm Street Church.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. F. Woodlock; 3.30: Rev. R. H. J. Steuart.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. D. T. Young.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. I. G. Goldhawk.

City Temple.—11 and 7: Rev. Arthur Hird.

Westminster Congregational Church.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30: Dr. R. F. Horton.

King's Weigh House, Duke Street.—11 and 7: Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. T. Houghton.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. Rorke.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.—11: Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30: Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court Road.—11 and 7: Rev. B. D. Belden.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. Wm. C. Poole.

Brixton Independent Church.—11 and 6.45: Prof. B. L. Woolf.

Bloomsbury Baptist Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Rev. Dr. Lamond; 6.30: Rev. Tyssul Davis. Clairvoyant: Mr. Glover Botham.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "The Bells of Ys Below the Sea."

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck: "The Morals of Marriage" (with reference to Mr. Bertrand Russell's "Marriage and Morals").

MEETINGS, MUSIC, ETC.

Moslem Festival of Eid-ul-Fitr, The Mosque, Woking, 11.30.

Strand Theatre.—"Petticoat Influence."

Arts Theatre.—"Phèdre."

Dinner and Concert: The "Under Forty Club," Savoy Hotel.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—3.30: Prof. V. H. Mottram; 6.30: Prof. Percy Dearmer.

"The Ether of Space," Professor Graham Wallas presiding, 5.15.

Church Lads' Brigade: Display and Presentation of Trophies, the Lord Mayor presiding, Guildhall, 8.

Albert and Victoria Hospital Aid Society: Annual festival dinner, Connaught Rooms, 6.30.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire: Annual meeting, Earl of Onslow presiding, offices of the Zoological Society, 4.15.

Earl of Harewood presides at luncheon in connection with the Thoroughbred and Hunter Show, Barford Saloon, 1.

Sesame Club: Dinner and address by Sir Michael O'Dwyer on "The Present Situation in India," 7.30.

King's College of Household and Social Science, Campden Hill Road: Sir Oliver Lodge on

TUESDAY.

Shrove Tuesday.

Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations: Central Council meeting, Hotel Cecil.

London County Council meeting, 2.30.

Pilgrims' dinner to Sir Esme Howard, Hotel Victoria, 8.

Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society: Annual Show, Royal Agricultural Hall (three days).

Business Efficiency Exhibition, White City (until March 15). Opening by Sir Charles F. Higham, 12.30.

Worshipful Company of Gardeners: Dinner, Fishmongers' Hall, 6.30.

WEDNESDAY.

Ash Wednesday.

Royal Society of Arts: Lecture by Professor Arthur Ling: "Brewing as a Branch of Science," 8.

Society of Public Analysts: Annual meeting, Burlington House, 8.

British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road: Scientific reunion, 3.30 to 5.

Hale Club: Annual dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.

THURSDAY.

Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

Duke of York attends dinner of the British Engineering Standards Association, to celebrate the granting of Royal Charter, Grocers' Hall, 7.15.

Mr. Baldwin unveils statue of Mrs. Pankhurst, Victoria Tower Gardens, noon.

Duke of Atholl distributes prizes to the London Scottish at their Headquarters, 59, Buckingham Gate, 7.45.

City and Suburban Canine Society's Show, Crystal Palace.

National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stations: Dinner, Hotel Cecil.

Lord Riddell unveils memorial to Lord Hambleden, Lincoln's Inn Fields, noon.

Candlewick Ward Club: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Waldorf Hotel, 7.

Bethnal Green Hospital Aid Society: Annual dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.

FRIDAY.

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., guest at dinner of the Cambridge University Conservative Association, Lion Hotel, Cambridge, 8.

Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., presides at dinner of the Czech Society of Great Britain to celebrate the birthday of President Masaryk, Grosvenor House, 8.

National Pony Society and Arab Horse Society: Annual Show. Royal Agricultural Hall (two days).

SATURDAY.

Printing Trades Alliance: Annual dinner, First Avenue Hotel, 6.45

Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association: Spring Show of Stallions, Norwich.

MORE BUSINESS DONE.

SUCCESS OF INDUSTRIES FAIR.

SIR EDWARD CROWE'S SUMMING UP.

Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, commented yesterday in an interview with a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES upon the increased success this year of the British Industries Fair.

"We opened our exhibition," he said, "at Olympia at a slight disadvantage in that the new buildings are not yet complete, and the floor space in consequence restricted. None the less, the business done shows a marked increase over previous fairs, and I have heard from a multitude of stall-holders that it is the best exhibition they have ever partaken in. The turnstiles show that 150,000 home buyers visited this year's fair, against 111,000 last year, while 51,000 of the general public visited the stalls, compared with 32,000 in 1929. Foreign buyers kept roughly up to the standard of attendance previously set, in spite of the depressed condition of world trade, and it is worth noting that one buyer in thirty came from overseas.

"Estimates are always made by outside observers of the volume of trade done in so many million pounds, but we cannot hope to give any authentic figure. Not only is it impossible to obtain at once from the individual traders an account of the business done, but inquiries are quite as important as orders. A buyer will come and purchase perhaps £50 worth of samples and return to the trader in a few weeks' time to place an order worth thousands, and though many large individual deals have gone through (one of £40,000 was noted on the opening day), it is the general tone of the inquiries and the number of contacts made between firms which really count.

THE INDIRECT EFFECT.

"We have had visitors not only from every leading country in Europe and from the United States, but from every Dominion and Colony, and from places as unexpected as Iraq and Iceland, Guatemala and Syria. The attendance of the general public, too, indicates the attractiveness of the goods displayed. The non-commercial visitor could take away nothing tangible, except, perhaps, free samples of foodstuffs; yet the novelties to be seen and the classes of goods which were presented drew over 50,000 such visitors, and it will be surprising if their demand through retailers is not indirectly effective in stimulating trade in an equal number of directions.

"As to the financial results of the fair itself, accounts are not yet available, but we believe that we have attained the point which we aim at normally—of covering almost exactly our expenses, for our charges are designed so as to leave little margin of profit or loss either way. We have been asked if any fresh trades and industries cannot be introduced into next year's fair, when the opening of two more floors will give us 50,000 to 60,000 square feet of additional space for stall-holders, but I believe that the demands already tentatively set forward by our present exhibitors for increased space will absorb the whole of the new Olympia, even when completed."

THE HEAVY SECTION.

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE SERIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

The achievements of this year's heavy section of the Fair were reviewed by Mr. E. W. Bache, chairman of the Fair Management Committee, who told me that this year has been the most successful of the series. There is justification for the statement, he said, that the amount of business done has been satisfactory, and that the number of trade inquiries has been in excess of last year. Moreover, a new record has been created in respect of the attendance of buyers. Many exhibitors have already applied for increased space for 1931, and it will become necessary further to extend the Exhibition buildings.

The Fair has become recognised as one of the greatest practical assets to British industry. This great annual trade event is an excellent constructive scheme to help employment, and is destined to extend its usefulness.

THE KING'S INTEREST IN CHINA.

ADMIRAL TU AT THE PALACE.

A NAVAL MISSION.

Admiral H. K. Tu, who was sent over by the Chinese Government to study the navies of the Powers, and has been on a visit to England, leaves London to-day. "I have been to America and Japan for a month, and I have been here a month, and now I am going to France, Italy, and Germany," he told the SUNDAY TIMES representative yesterday.

"Two or three days ago I was honoured by having an audience with King George at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty told me how interested he was in China and in Chinese affairs, and said how Great Britain and China had always been such traditional friends and that he hoped we would remain so. He expressed the hope that in visiting the British Navy I had had opportunity to see everything I wanted to see, and that every facility and assistance had been granted to me. I told His Majesty that I had the honour when I was Prime Minister of entertaining Prince George when he visited China in 1926.

"I have also seen Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Downing Street. He gave me a message to convey back to China that between China and Great Britain there would always be sympathetic understanding and co-operation in the general advancement of Chinese affairs."

NO ENEMY IN VIEW.

Dealing with the purpose of his visit Admiral Tu said the British naval training, education, organisation, and equipment interested him greatly, and on his return to China he would be able to submit a comprehensive programme to his Government for the gradual extension of the Chinese Navy. "At the moment we have 50,000 to 100,000 tons of ships and 500 officers and crew," he said, "but we need to extend them for the policing of the Chinese waters."

"While we are discussing disarmament you are talking about increasing your Navy?" suggested the interviewer.

"Yes—but not with any view of agression," he said. "Let me make that quite clear. It is necessary to improve our ships for the policing of our waters. At the moment we have thirty year old ships in use and we must bring them up to date. Of course we have no enemy in view. The Chinese policy has always been a peaceful one. But an improved Navy is necessary for our national defence. I have been to several of your naval ports—Devonport and Portsmouth, and I have seen your shipbuilding yards at Barrow. I have the greatest admiration for the British Navy because in my early days as a cadet I was trained by three British officers, two afloat and one on land. Since then I have been looking forward with anticipation to visiting the country from which they had come.

"The British ships are magnificent. The British system of naval training and education is also best, because, in my opinion, it is best to start training a naval officer at the age of thirteen, when his mind is flexible. He is then liable to make a good officer on the completion of his education. Another sphere which interested me enormously was your training school for seamen who are ready to retire so that when they have left the service they have learned a vocation whereby they can earn a living."

INFLUENCE OF ANCESTORS.

Most of Admiral Tu's time has been taken up with discussions, with Admiralty, naval, and aerial officials, but he has found time to visit Westminster Abbey, the Tower, and several other of our ancient buildings. "China is an old country, and we, too, are interested in ancient buildings," he said. "What impressed me greatly has been the monuments which have been erected to commemorate the brave deeds of your patriots. This must have a great and splendid effect on the younger generation, who must naturally want to emulate their ancestors with their bravery.

"One conclusion I have come to, and that is that naval aviation is an important factor in the defence of any country. One day at Portsmouth I travelled in three different modes, by flying-boat at Calshot, by road, and under the sea by submarine. My experiences in England have taught me a great deal."

HASTINGS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A FEAST OF NOVELTIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HASTINGS, Saturday.

The brilliant weather has helped a programme, carefully balanced and finely rendered, to make its mark on the annals of Hastings music. Never before, surely, have there been so many novelties, never have there been more eminent soloists at a seaside festival.

Rubinstein, giving Brahms his ultra-modern rendering, Isolde Menges restoring the balance in the same master's noble violin concerto, Cyril Scott rendering the solo part of his own clever, tantalising, and inconclusive work—these artists would have lent distinction to the occasion without the added aid of Harriet Cohen, Cassado, and Madame Makushina.

Of the orchestral novelties the two outstanding are from the hand of Sibelius, the first a Prelude to Shakespeare's "Tempest," heard last year at Helsingfors, the second a Tone Poem of earlier date. Each is singularly effective, rich in its orchestral colouring, stimulating to the imagination, and appealing throughout by reason of a singular freshness, the quality that belongs to the music that is inspired rather than laboured.

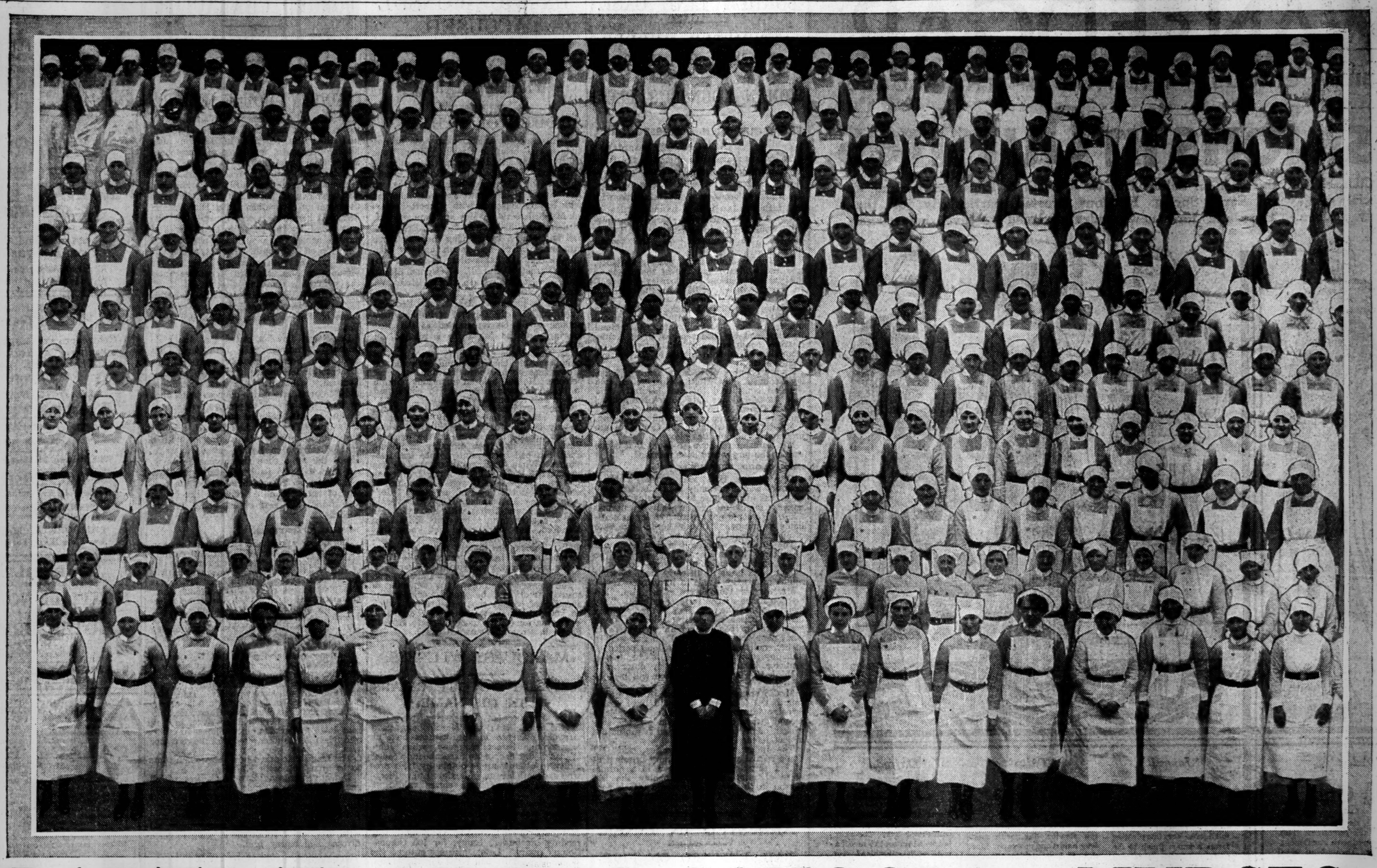
A BRILLIANT CHOIR.

The orchestra has been specially reinforced for the occasion, and has acquitted itself well, the quality of the strings being particularly rich. For the first three concerts novelty provided the keynote, but this afternoon Mr. Cameron yielded the baton to Sir Henry Wood who took charge of a Wagner concert of which every item was pleasantly familiar. Sir Henry is a popular figure in Hastings. A crowded house was inevitable.

The orchestra showed little sign of hard wear and was heard to great advantage in the "Lohengrin" Prelude, and in support of Madame Makushina, who thrilled the house.

To-night, the Hastings Choral Union sent 100 voices, well trained and carefully rehearsed, to support Garda Hall, Margaret Balfour, John Turner, and George Baker in a concert version of Edward German's "Merrie England."

The sparkling music and spirited number went to the accompaniment of enthusiasm on both sides of the lights. To the soloists congratulations are no new thing, but it is pleasant to be able to p



BARTS TRAINING SCHOOL *for* NURSES

TO-DAY the nurse is the colleague of the doctor; a member of a highly skilled profession only entered through a severe course of training, involving grave and expert responsibility. In formal instruction the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew gives her all she can need; the highest standard of scientific and environmental training. But Barts gives her something more; the Something that cannot be imparted by lectures, demonstrations, or practical work in the wards and out-patients departments. For four years she lives in a community *with an eight hundred years' nursing tradition,* born at the hospital's foundation, and continuously extended and advanced.

The scientifically trained nurse, deft and skilled in the administration of the complicated treatments of modern medicine and surgery and equipped with a wealth of technical knowledge, is a product of the last fifty years. Yet it is an historical fact that, considering the primitive ideas of medicine in the days of Rahere, the founder of Barts, he had a vision of the duties of the Four Sisters, who formed part of the original body corporate of Barts, which comes surprisingly near the modern ideal. What more suitable injunction could be given to the present-day probationer when she first enters the wards than Rahere's CHARGE to his Four Sisters:—

"Ye shall faithfully and charitably serve and help the poor in all their griefs and diseases, as well by keeping them sweet and clean as in giving them their meats and drinks after the most honest and comfortable manner. Also you shall use unto them good and honest talk such as may comfort and amend them."

So clearly did Rahere envisage the essentials of nursing that he even provided his Sisters with a uniform to wear when on duty. Thus did Barts at its very outset institute the unmistakable prototype of the modern nursing Sister in the persons of the famous Four.

Great Ladies.

Great ladies, these, nurtured in court or castle, for whom nursing was indeed a vocation not laid down till old age or death should end their power to help, many of them generous benefactors to the Institution to which they had given their lives; of whom history has preserved for us three names never to be forgotten:—Edeua, daughter of Wakerilda of Writele, Isabella of Bray, and Joan of Pertenhale.

The Four are the only nursing staff actually mentioned in Barts' early chronicles, but as the patients soon numbered 100 it is obvious that they could not have done the work unaided. What staff of servants, however, these Sisters presided over and to what extent nuns from outside or other medieval V.A.D.'s helped with the nursing, we are not exactly told.

In course of time the number of the Sisters naturally had to be increased, and by 1551 it had risen to twelve. Reduced to six after the Great Fire, the number rose again about 1680 to sixteen.

In 1549 a step was taken at Barts of the greatest importance to the development and the status of nursing. Rose Fyssher, *the first of all Matrons,* was appointed "chief Governess and worthy *Matron* of the House" to "have charge, governance, and order of all the Sisters, to see that everyone of them do their duty unto the poor."

In the time of the first Matron, she and the Sisters wore watchett or light blue; the colour which has continued, with only slight variations of shade, in Barts Sisters' uniform to the present day.

After Rose Fyssher there has been an unbroken line of twenty-nine Matrons of Barts, of whom seven died in office: showing thus the unusually high average of over thirteen years' service.

"Watchers" Appointed.

Another great advance was made, in 1647, when the "Watchers," or official helpers to the Sisters, were appointed, not at first living in the House and chiefly engaged for night duty. *In this action of Barts we have the origin of the modern Nurse* as distinct from the Sister in command of a ward. The first Nurse in this sense was Margaret Whitaker. *This idea of probationership or practical training in nursing* worked well, for five years later, in 1652, Margaret Whitaker was promoted to Sister. Shortly afterwards preliminary bed-side experience was made a qualification at Barts for the post of Sister, it being ordered on January 21st, 1678, that, "the helper shall on the vacancy of a Sister's place be preferred, if thought fit, all promises of reversions notwithstanding," a striking testimony to the early recognition at Barts of both the value of practical education in the wards and the importance of basing promotion on merit alone.

How ably and loyally the Sisters and nurses played their part, and its importance in Hospital service, has been evident from the first: and we have on record special occasions through the centuries when they were publicly and officially thanked, for example, for staying in their posts during the Plague and during "the dearness of these times," and again for "their extraordinary pains about soldiers" in times of war.

In centuries nearer our own, commendation was bestowed for that knowledge and experience acquired from practical work in the wards which Florence Nightingale, the founder of systematic training for nurses, had not been allowed to obtain—no small part of the force compelling her to secure it for others:—*"How inefficient I was in the Crimea!"* she cried, *"yet God has raised up Trained nursing from it."*

How is it Done?

A nurse, properly trained, makes all the difference between acute suffering and comparative ease, whether it be in a hospital ward, a comfortable sick-chamber, or a crowded room in a slum. In the Training School for Nurses they use some sort of magic which is a dead secret to all but the girls who are trained there and the Seniors who do the training. Have you seen a slip of a girl quieten a delirious navvy, or a victim of D.T.? Probably not. They teach them how to do that. And they teach them to take a small child, shrieking for his mother, and turn him into a smiling or sleeping infant within five minutes.

How is it done? At Barts the actual training covers just over four years. After seven weeks more or less test study at the preliminary Training School, and two months on trial in the Hospital, every nursing student is enrolled for a training course of four years. During the first three she is graded as a Probationer: in the fourth (provided she has passed her final examination) as a Staff Nurse. In the course of those four years she is taught the theory of her profession by lectures and demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Public Health and Sick-room Cookery; the practice of it she learns by actual work under supervision in the wards. And in the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew she sees in actual working every instrument and machine known to medical science. In the wards and out-patient departments are the latest devices for diagnosis and treatment: in the Operation Theatres she learns the technique of surgical cleanliness, and is brought into intimate relation with the manifold details which distinguish the new surgery from the old.

A World Nursing Service.

The organisation to-day comprises the Matron, Assistant Matron, 47 Sisters, and 300 Nurses.

Barts' nurses, like Barts' doctors, are known throughout the world. Here, there, in many places, they are serving as Hospital Matrons, as Army Nursing Sisters, as private or District Nurses. Wherever they are, in this big hospital, in that slum district, in the furthest corners of our great Empire, they are doing magnificent work, for they were trained in an efficient school. And they are doing something even finer: they are carrying with them the lessons of a great tradition.

It is of fundamental importance that the standard of Barts nursing service, which has always been second to none, should be maintained for all time. That is an integral part of Barts' present Appeal.

This great hospital is being reconditioned. Already an up-to-date new department for out-patients has been erected. *The new Nurses' Home has been partially built and satisfactorily equipped: it is waiting to be completed.* A new surgical block, to house 250 beds and a block of six great new Operation Theatres, are in course of erection and nearing completion. Obsolete blocks of wards need to be reconstructed to meet the demands of modern medical practice and highly specialised requirements. The older part of the Medical College buildings is to be demolished, and fresh buildings are to emerge. Money, very much money, is urgently needed, not only for the Nursing Home, but for the reconstruction, extension and efficient equipment of the Hospital as a whole.

IMPORTANT POSTS HELD BY BARTS NURSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Among many may be mentioned:—*Chairman* of General Nursing Council for England and Wales; *Matron-in-Chief* of Territorial Army Nursing Service; *President* of the College of Nursing; *Instructress of Nursing,* Boston, U.S.A.; *Superintendent-General,* King Edward VII Nurses, Kroonstadt, S. Africa; *Matrons* of:—Metropolitan Hospital, London; Royal Waterloo Hospital, London; Stamford Sanatorium, Texas; Alexandra Hospital, Montreal; Q.A.M.N.S., India; St. George's Hospital, Bombay; Prince of Wales Hospital, Calcutta; Eastern Telegraph Hospital, Ascension Island; Joseph Fraser Nursing Home, Colombo; Matilda Hospital, Hong Kong; Queen's Central Hostel, Cradock, S. Africa; and in Khartoum. *Sister-in-Charge,* Mission House, Kaitaia, New Zealand; *Assistant Matrons* of the Country Hospital, Shanghai, and St. George's Hospital, Bombay; *Nursing Sisters,* General Hospital, Rangoon; *Theatre Sister,* Carberry Nursing Home, Nairobi; as well as Missionaries all over the world.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Kindly address all remittances to The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, C.V.O., Treasurer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Tel.: Nat. 2860.

Barts sympathisers have generously contributed to the cost of this announcement. Advertisers and others who know the value of such educational publicity are earnestly urged to proffer similar help.

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SWAN & EDGAR

PICCADILLY CIRCUS — THE HUB OF THE WORLD

Fashions in Outsizes

THROUGHOUT the Fashion Salons this week Swan & Edgar are making a special display of Early Spring Fashions created particularly for the matronly woman. Here are four new modes designed to give slenderness.

'Adele'

9½ Gns

This original design is carried out in fine Black Tricotine. The collar is trimmed with Parchment Coney. Lined throughout with Crepe-de-Chine. Sizes: Outsize, 44 and 46 ins. long, extra outsize, 48 ins. All sizes the same price.

Model Coats: 2nd Floor.

'Jonquil'

6½ Gns

Marocain Afternoon Gown designed especially for the full figure. Very fine pleating forms a smart finish to the two-tiered skirt, jabot and cuffs. In all new colours and Navy and Black. In large sizes.

'Tulip'

8½ Gns

Distinctive Evening Gown in plain Georgette. Created to give the slender line, with ankle length skirt and new cape. Lined through Crepe-de-Chine. Stocked in large sizes up to 48 ins. hips. Also in Floral Georgette, 8½ Gns. In Lace in all colours, 7½ Gns.

Model Gowns: Third Floor.

'Daffodil'

5½ Gns

Smart Afternoon Gown carried out in Marocain, trimmed with Floral Silk. The skirt is opened in front to reveal a panel of the silk which is also used on collar, sleeves and vest. In Navy and Black only. In all large sizes.

SWAN & EDGAR, LTD. Piccadilly Circus, London, W.1. *'Phone: Regent 1616*

SHOOLBREDS SALE of CARPETS

CURTAINS: LINOS & FURNISHING FABRICS

For One Week: Commencing To-morrow.

You will effect big savings on your Spring floor coverings and window furnishings at this Sale, which includes many special purchases offered at discounts of from 5/- to 12/6 in the £1. Come early!

All goods delivered free within our Delivery Area. Carpets and Curtains sent Carriage Paid to any Goods Station in Great Britain, Linoleums 20/- and over. The Sale starts to-morrow; early shoppers will get the best selections. If you cannot call, write to-day for Illustrated Sale Book.

A make of STOCK or STORE CURTAINS, suitable for Bay or French Windows. Extremely good value. Can be supplied in three widths. 20 ins. × 2½ yds. Usual Price, 7/9. *Sale Price*, each **4/11**

40 ins. × 2½ yds. Usual Price, 14/6 *Sale Price* each **8/6**

60 ins. × 2½ yds. Usual Price, 16/6 *Sale Price* each **11/9**

THE 'PORTHOLE.' This heavy quality Cretonne has a design of old English roses climbing on a broken porthole trellis. In Green ground with Orange colouring; Fawn ground with Gold; also Yellow ground with Gold and Orange colouring. Grey and Drab ground with Orange colouring. Wine ground with Gold and Rose colouring. 31 ins. wide. Usual Price, per yard, 3/9. *Sale Price*, per yard **2/6**

Write for Patterns.

During the Sale we offer a wonderful selection of Linoleums of all qualities at remarkably low prices. A few of the many bargains are quoted below.

		Usually	*Sale Price*
Grade 1	Square yd.	7/6	5/8
" 2	"	6/8	5/-
" 3	"	5/3	4/6
" 4	"	4/8	3/6
" 5	"	3/8	2/11

A few Examples of the Offers:

AXMINSTERS
BRITISH SEAMLESS

About 250. Shoolbreds special standard quality, close heavy wool pile, very hard wearing. In a wide choice of designs and colourings.

Size ft. ins.		ft. ins.		Usual Price	*Sale Price*
7 6	×	6 0		£4 4 0	£3 2 6
9 0	×	6 0		5 0 0	3 15 0
9 0	×	7 6		6 4 0	4 13 0
9 0	×	9 0		7 10 0	5 12 6
10 6	×	9 0		8 15 0	6 11 0
12 0	×	9 0		10 0 0	7 10 0
13 6	×	9 0		11 6 0	8 9 0
12 0	×	10 6		11 13 6	8 15 0
13 6	×	10 6		13 3 0	9 17 0
12 0	×	12 0		13 8 0	10 0 0
13 6	×	12 0		14 18 0	11 5 0
15 0	×	12 0		16 15 0	12 10 0

BRITISH WILTONS

About 150. These Carpets have a fine close firm worsted pile surface and are available in a wide range of designs and colourings. They are offered during the Sale at remarkably low prices.

Size ft. ins.		ft. ins.		Usual Price	*Sale Price*
9 0	×	6 9		£8 6 0	£6 5 0
9 0	×	9 0		11 2 0	8 5 0
10 6	×	9 0		13 0 0	9 12 0
12 0	×	9 0		14 16 0	10 19 0
12 0	×	11 3		18 10 0	13 15 0
13 6	×	11 3		20 16 0	15 15 0
15 0	×	11 3		23 2 6	17 3 0

FINE PERSIAN RUGS

Here is an exceptional opportunity to secure fine Persian Rugs in a wide range of designs and colourings. Many in this collection are semi-antique pieces. Approximate sizes: 4 ft. 0 ins. x 2 ft. 6 ins. to 7 ft. 0 ins. x 4 ft. 0 ins. Usually £5.16.0 *Sale Price*, for **£3.19.0** all sizes

JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO. LTD., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1.

WILTONS
BIG REDUCTIONS

About 100. Fine Seamless British Wiltons. These Carpets are woven from the best quality yarns in close rich pile in a variety of colourings in Persian, Chinese and Modern designs. They represent exceptional value at the following low Sale Prices:

Size ft. ins.		ft. ins.		Usual Price	*Sale Price*
9 0	×	7 6		£13 10 0	£9 18 0
10 6	×	7 6		15 15 0	£11 12 0
10 6	×	9 0		18 18 0	£13 18 0
12 0	×	9 0		21 12 0	£15 15 0
13 6	×	10 6		28 10 0	£20 17 6
13 6	×	12 0		32 10 0	£23 17 0
15 0	×	12 0		36 0 0	£26 10 0

PILE CARPET
BRITISH SAXONY

About 3,000 yards. Another wonderful Sale bargain! Tone on tone colourings in newest shades of Fawn, Blue, Green and Rose. A novel and unusually pretty effect. 27 inch wide only. Usual Price, yard 12/6. *Sale Price*, per yard **7/11**

100 PERSIAN STRIPS. Suitable for Halls, Passages and Landings, and recommended to stand the hardest of wear. In soft mixed Persian shades of Rose, Blue, Camel, etc. The sizes range from 7 ft. 9 ins. to 10 ft. 6 ins. long, and 2 ft. 3 ins. to 3 ft. wide. Usual Price £5 5 0 *Sale Price* for all sizes, each **76/-**

BORDER LINE CASE.

ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE REDUCED.

WOMAN COUNSEL'S PLEA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEWCASTLE, Saturday.

There was a dramatic climax to the High Heaton attempted murder trial at Newcastle Assizes to-day wher Leslie Aynsley, 23, who was accused of attacking his wife and father-in-law with a hammer, pleaded guilty to the alternative charge of unlawfully wounding and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the second division.

Mr. Justice Humphreys, passing sentence, said the evidence had shown there was a medical explanation for Aynsley's conduct. In prison Aynsley would have the attention of the most skilled medical men.

Aynsley, a plater's help, of Holystone Crescent, was charged with the attempted murder of his 19-year-old wife, Ethel Maud Aynsley, and his father-in-law, John Hume, a tram conductor, and alternatively with wounding them with intent to do grievous bodily barm.

At the opening of to-day's hearing, Aynsley's counsel, Mrs. Helena Normanton, said she had considered the case carefully, and now thought it her duty to ask the counsel for the Crown if he would accept a plea of guilty to the charge of unlawfully wounding.

Mr. C. B. Fenwick for the Crown: I am prepared to accept that plea.

His Lordship: I have no doubt that is the verdict the jury would have returned.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

Dr. George Hall said Aynsley's blood pressure was abnormally high. It was possible that his response to a stimulus such as anxiety might be greater than in normal cases. He could not regard Aynsley as certifiable as insane. "It is a border line case of an early mental type," he diagnosed.

The Judge: I suppose it is clear he cannot be allowed to remain at large for fear he might do the same thing again?—Yes.

You think he is in an early stage of what might eventually result in insanity?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Humphreys asked Mrs. Normanton if she wished to say anything. "My feeling is that the less I say the more I may help the prisoner," she replied. "I think your lordship has formed an opinion as to what should be done, but I do ask you, in mercy, not to send him to a long period of unhappy detention, because if he has a sentence just long enough for observation I think the interests of justice will best be served."

Mrs. Normaton added that it was unfortunate the father-in-law should have struck Aynsley during the struggle. Aynsley's second attack on the father-in-law, she suggested, ought to be regarded as in the nature of self-defence.

The Judge, addressing Aynsley, said: "I don't regard you as an ordinary criminal at all. I think if you had been in a normal state of mind you are probably the last person in the world who would attack your wife, to whom, I am satisfied, you were devoted."

ARRESTED IN LINER.

BAIL REFUSED ON FIVE-YEARS-OLD CHARGE.

Arrested on the French liner Paris, at Plymouth, on Friday, Gordon Ashcroft, 34, commission agent, of Moss Avenue, Manchester, was brought up at Marlborough Street police-court yesterday on a warrant charging him with stealing, on June 25, 1925, at Piccadilly, £1,700, the money of John Smith Wood.

Det.-Sergeant Albert Greenacre said that he saw Ashcroft detained at the Central Police Station, Plymouth, and read the warrant out to him. Neither there nor later at Vine Street did Ashcroft make any answer to the charge.

Mr. J. Albert Davis, for accused, asked for bail.

Div.-Inspector Horwell opposed. He said there were several grounds for this. They knew that Ashcroft, no matter what the amount of the bail, immediately absconded. He absconded in 1925, when he was charged with this offence. He was then allowed bail, and he absconded immediately.

Mr. Mead: This was committed in 1925? Oh, well, on those grounds I shall not grant bail.

Mr. Davis said that so far as accused knew, this charge was dropped at the time. He had been back in this country on twenty or thirty occasions.

Mr. Mead: You have not been able to find him?

Inspector Horwell: No, sir, and the charge has not been dropped.

Mr. Davis: He has enough money on him to cover the bail, and there is a perfect answer to the charge.

Mr. Mead: This is not a money matter. It is the necessity of a person being punished for an offence. The case is remanded for a week.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

PRISONER RELEASED TO ATTEND MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, in response to an appeal by Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., remitted five days of the sentence of three weeks' hard labour imposed at Tower Bridge police court on a youth for theft.

This clemency was granted so that the youth might attend the funeral of his widowed mother, who died in Southwark Hospital.

EX-VICE-CONSUL ACCUSED.

EMPLOYMENT AND SHARE FRAUD CHARGE.

"DUPE OF OTHERS."

A man who is said to have been at one time a vice-consul in Brazil, William Pope Chitty, 39, described as a poultry farmer, of "Ashford," Parkstone Road, Ropley, Hants, appeared on a warrant before Mr. Fry, at Bow Street Police Sourt yesterday charged with having conspired with Herbert Frederick Mitchell, between May and January last, to defraud William John Martin, Eric Randall and others, by inducing them to enter into employment agreements and to take up shares in the Bahia State Land and Produce (Parent) Co., Ltd., of Cannon Street, E.C., and Imperial House, Regent Street, W. Mr. C. Grobel defended.

Detective-Inspector Askew, of Scotland Yard, said that the Director of Public Prosecutions would be represented at the next hearing, and he asked for a remand, in custody.

Mr. Grobel said that Chitty was a man of unimpeachable character, and it would be shown that he had been the dupe of other persons. He had held an important position in the diplomatic service. He could find bail in any reasonable amount.

Giving evidence of arrest, Det.-Isptr. Askew said he found Chitty detained in custody at Alresford, Hampshire, in which district he had been living in the name of Bird. There had been difficulty in finding him. He had been wanted since last September. When the warrant was read to him he said: "Well, I don't think I will say anything at present if you don't mind. I would like to take legal advice before I do."

Answering Mr. Grobel, Insp. Askew said that Chitty was living with his wife. He had a poultry farm about four miles from Alresford, but witness did not know that he had a stock of over 700 birds.

Mr. Grobel: Are there a number of other persons involved in this transaction?—There is one other person named in the charge.

There may be others?—That I cannot say.

The magistrate ordered a remand in custody, and said he would consider the question of bail at the next hearing, when he knew more about the case. Permission was given for Chitty to be taken to Brixton Prison in a cab at his own expense.

MARQUESS WITNESS.

ATTEMPT TO GET CIGARS IN HIS NAME.

The Marquess of Winchester, who was in the court with the Marchioness, gave unsworn evidence in the witness box, at Marlborough Street yesterday, when John Wallace, 56, clerk, of no fixed abode, pleaded guilty to attempting to obtain by false pretences from Messrs. Martin, Ltd., Piccadilly, 100 Corona-Corona cigars valued at £9 17s.

Detective Robertson said that a telephone message was received at 3.30 p.m. on Friday by Messrs. Martin saying that "the Marquess of Winchester, speaking," was sending his butler, Immy, for 100 Corona-Corona cigars. Later, prisoner entered the shop and said he had come for the cigars. Witness went to the shop in response to a telephone message and spoke to prisoner, who said that a man whom he had met at the Elephant and Castle had sent him, and that he was outside. When they got outside the man had gone.

Lord Winchester said he did not know the man. "I do not know why he should do what he did, unless he thought I smoked good cigars," he added, amid laughter.

Mr. Mead: You don't know if he knows your habits.

Lord Winchester: No.

Mr. Mead sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

ESCAPE FROM BORSTAL.

"MISTAKE TO THINK YOUTHS ARE NOT PUNISHED."

"Although Borstal may be, in your view, a disagreeable place, prison is much more disagreeable," said Mr. Theobald Mathew, the Maidstone Recorder, yesterday, in sentencing Alfred Hanson, 19, of Birmingham, and William Victor Mason, 18, of Middlesbrough, to fresh terms of three years Borstal treatment. They had pleaded guilty to breaking into the Medway Yacht Club, Rochester, and other premises.

Both youths escaped from Borstal, and Mr. A. Thesiger, for the prosecution, said that recently there had been several cases of youths escaping, and the magistrates had been sending them back. They not only broke into premises, but did considerable damage, and there was a strong feeling among the tradesmen and people of Rochester that nothing in the way of punishment was suffered by the youths. The magistrates had therefore sent this case to the Quarter Sessions.

The Governor of Borstal said it was a mistake to think that youths were not punished. They lost remission of sentence, were put in the penal class, or could be sent to Wormwood Scrubs.

A police officer said that Hanson was described by the Birmingham police as one of the most expert till thieves in that city, and a confirmed liar. He never lost an opportunity of robbing small shopkeepers. Mason was untruthful and a persistent thief, and both were the associates of convicted thieves.

FORGED CHARACTER.

WOMAN'S INFATUATION FOR A CRIMINAL.

COUNTRY HOUSE FRAUDS

Evidence of a married woman's infatuation for a married man with a criminal record, and their life together in London after leaving Yarmouth, was given at Marylebone Police Court yesterday.

Before Mr. Bingley were Samuel David Nicholls (40), a chauffeur and parlourman, and a woman he called his wife, who gave the name of Emmeline Lilian Nicholls and described herself as a cook-general, but who was stated by the police to be the wife of a man named David Reid, employed on a lightship off Yarmouth. They were charged on a warrant with offering themselves as servants to Mrs. Maybird Constance Tate, the wife of a company director, of Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, with a false certificate of character bearing the name of Robert Baker, of Finsbury Park Road.

Det.-Sergt. Bowden stated that the male prisoner, a married man with three children, had been previously convicted for offences at Peterborough, Greenwich, Oundle, Norwich, Westminster, Sussex, Brighton, and Southend, one of his offences being that he made a false oath to procure a marriage. In August last, while he was living at Peggotty Road, Yarmouth, he obtained, through the influence of his wife, a situation with a firm of carriers in London at £4 a week. About the same time the woman prisoner, the wife of David Reid, a seafaring man on a lightship off Yarmouth, obtained the consent of her husband to come to London to find work, her real object being to join Nicholls.

SEVERAL SITUATIONS.

The officer also stated that after the man had been discharged by the firm of carriers for inefficiency the two entered the service of Mr. Wilds, The Elms, Wargrave, with a forged reference. A month later Mr. Wilds was glad to get rid of them, though their character was good. With the same reference they then obtained a situation with Mr. Longley at Chorley Wood, Bucks, but after four days, said the witness, Mr. Longley "was pleased to part with them with a month's salary."

Evidence was also given that the accused used the same false reference to obtain a situation with Mrs. Cara Rowina Pearce, a widow, of Seaford House, Seaford, Sussex, and another situation with Mrs. Tate, who wanted a trustworthy couple to take charge of her residence at Watership House, Ecchinswell, Newbury, Berks. They were, in fact, sent down to Berks to put the house in order, and when it was discovered that the reference was false they were arrested.

The magistrate asked how the woman came to be mixed up with Nicholls.

Detective-Sergeant Bowden: First of all she knew him as a single man, and he posed as such when they went away together, but she discovered later that he was married. I think she thinks that he is a good and innocent man. In fact, she seems infatuated with him, and I think she is going to get a divorce and marry him.

"DANGEROUS OFFENCE."

The magistrate, having read a statement put in by the man, said he continually referred to the woman as his wife. It was just like his impertinence to keep up the fraud to the very end, but she was no more his wife than she was his (the magistrate's). "This is a very dangerous offence," said Mr. Bingley, "and having got into these country houses with a false reference they would have the run of them and could do as they liked."

The magistrate fined the man £10 or two months' imprisonment, and bound the woman over to come up for judgment if called upon. The male prisoner's wife, who lives in Pimlico, was present in court, and on a summons for desertion she obtained a nominal order against him for 6d. a week, with the custody of her three children, who are now in charity homes.

BLOTTING-PAD EVIDENCE.

FORMER POLICE CONSTABLE SENT FOR TRIAL.

At Bow Street police-court yesterday, Philip George Brockett (32), a former police-constable at Teddington, was committed for trial by Mr. Fry on charges of forgery, stealing a police warrant card from a fellow constable, and obtaining credit by fraud from moneylenders. Bail was allowed.

Brockett, it was stated, was invalided from the force last November. When he was employed later as a clerk to Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey and Co., solicitors, Bedford Row, two cheque forms were stolen from the office, and were forged for £130 and cashed. Part of the evidence against Brockett was the production of a piece of green blotting-paper found on his desk, which bore the impression of an alleged forged signature. It was further alleged that Brockett had impersonated a police-constable who had lived in the same house, and had used his warrant card to obtain loans from moneylenders.

The magistrate said that from some points of view the evidence was slender. It was not conclusive as regarded the blotting-paper, and the handwriting was dissimilar to Brockett's; but he could not withdraw the case from a jury.

Brockett pleaded "Not guilty," and reserved his defence.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeals.—Srimati Sunitibala Debi v. Manindra Chandra Roy Chowdhury and anr. (pt hd.); Nilkanth Balwant Natu and ors. v. Shri Satchidanand Vidya Narasinh Bharati Swami Guru (2 Appeals) (consd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeals.—Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad (and 46 connected Appeals—consd.) (pt. hd.); Baba Jwala Das v. Pir Sant Das and ors.

House of Lords.

At 10.45: Fry (Insp. of Taxes) v. Salisbury House Estate (hrg.); Jones (Insp. of Taxes) v. City of London Real Property Co. (hrg.).

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (GREER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns.—Orig. Motion.—Re William Allin Ford, Solicitor, and re Taxation of Costs, etc.—appln. by Fur Farms and Traders' Synd. for costs of abandoned appeal.

COURT II. (SCRUTTON and LAWRENCE, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From K.B. and Admiralty Dvns.—Orig. Motion.—Bias v. Pollard (Morris third party)—appln. by third party for security for costs of appeal (No. 23, K.B. Final List). Appeals.—From K.B. Dvn. (Interloc. List).—Falcon v. Famous Players Co.—appl. of Defts. from order of Charles, J.; Guinea Portable Gramophone Co. v. Green and Sudbury v. Guinea Portable Gramophone Co.—appl. of Plff. by counter-claim, from order of Charles, J.; General Electric Co. v. Wireless Pictures (1928)—appl. of Defts. from order of MacKinnon, J.; Gale v. Denham Picture Houses—appl. of Defts. from order of MacKinnon, J.; Alfred A. Drapkin (Tobacco) v. Mildmay —appl. of Deft. from order of Charles, J.

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Adjd. Smns.—Re Nelson —Trapped-Lamax v. Nelson (adjd. summns., rental.). Witness List.—Part II.—Jacquard Knitting Machine Co. (Incd.) v. Mellor, Bromley and Co. (action); Le Masurier v. Le Masurier (action and counter-claim).

COURT III. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30: Witness List.—Part I.—G. M. S. Syndicate v. Kearsley (action).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petns.—(Unoppd. First.)—To wind up: Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co.; Ivy Linen Corp.; Gramophone Cabinets; Boro Tin Mines; Dennis; British Talking Pictures; Lyon and Borns; Linen and Artsilk; Rhodes and Dugdale; Country Service Assoc.; Prospect Boot Co.; Heyon Wireless Co.; Debenham and Hall; Zenith Motors; Mayfair Electric Gramophones; Wynsor Electric Range Co.; Whittington Mattress Co.; World's Parent Trading Assoc.; Anglo-Syrian Trading Co.; Bergolz Brothers and Co.; Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations; Style and Winch, Ltd. (pt. hd.). To confirm reduction of capital: C. H. Collins and Sons; Bristow Wadley and Co. To sanction Sch. of Arrngmt.: Charles Semon and Co.; Law Union and Rock Insurance Co.; British Fire Insurance Co. Adjd. Smnses.—Gwynnes Engineering Co.—Knowles v. Gwynnes Engineering Co. (appln. of Assocd. British Manufacturers (Egypt)) (to be mentd.), and Same v. Same (appln. by Plff.); W. R. Snow and Co. (appln. of H. R. Bailey).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 10.30: Chmbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HULBERT. Without Counsel.—Stott v. Morrison. To follow Chief Master.—A to D (Master JOSEPH CHITTY).—With Counsel.—Re Dunhill's Trusts (Cash v. Taylor); re Bradnum's Will Trusts (Bradnum v. Bradnum); re Briggs, dec. (Pritt v. Haile); re Czarnikow's Will Trusts (MacPherson v. Public Trustee); re Chidley, dec. (Chidley v. Chidley); Attleborough v. Allen. Without Counsel.—Re Beresford's Will Trusts; re Baker, dec. (Public Trustee v. Stuart); re Cooper and Zwart (re Companies Act, 1929); Cooch v. Sanders. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master HOLLAND).—With Counsel.—Re Kinnell's Sttlmt. (Public Trustee v. Kinnell); re Haywood's Trusts; re Holyoake's Trusts. Without Counsel.—Hall v. King. To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z (Master WOOLL).—With Counsel.—Re Stanton, dec. (Barnett v. Gilmore); re Salmon River Land Co. (Stavridi v. the Co.); re Thomas, dec. (Murdoch v. Duncan); re Senior, dec. (Moat v. Mustoe). To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R (Master WATKIN WILLIAMS).—With Counsel.—Re Lawrence's Will Trusts; re Orme's Will Trusts; re Pretoria Diamond Mines.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11: Witness List.—Part II. British United Shoe Machinery Co. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (action, pt. hd.).

LORD CHANC.'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs).—At 11: Chmbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HULBERT.—Without Counsel.—Re Kingscote Sttlmt. (Kingscote v. Kingscote): re Newman's Trusts; re Campbell, Inf.; re Cooney, inf.; re Elliott, inf.; re Harris, inf.; re Milton, inf. To follow Chief Master.—E to K (Master KEEN).—With Counsel.—Re Hennessy, dec. (Hennessy v. Evans); re Gregory's Trust; re Hayward, dec. (Hayward v. Hayward). To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R (Master H. W. JELF).—With Counsel.—Owners Drivers Club v. Owner Drivers Club (1929); Mann v. Langdon; re Pybus's Conveyance. Without Counsel.—Nef-Sag v. Brandreth. To follow L to R. Dvn.—S to Z (Master CHANDLER).—With Counsel.—Re Searle, dec. (Hall v. Searle); re Walker, dec. (Hargreaves v. Walker); re West, dec. (West v. West); re Prime, dec. (Prime v. Cardozo); re Savile Sttld. Estates. To be mentd. (1).

King's Bench Division.

APPEAL COURT I. (DVNL.) (GREER and ROMER, L.JJ.; sitting as Addtl. Judges K.B.D.).—At 10.30: Civil Paper.—Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904) v. Coxhead and Co.—Deft.'s appl. from Official Ref. (pt. hd.); Harris and Son v. Levy—Pltffs.' appl. from Judge Burton, Bow County Court; Strutt v. W. Lusty and Sons—Pltff's. appl. from Judge Balrstow, Bow County Court.

COURT VII (HORRIDGE J.).—At 1.30: Special Juries.—Bristow v. Bingham; Storey and Wife v. Richmond and anr.

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 11; Special Jury.—United Diamond Fields of British Guiana v. Joel and ors.

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J.).—Not before 2.30. Non-Jury.—Ambler v. Graves-Tagg.

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Commercial Smnses.—Attd. by Counsel.—S. N. Naufal v. British Surety Co. (2 smns.): British Automatic Co. v. Haslam and Newton; C. Wisenthal v. World Auxiliary Insce. Corp. Not Attd. by Counsel.—L. M. Harris v. British and Continental Shipping Agency; Freighter S. S. Co. v. D. Smith and Co.: A. Clements and Sons v. Donaldson Bros.; F. H. Valseechi v. M. Costa; G. H. Coggan v. W. H. Milburn and Co. Not before 11: Commerc. List.—C. T. Bowring and Co., v. Amsterdam London Insurance Co. (pt. hd.).

L.C.J.'s COURT (DVL.) (ACTON, TALBOT, and MACKINNON, JJ.).—At 10.30: Exparte Motions.

To Jurors.—Special Jurors for Court VII. must attend at 10. Common Jurors for Court IV. need not attend until Tuesday.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

L.C.J.'s COURT (ACTON, TALBOT and MACKINNON, JJ.).—At 10.30: Applns.—Rex v. Robert Walker (41); v. Walter Morris (47); v. James Thomas Matthews (44); v. James Atkinson (48); v. Sidney Herbert Lewis (49); v. Richard Sinclair (57); v. Ernest Beatty (45); v. Arthur William Bourne (51); v. Arthur Leatham (52); v. Thomas James Sellars (61); v. Isadore James Enstein (68); v. Frederick William Lamb (59); v. Edward Hughes (71); v. Thomas Giles (69); v. Richard Cecil Rowett (72); v. Walter Ball (70). Final Appeal.—Rex v. John Lewis Davies (55).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT II (PRESIDENT).—At 10.30: Div. Smnses.—specially fixed. Prob. Motion.—Dinshaw, E., dec. Undefd. Div. Causes.—Wheeler v. Wheeler and Evans (pt. hd.); Armstrong, P. A., v. Armstrong, W. G. (143); Harkness, M. M., v. Harkness, F. B. (219); Grant, M., v. Grant, W. (245); Smith, E. G., v. Smith, A. H. (465); Harrison, E. M., v. Harrison, A. (46-); Hammond v. Hammond and Shiers (459); Fry, F. M., v. Fry, H. D. (470); Fletcher v. Fletcher and Edmonds (472); Buddle, C. A. V., v. Buddle, A. (476); Johnson v. Johnson and Hoult (477). Le Hardy v. Le Hardy and Small (473); Stock v. Stock and Chinnery (483); Eckersley, S. v. Eckersley, P. P. (484); Smith, E. C., v. Smith, H. S. (4 9); Bell, D. E., v. Bell, W. A. (495); Cawson v. Cawson and West (490); Sidky, M., v. Sidky, O. (497); Lockett, E. H., v. Lockett, H. (504); Cowan, D. M., v. Cowan, P. S. (506); Sears, J. M., v. Sears, J. (507); Eldridge, M. A., v. Eldridge, A. T. B. (507); Garton, P. T., v. Garton, R. (509); Miller, B. J., v. Miller, V. H.; Somers-Peyton, G. O. L., v. Somers Peyton, W. M. V. F.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Admrlty. Smnses. Undefd. Div. Causes.—Slaughter v. Slaughter and Josephs (pt. hd.); Parsonage, G. E., v. Parsonage, G. B. (pt. hd.); McPherson, G., v. McPherson, D. T. (pt. hd.); Wade, D. E., v. Wade, W. H. (467); Wise B. A., v. Wise, L. (473); Stepley, M. G., v. Stapley, S. (474); Lee, D. E. A., v. Lee, A. C. (475); Musker v. Musker and Stevens (478); Felton, M. E., v. Felton, G. J. (480); Webb v. Webb and Jones (482). Simpson v. Simpson and Whiteside (483); Clapp, L. L. C., v. Clapp, P. W. (486); Williams v. Williams and Grocott (487); Musgrove v. Musgrove and Earle (490); Crook, R. H., v. Crook, F. H. (491); Rich v. Rich and Welch (492); Proctor v. Proctor and Critterio (493); White, B. L., v. White, E. A. O. (494); Weatherall v. Weatherall and Bradley (498). Saunders v. Saunders and Archer (499); Baer, P. C. F., v. Baer, F. M. (501); Foster v. Foster and Dietrich (502).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30: Prob. and Div. Smnses.—Not before 12.30: Applns. to Make Absolute Decrees Nisi in 18 Causes, inc. 8 proceeding in District Registries. Prob. Motions.—Schwerzensky, N., dec.; Sheleby, O., pres. dec.; Turner, T. B. H., dec.; Cartwright, F. R., dec.; Heard, S. J., dec.; Schaurer, K., dec.; Doery, A. W., dec. Div. Motions.—Newbery, O. A., v. Newbery, V. J.; Carver v. Carver and Lucy. Prob. Actions.—Hill and anr. v. Ford and anr.; Simmons v. Berwick and ors.; Fox and anr. v. Horton and anr.; Stroud v. Robertson. Smns. Adjd. into Court.—Jenkins, L. M. V., v. Jenkins, L. W. (for indgt.). Notice.—Undefd. Div. Causes will now be in the List for hearing on Mondays only until further notice.

HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

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THE UNIVERSITIES.

AFRICAN STUDIES AT OXFORD.

THE LIBRARY PROBLEM.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

General Smuts suggested last term that the establishment in Oxford of a centre for African studies might be beneficial, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., late Under-Secretary for the Colonies, referred to it again at a meeting of the Oxford City and University League of Nations on Wednesday on "British Mandates in Africa."

He complained that not enough attention was paid in this country to the development of the continent, and said that even the Colonial Office provided no real facilities for study. It was, indeed, in the provision of data, and a collective analysis of the problems, that the League Commission fulfilled one of its most valuable functions. Professor Coupland, who presided, said he understood that steps were being taken to found a centre such as General Smuts had recommended.

THE BODLEIAN.

The Commission that is being sent to study and report on the organisation of libraries in Europe and America, in the hope that it may find some solution for the problem of the Bodleian, will consist of Sir Henry Miers, Sir Frederick Kenyon, Sir Edmund Chambers, Mr. G. N. Clark, and Mr. R. F. Harrod. Three are members of Congregation, and two are resident college tutors. It is due to the generosity of the Rockefeller foundation that the Commission has been made possible.

A matinée took place at the New Theatre yesterday afternoon in aid of the Oxford Preservation Trust. The programme was the same as that given in London the other afternoon, except that it was shorter. Even so it lasted nearly three hours, and towards the end one was a little conscious of repletion. The most interesting item was, of course, Max Beerbohm's "Savanorola Brown."

There was also a sketch by John Hastings Turner, and several songs of Paul Rubens. Unfortunately, the supply of programmes gave out before half the audience had been able to secure them.

MERTON PLAYS.

Just after the war the plays produced by Merton were better known than those of any other college, but about eight years ago, for financial reasons, they unfortunately lapsed. Circumstances are now very different, and Messrs. Birch, Playfair, and Willing-Denton have taken advantage of the present abundant supply of dramatic talent to refound the society until the title of "The Merton Floats."

Three one-act plays were chosen for the first venture. The chief one was "The Young Chevalier," by Mr. Donald Carswell, which has already been privately produced in London. Mr. Carswell is a promising dramatist, and he could not have hoped for a better interpretation of his play than that given by Mr. Playfair as Prince Charles Edward and Miss Nesta Barnes as Clementina Walkinshaw.

LIBERAL AND LABOUR.

The inaugural meeting of the new Radical Association passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, comprising members of the Liberal and Labour Parties, is of the opinion that, in view of the seriousness of the problems confronting this country at the present moment, the best attitude for these two parties to adopt is one of considered co-operation along lines of practical policy, and that there is room in the University for an association which will keep these ends in view, and work consistently for their attainment."

Mr. A. J. Irvine (Oriel), who moved the resolution, is a keen Liberal and an ex-secretary of the Edinburgh University Students Liberal Association. Mr. D. H. Houghton (Magdalen), a member of the Labour Club, seconded.

CAMBRIDGE.

STRANGE UPS AND DOWNS IN THE LENTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The Lents were chiefly remarkable for the wholesale character of both successes and failures.

For the first time in rowing history, Emmanuel has gone ahead, whilst the decline and fall of Jesus was both unexpected and grievous. Their first boat went down two places and their second four places, a calamity for which the good fortune of their lesser boats scarcely compensated. St. Catharine's made twelve bumps with three boats—the success of this college in recent years in all branches of sport is remarkable—while First Trinity 1, and Third Trinity both went down four places, as did King's 1, Queens' 2, and Caius 3. Lady Margaret B.C. and Peterhouse 1 both made four bumps.

There were sixty-one boats on the river. The weather was reasonably good throughout the week, which was fortunate, since the annual Cambridge University Steeplechase Meeting opened on the same day as the Lents, and was well attended.

A GERMAN PLAY.

On Monday week the C.U. German Society will produce Gustav Freitag's "Die Journalisten." The plot of this comedy, which was first produced at Breslau in 1852, turns on the struggle between Conservative and Liberal interests at a Provincial election, and it is not difficult to see where the author's sympathies lie. The society has for the last six years produced an annual play in German, and is this year giving two performances, an action which is encouraged by the keen interest shown not only by the local schools, but even by those as far away as Oundle and Bedford.

Term is drawing to a close with a full list of fixtures, and any undergraduate who prides himself on missing little is going to have a full and extraordinarily interesting week. Yesterday, the Marquess of Crewe attended the Liberal dinner, and Mr. W. Paling, M.P., addressed the Labour Club. On Monday the Master of Sempill will talk to the Royal Empire Society on Aviation and the Empire. On Thursday, the Earl of Clarendon will speak on the B.B.C., and on Friday, Lord Eustace Percy dines with the Conservative Association.

There is, in addition, the first night of the Bacchae on Tuesday, as well as the productions of the German and Spanish societies. The Bacchae is going to be a great success if anything can be deduced from the large crowd which packed King's Hall to hear Professor Dent.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS.

The Allen Scholarship, valued at £250, has been awarded to Samuel Verblunsky, B.A., Magdalene. Mr. Verblunsky was educated at the Central Foundation School, London, was a Wrangler in 1927, and was elected to a Donaldson Bye Fellowship of his college the following year.

The Amy Mary Preston Read Scholarship, valued at £150, has been awarded to William Keith Chambers Guthrie, B.A., Trinity College. Educated at Dulwich College, Mr. Guthrie gained an entrance scholarship at Trinity College for classics, and subsequently gained a first class in both parts of the Classical Tripos.

At King's College, the following have been elected to Choral Scholarships:—P. M. Heywood, Haileybury College; O. M. Bruce-Payne, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; J. H. Corner, City of London School; H. M. Waddams, King's School, Bruton; G. D. G. Perkins, Clifton College.

CHAIR OF SOCIAL BIOLOGY.

FIRST APPOINTMENT.

PROFESSOR HOGBEN OF CAPE TOWN.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

The first appointment to the chair of Social Biology to be held at the London School of Economics has just been made.

The new professor is Lancelot Thomas Hogben, who is at present professor of Zoology at Cape Town. Professor Hogben is in the early thirties, but he has given ample evidence of brilliant scientific gifts. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1912, with a Major Entrance Scholarship, and became later a Senior Scholar. He became in due course a graduate both of London and of Cambridge, holding a first and a higher degree in natural science in each of these universities. He has been a lecturer at Birkbeck and in the Imperial College of Science, where he was Huxleyan Curator. He was a Mackinnon student of the Royal Society, and the Assistant Director of the Animal Breeding Department. He was at Magill University for two years in the Zoology Department before he went to Cape Town in 1927. He has contributed many distinguished papers to the scientific societies, and since 1923 he has been Associate Editor of the *British Journal of Experimental Biology*, and Honorary Secretary to the Society of Experimental Biology.

Such a record indicates that the new venture has been launched with every expectation of noteworthy developments. Professor Hogben will be opening up new country in bringing biological research to bear directly on economic problems. But he will not be dissociated in doing so from biologists of his own generation, if one can judge by the writings of such eminent persons as Professor Huxley and Mr. J. B. S. Haldane, whose scientific interest would seem to bear directly on the subjects likely to be studied in the new department.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Four important appointments to the administrative staff at University headquarters have just been made. Three of the posts arise from the reorganisation of the administration which has followed on the new constitution under the recently revised statutes. That of Academic Registrar was rendered vacant by the appointment of Dr. Deller to be principal. He is succeeded by Mr. Sydney Worsley, B.A., who has been Deputy Education Officer in Hampshire since 1928. He is a student of King's College, and was Warden of University College Hall, Ealing, for a year. In 1923 he was appointed Senior Secretary in the Academic Department at the University, so that he comes back with some knowledge of what will be required of him.

Mr. Maurice Webb, B.A., has been appointed to be Secretary to the Senate. He comes after a period of twenty-five years in the Indian Civil Service with a varied experience of administration both from the point of view of secretarial work and of the supervision of large offices. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Oxford.

Mr. Sydney Herbert Shurruck, M.A., is the new Secretary to the Matriculation and School Examinations Council. Mr. Shurruck has already served for sixteen years in the University Extension Department of the University, where he has gained wide knowledge of the problems of his new post.

Mr. Robert Bruce Pedley Wallace, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to be Superintendent of Examinations. He also has already had a period of service in the External Department, which has equipped him for his present promotion.

COLLEGE LIFE.

On Friday the students of the London School of Economics had a full and varied day. Adile d'Aranyi (Mme. Fachiri) gave a luncheon-hour concert to a large and delighted audience. She has played every year at the school since the inauguration of these concerts, which are now a feature of the life of a number of the larger colleges in London.

In the later afternoon Mr. R. G. Hawtrey delivered the first of the series of three Cobden lectures on "The Relation of International Trade to Wages."

In the evening the students' annual fancy-dress ball was even more than its usual success.

A GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

WARNING TO JURY BY JUDGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEWCASTLE, Saturday.

Counsels' speeches for the defence were heard at Newcastle Assizes to-day, when the case against the four men alleged to have been concerned in the Cowgate robbery entered the third day of its hearing.

George Stark (22), alias Baker, of no fixed abode; Frederick Turner (21), of Islington; and George Watkin (22), of the same address, were charged with the theft of a motor-car on November 12 and, alternatively with receiving Stark, Turner, and Watkin, and Albert Elliott (50), Myrtle Street, Newcastle, were charged with robbing Edward McArdle, the messenger boy, of £193 19s. 9d. belonging to the Newcastle Co-operative Society, on November 18, using personal violence, with simple robbery, and with receiving.

Dr. T. Charlesworth, on behalf of Elliott, submitted that there was no evidence that Elliott had participated in the robbery. Mr. Norman Harper said that Stark had no case to answer. Counsel did not deny that Stark was in Newcastle at the time of the occurrence, but there was no direct or definite evidence that he was actually concerned in it. Similar submissions were made by Mr. Cairns on behalf of Turner and Mr. C. H. P. Grotrian for Watkin.

Mr. Cairns, referring to Dorothy Morris, a London girl, who declared that Turner had told her of a proposed "job" in Newcastle on several occasions before the Cowgate raid, said "her evidence strikes me as being merely a tissue of lies."

Mr. Justice Charles, summing up, said it was suggested, without a shadow of proof, that the girl Morris was a lying, perjuring blackguard, who had come to Newcastle to deliberately lie and lie in the most extraordinary way to avenge a small quarrel between herself and one of the men some weeks before the affair.

"Those men are here, and if they had the courage to leave that dock and come into the witness-box they could have sworn that they were not on the scene of the crime, that the girl was lying, and that there was no conversation such as she alleges about the crime." He advised the jury that unless they considered the girl a perjuring liar they should consider her evidence as of the utmost cogency in convicting Turner, Stark, and Watkin.

The following sentences were imposed on the accused: Elliott, twelve months for robbery and six for theft; Stark and Turner, three years for robbery and six months for car theft; Watkin, eighteen months for robbery and six for car theft.

REUNION TRAGEDY DINNER.

Mr. W. J. Bagshaw, aged about 62, a student of forty years ago, suddenly collapsed at the annual dinner of Wolverton Technical College, Bucks, last night, and was carried to an adjoining room, where he died a few minutes later.

He had travelled with his wife from London, to attenr a re-union of past and present students.

SAXON CEMETERY.

117 SKELETONS FOUND AT GUILDFORD.

AN EXECUTIONER'S SKILL

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GUILDFORD, Saturday.

To-day, on a hillside just outside Guildford, I saw Colonel North, F.S.A., unearth a skeleton from the Saxon cemetery which was recently discovered there. He had come across the skull and was proceeding to remove the chalky soil from the bones of arms and chest. The top of the skull could not have been more than a foot from the surface of the ground, yet for generations the plough had just escaped it, and for 1,500 years the body had rested in peace.

Colonel North and his assistant removed the earth with the utmost care. The Colonel pointed out that the grave had been provided with stone sides, and the body was placed with the feet towards the east and the head to the west. Gradually the bones of the arms, and then the pelvis, were revealed. These were in excellent preservation, but the ribs appeared brittle and broke at the slightest touch. When the Colonel removed the earth from the jaw, this was strong and well-defined.

A COMPLETE SURVEY.

Up to the present time 117 skeletons have been discovered. The story of these finds dates back to last summer. During the lay-out of the garden at "Chalk Hill," Guildown, Guildford, Mr. and Mrs. Kempster's men discovered human remains, and eventually, as the discoveries continued, the Surrey Archæological Society was allowed to make a complete survey of the ground. The Society, which has undertaken the excavations, is raising funds for the purpose, and Lord Onslow, the president, and other Surrey residents are supporting the enterprise.

Warm appreciation was expressed to me by Colonel North respecting the public spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Kempster. They had already built their residence, and serious delay has naturally occurred in the planning of their grounds as a consequence of the diggings, but they have suffered this inconvenience in the public interest, and have offered every possible assistance to Colonel North.

Just before my visit to-day, Colonel North discovered the remains of a man, which revealed a gruesome incident of those Saxon times. He showed me a headless skeleton with the skull tucked away between the legs. This Saxon had been decapitated, and the vertebræ showed that the executioner had performed his job with wonderful skill, for the cut through the bones of the neck was clean and decisive. The death penalty in those early days seems to have been carried out just as skilfully as it is to-day.

NEAR THE ROMAN ROAD.

Various suppositions have been current respecting these Saxon discoveries, but, according to Colonel North, the facts are now emerging with considerable clearness. This site, high above Guildford, was a Saxon burial ground of the fifth and sixth centuries. From the early settlement by the banks of the River Wey the people had carried their dead up to the Hog's Back—as it is called—and there deposited them in rough stone-built graves. By a coincidence, the site of the graveyard is not more than a few minutes' walk from the present town cemetery, a little lower down the hill. Both cemeteries stand on the borders of the famous Roman road from Winchester to Guildford and London, and though to-day for a considerable distance it is grass-covered, the track is easily distinguishable.

Colonel North believes that some covering was provided for the bodies before burial, judging by the fact that he has found a black deposit which suggests a garment of some sort. In addition, ornaments have been discovered near the skeletons of females. Some excellent specimens of glass and pottery ware of the Saxon period have also been unearthed, as well as a string of twenty-six coloured beads (found behind a woman's skeleton), a beautifully cut crystal, an earring with five beads on it, a bronze finger-ring, and several pieces of iron.

IMPORTED FROM GAUL.

A most interesting discovery was that of a yellow glass vessel about a foot long, tapering to a point, with fluted ornament, which is supposed to have been imported from Gaul. It was buried with a spearhead of iron, but the wooden handle had disappeared in dust. Other finds include a hand-made urn 4½ inches high, a bronze belt buckle with traces of material under it, and a string of thirty-nine coloured graded beads made of amber, pottery, and bronze.

The whole of these finds have been placed by Colonel North in the Guildford Museum, and, before he completes the excavations, he anticipates that still further articles will be found.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

FINE PLAYING OF NEW ITALIAN SONATA.

There was, in the playing of Mme. Adila Fachiri, who gave a violin recital at Wigmore Hall, full measure of that zest that is one of the most admired qualities of her interpretations.

Without it, the Handel Sonata in F, with which she began, would have been interesting; with it, it proved irresistible. For this characteristic was superimposed upon others of technique, both of hand and mind, such as a faultless *legato*, variety of tone, and appreciation of swaying rhythms that always set matters in a favourable light.

Later modern Italian music predominated. The violinist was to have played, with the composer at the piano, the new Sonata: quasi una fantasia, dedicated to her by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco. In his absence through indisposition, Maurice Cole took his place.

Its Prologo, Intermezzo, and Epilogo reminded us that music can be a game played with notes—and quite an amusing one, too. Their rhapsodical tendencies disclose an ebullient disposition. There is a good deal of dithyrambic repetition and imitation of figures, quite ordinary in themselves, but that nevertheless acquire a certain significance by reiteration. The work is by no means destitute of elegance or eloquence, and it must be great fun to play. Once again it was a mistake not to keep the piano-lid closed.

One of Respighi's mannered essays—the Concerto Pregoriano—and a group of pieces in which figured two arranged by the concert-giver completed the programme. The accompanist was Bertram Harrison.

CORNELIUS FISHER.

It is refreshing to hear such clean, unsophisticated piano-playing as came from Cornelius Fisher, a young artist, who gave a recital at Grotrian Hall. One might, perhaps, have wished for a little more modelling in the late Beethoven Sonata in E, Op. 109, but the big climax in its first movement was very well handled, and the fact stamped Mr. Cornelius as the possessor of sound instincts.

One of his virtues is that he has come to a definite decision as to what rhythm he will adopt, and establishes it in the first bars of every movement—always a matter of some difficulty.

Some lack of romance about two Brahms rhapsodies was equally ascribable to immature philosophy that further experience of life may be expected to develop. H. F.

THREE DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, the Bootle parents, six of whose seven children were taken to hospital, suffering from acute dysentery, and two of whom died last week, have suffered another bereavement by the death yesterday of a third child, Norah, aged two years.

REPUDIATION OF "RETREAT."

THE REV. P. B. CLAYTON'S DISCOVERIES.

INCIDENTS SORDID AND FICTITIOUS.

Repudiations of incidents in the war novel, "Retreat," published in the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday through the instrumentality of the Rev. P. B. Clayton, Founder-Padre of Toc H, have produced a profound feeling of resentment and disgust, especially in Toc H circles.

It is known that Mr. Clayton has been busy for some time trying to trace in real life persons corresponding to the characters in the book, and that he may shortly publish further repudiations of things mentioned in the story.

An ex-Artillery officer who was acquainted with the 14th Brigade Heavy Artillery in 1918 spoke in glowing terms of the effective work of the brigade when interviewed last night by a SUNDAY TIMES representative.

"The whole Service," he said, "will offer congratulations to 'Tubby' Clayton for having so successfully sought out the 'characters' and secured their personal repudiations of the 'fiction' which the author of 'Retreat' has produced in his story.

"The sordidness which the author depicts is not only untrue and unreal, but is an unedifying product of an obviously imaginative brain."

It is pointed out that the 14th Brigade Heavy Artillery was the only British brigade billeted at Glisy in 1918, and that Lieut.-Commander Benstead, author of "Retreat," was orderly officer of this brigade. The Rev. J. G. Jarvis, padre of the 14th, asserts that certain incidents which he recognises in the book are grossly distorted.

ADVERTISING COTTON.

SUCCESS OF LANCASHIRE FAIR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

The Lancashire Cotton Fair sponsored by the *Daily Dispatch* came to an end to-night at the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, after the most successful three weeks' run in the history of provincial fairs. Altogether 250,000 people have visited the fair, and thousands of buyers have attended from abroad and different parts of the country.

Business has been excellent, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. In some cases work has been ordered at the Fair which will keep mills and factories going for months to come. Praise has been showered upon the *Daily Dispatch* for initiating and sponsoring the effort, and there is great gratification that the publicity campaign is not to end. Big movements are afoot to push the home trade. The National Cotton Week is to be held in May throughout the kingdom, when retailers have undertaken to promote the sale of Lancashire cotton goods. A gigantic cotton pageant will be held at Blackpool during June, when the Cotton Queen will be chosen and crowned.

The effect of the Fair will be felt for a long time to come. Already the shops are selling cotton on a scale untouched for many years past. Not a little of the success of the movement has been as a result of its cordial relationship with the British Industries Fair and the Department of Overseas Trade.

This week is a special "Silk and Fabric Week" at Derry & Toms. Introducing the LOVELY "GALA VALE" TWEED, a beautiful Coating Tweed of Scotch manufacture. All the newest colour Combinations of the Seasons and various designs. This Coating is used extensively by the Leading Modelist of Fashion Centres. 54/56 in wide. PER YD **13/9**

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Not sent on approval.

An entirely new note is struck in this attractive MODEL COAT, featured in Navy and White Pin Spot fine woo material. The Cossack collar and Jabot front are both distinctive and new. **10½** GNS

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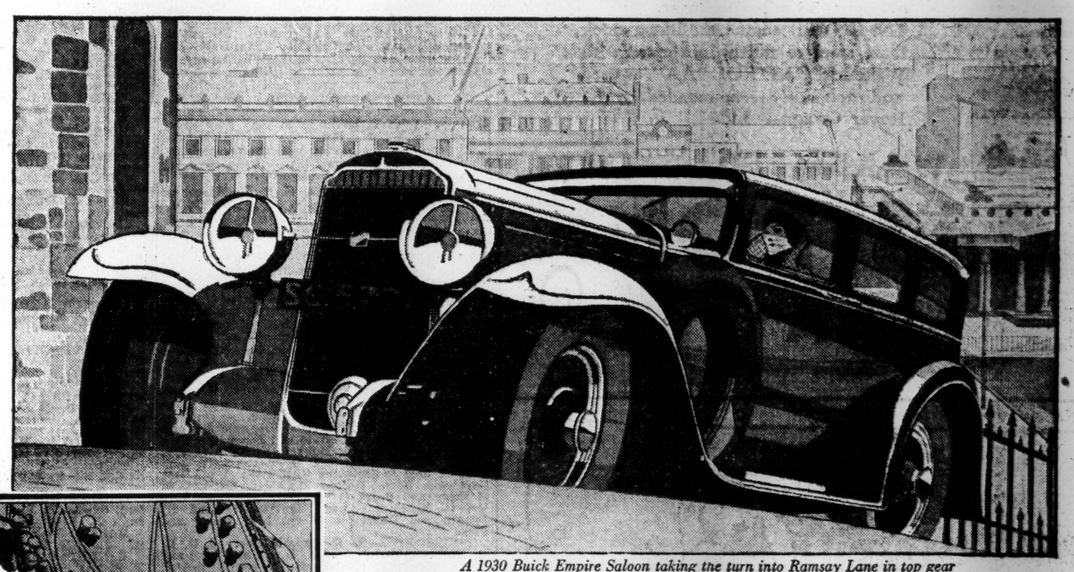

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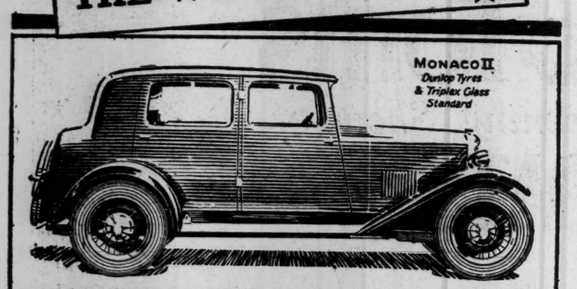

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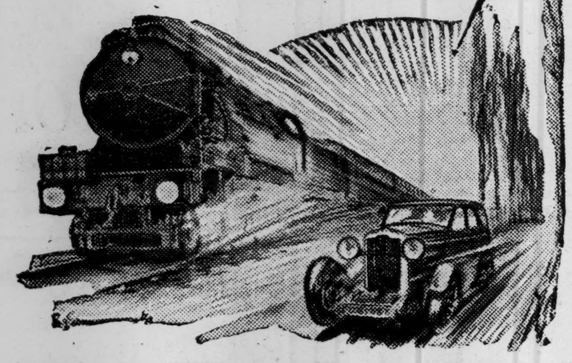

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GOLF.

WALKER CUP PLAYERS AGAIN BEATEN.

VARSITIES FINE FORM.

Royal Mid-Surrey, who last week were beaten by Cambridge University, had Oxford University as visitors to their course at Richmond yesterday. Foursomes were played first, and the Dark Blues followed the example of the Cantabs seven days earlier by losing this series of games, only two of the six going in their favour. However, they had cause for satisfaction, for their leaders, R. H. Baugh and C. Sweeny, defeated the Walker Cup players, Major C. O. Hezlet, who has again been nominated as a possible for this year's contest, and W. A. Murray, by the good margin of five and four, whereas the Light Blues' two best players had failed against Hezlet and Murray.

Baugh and Sweeny always had the best of matters in length from the tee and were soon ahead. They won the first three holes, became four up at the sixth, but had a slight set-back at the seventh, where Sweeny missed a little chip shot and Hezlet got down in three. As events proved this was the only hole the Royal Mid-Surrey couple won. The Oxonians took the eighth, where Baugh was nearly down in one, Sweeny having little difficulty in sinking a three-yards putt for a two, and secured a four at the ninth to turn five up, having gone out in 34. Baugh and Sweeny might have won their match earlier than they did but twice slipped the hole on the homeward half.

The other success for the Oxonians was gained by S. Scheftel and A. M. Tew, who beat J. R. A. Stroyan and E. Bradbery by three and one. Tew holed a twenty yards putt from the edge of the twelfth green to put his side two up, but at the fourteenth Stroyan put a full spoon shot two yards away from the pin to win the hole. However, Stroyan missed a short putt at the fifteenth, and hit the rim of the hole at the seventeenth, after which his partner missed the return, and the Oxonians, securing a five, won the hole and match.

A close match was participated in by C. D. Gray and C. Wood, and the Oxonians, J. P. Marston and J. W. L. Adams. There was never more than a hole between the couples until the seventeenth, to which Gray pitched up dead to win the hole in a "birdie" four to make his side two up with one hole to go.

H. W. de Zoete and Sir E. H. Bray (Society) were somewhat fortunate to halve with W. C. Carr and J. D. Kerr. At the short fifth Bray topped his shot, and de Zoete went sailing over the green with the next. The ball, however, hit a tree and rebounded to within 3 ft. of the hole.

In the same manner in which Cambridge had beaten the home side, Oxford made a good recovery in the singles series, which they won by eight games to four to win on the day's play by ten matches to eight. Major Hezlet also suffered his second defeat within the space of eight days when Baugh emulated the feat of Prain by beating the British internationalist. Baugh won by two up, but was actually one down at the fifteenth. Hezlet, however, had his ball stolen while playing the sixteenth hole, and, playing another, he lost the hole for the match to be squared.

FOURSOMES.—Major C. O. Hezlet and W. A. Murray lost to R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) (3 and 4); C. D. Gray and C. Wood (2 and 1) beat J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol); R. S. Mays-Smith and F. E. B. Moritz (3 and 2) beat G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and E. G. Langford (Pembroke); C. F. Woodbridge and F. P. Hearn junr. (1 up) beat A. C. Marples (New College) and H. Scheftel (Balliol); S. J. Chesterton and T. M. Ronaldson (1 up) beat J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Fogg (Exeter); J. R. A. Stroyan and E. Bradbery lost to A. M. Tew (Magdalen) and S. Scheftel (Christ Church) (3 and 1).

SINGLES.—Major C. O. Hezlet lost to R. H. Baugh (2 up); W. A. Murray (5 and 4) beat A. C. Marples; C. D. Gray (4 and 3) beat J. P. Marston; C. Wood lost to G. P. Jackson (4 and 3); C. F. Woodbridge (5 and 4) beat J. R. Keen; R. S. Mays-Smith (6 and 5) beat C. Sweeny; F. E. B. Moritz lost to N. M. Fogg (4 and 3); T. M. Ronaldson lost to H. Scheftel (2 and 1); S. K. Chesterton lost to J. W. L. Adams (1 up); F. P. Hearn, junr., lost to A. M. Tew (2 and 1); E. Bradbery lost to S. Scheftel (1 up); J. R. A. Stroyan lost to E. G. Langford (1 up).

CAMBRIDGE IMPRESS.

PRAIN IN AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

With three weeks to go before the Inter-Varsity match at Hoylake, Cambridge University appear to be running into their best form at the right moment. Their last three matches have ended in victories for the Light Blues, and yesterday, on their "home" course near Mildenhall, they engaged a strong team representing the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. The visitors, whose team was a blend of youth and experience, made a good start by winning the Foursomes in the morning by four matches to two, with one halved. All the games were closely contested, however, and three of the four matches which went against the Cantabs did not finish until 17 holes had been played, while the other went to the 16th.

E. M. Prain, the Varsity captain, and H. C. Longhurst were concerned in one of the most exciting struggles of the morning. Although they were 2 down at the tenth, the undergraduates fought back and squared the match at the fifteenth. The Society couple, R. H. Oppenheimer and D. H. R. Martin, however, played the next two holes in brilliant style to win both and the match by 2 and 1. G. Illingworth, a former Cambridge captain, and F. H. Morton were another Society pair to finish strongly. With seven holes to play they were 1 down to W. H. Bermingham and N. A. Keith, the Cantabs having won the eleventh in 3. Then the visitors took three of the next six holes to gain a 2 and 1 victory.

E. Martin-Smith and W. E. S. Bond scored the first point for the Varsity by beating G. R. Girdlestone and Bernard Darwin by 2 and 1, although the Cantabs might have ended the match earlier, as they were 3 up at the twelfth. They lost two of the next three holes, but a "birdie" 4 at the long seventeenth won them the match.

Cambridge won the afternoon series of foursomes by four matches to three, but as the Society had started with a lead of two, they were able to gain a narrow victory on the day, 7½ points to 6½. The teams were all square with one match to finish, and it was not until the last hole had been played that the visitors gained the honours. The heroes were Bernard Darwin and R. C. J. Dallmeyer, who beat P. A. Young and N. H. W. Fiske.

AFTERNOON FOURSOMES.—Oppenheimer and Illingworth (1 up) beat Prain and Longhurst; Tate and Selway lost to Bermingham and Keith (1 up); Martin and Whitaker lost to Martin-Smith and Bond (1 up); de Zoete and Girdlestone (1 up) beat Carr and Kerr; Morton and Williams lost to McRosty and Beare (1 up); Speakman and Bray lost to Martin-Row and Higginson (5 and 4); Darwin and Dallmeyer (1 up) beat Young and Fiske.

FOURSOMES.—R. H. Oppenheimer and D. H. R. Martin (2 and 1) beat E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare); G. Illingworth and F. H. Morton (2 and 1) beat W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex); G. R. Girdlestone and Bernard Darwin lost to E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke) and W. E. S. Bond (King's) (2 and 1); H. W. de Zoete and Sir E. H. Bray halved with W. C. Carr (Trinity) and J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall); Col. A. W. Tate and Leslie Williams (3 and 1) beat I. K. McRosty (Clare) and E. B. Beare (Jesus); L. A. Speakman and T. P. Whitaker (3 and 2) beat H. Martin-Row (Jesus) and H. W. Higginson (St. John's); N. C. Selway and R. O. J. Dallmeyer lost to P. A. Young (Christ's) and N. H. W. Fiske (Trinity Hall) (3 and 2).

ANOTHER OXFORD "BLUE"

R. H. Baugh the American captain of the Oxford University golf team, has invited Herbert Scheftel (St. Paul, U.S.A., and Balliol) to play for the Dark Blues against Cambridge. Only one more place remains to be filled in the Oxford team.

Scheftel gained his "blue" as a result of Baugh's somewhat novel method of selecting the last two men. There were four candidates for the two places, and Baugh decided that each should play the other twice, the players with the highest number of wins thereby securing positions in the team. H. Scheftel was successful in winning five of his six games, his single reverse coming at the hands of A. M. Tew (Magdalen), who won by 2 and 1.

ANOTHER CAMBRIDGE BLUE AWARDED.

E. M. Prain the Cambridge captain, has invited R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus) to fill the ninth position in the Light Blue team to meet Oxford in the inter-Varsity match at Hoylake on March 25 and 26. Only one place now remains to be filled.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP CONDITIONS.

Conditons and rules for the English Close Championship and the English County Championship, to take place over the course of the Burnham and Berrow Golf Club Somerset, from April 28, have just been issued. The county event, open to teams of our players, with the necessary qualifications, who will contest thirty-six holes by stroke play, will

Continued on next column.

occupy the first day, and the individual championship, held by William Sutton, will commence on Tuesday, April 29. Entries to both events close on April 10.

BURHILL DEFEAT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Gaining an advantage of three points on the Singles, and winning the Foursomes by four games to two, Burhill defeated the House of Commons G.S fl by 11½ points to 6½ at Burhill. P. C. Chase, a well-known member of the home club, beat the Hon. C. Baillie Hamilton by 5 and 4 in the top Singles match, while Chase and R. Rutherford gained a 3 and 2 victory over Hamilton and H. Boothby in the Foursomes.

OTHER DETAILS.

Gaining an advantage of one point in the Singles, with the Foursomes halved at 2 games all, Household Brigade defeated a team raised by Mr. R. H. Cobbold, at Hindhead, by 6½ points to 5½.

A. N. Turner, by beating L. Beesley by 2 and 1, alone won a point for Berkhamsted in the first team match against Moor Park over the latter's course, the home side winning each of the Foursomes and seven of the Singles for an eleven games to one success.

A two-day match by Foursomes was begun over the Berkshire Club's course yesterday, the home team opposing an Army Golfing Society side On yesterday's play the Berkshire Club finished with a lead of one point, having lost the first series of games by three matches to one, and won in the afternoon by 3½ points to a half. E. Noel Layton, the English Internationalist, and J. E. Mellor secured the home team's only win in the morning, when they beat Capt. A. H. Horsby and Capt. C. B. Robertson by 5 and 4. In the afternoon Layton and Mellor beat Major G. C. Campbell and Major W. G. M. Sarel by 3 and 2.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BETCHWORTH PARK.—M.M.: C. M. Coates, 81–8=73; J. C. Hailey, 85–12=73, tied.
BOGNOR.—O.M.: H. S. Chamberlain, 84–8=76.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—M.M.: E. R. Neve (7), 4 down; J. Flowers (13), 5 down; Capt. R. J. Pinto (9), 7 down.
BROMLEY AND BICKLEY.—M.M. and "Bindley" Cup.—Sen.: G. Paton (9), 73 net. Jun.: L. C. Armstrong (13), 72 net.
BURNHAM BEECHES.—"Haggard" Plate Final.—J. W. M. Jamieson (3) beat T. W. D. Turner (scr.) over 36 holes by one up.
BUSHEY HALL.—M.B.—Sen.: A. H. Lewis (3), 4 down; Col. H. Micklem (5), 4 down. Jun.: P. R. Wolff (14), 4 down.
CHERTSEY.—M.B.: P. G. Hudgell (9), 3 down. Replayed tie for February M.B.: A. V. Bridgeland (12), 3 down, beat R. Bell (7), R. O. Lowe (5) and W. M. Philbin (16).
COOMBE HILL.—M.C.—M.: A. G. Walsh, 80–5=75.
CROHAM HURST.—M.B.—Sen.: C. F. Witcomb (9), 1 up. Jun.: E. Fagg (17), 2 up.
CULVERDEN (Tunbridge Wells).—M.M.—T. Howard, 93–24=69; R. S. Salmon, 74–4 and S. W. Lloyd, 83–13=70, tied. Howard wins jun. section. Salmon wins sen. section.
DENHAM.—M.M.—Sen.: Group-Capt. E. F. Briggs, 84–5=79. Jun.: W. V. Fouchard, 92–12 =80.
DULWICH AND SYDENHAM HILL.—M.M.—Sen.: Alec Mitchell, 80–7=73; F. G. Lambert, 84–11=73, tied; Jun.: J. Mitchell-Thom, 86–13=73.
EAST BRIGHTON.—M.B.—Sen.: R. Brothers (5), 5 down. Jun.: J. N. Crowe (13), 6 down; W. Curryer (13), 6 down, tied.
EALING.—M.M.—1st Div.: Harvy Butler, 81–8 =73. 2nd Div.: C. E. Sledmere, 93–14=79.
ENFIELD.—M.C.—Gold Div.: A. Ricketts, 95–12=83. Silver Div.: D. A. Goodrich, 92–15=77.
FERNDOWN.—M.M.—Div. I.: J. E. D. Collins, 88–10=78; Div. II.: H. F. Collins, 89–23=66.
FLACKWELL HEATH.—M.M.—Sen.: R. Newitt, 82–9=73. Jun.: G. L. French, 91–16 =75.
HADLEY WOOD.—M.M.—Sen.: P. C. B. Berisford, 82–4=78, F. G. M. Bebb, 88–10=78, tied. Jun.: R. King, 98–17=81.
HASTINGS.—M.M.—Sen.: J. Savage, 92–10= 82. Jun.: H. R. Cowell, 96–20=76.
HINDHEAD.—M.B.: R. F. Tate (8), 3 down; P. Stables (8), 3 down, tied.
IFIELD.—M.M.: E. H. Furber, 82–3=79.
KNOLE PARK.—M.M.: W. Lister Hartley, 76+2=78; G. K. Mooney, 89–10=79; A. B. D. Cochran, 91–10=81.
LONDON SCOTTISH (WIMBLEDON).—M.C.: Sen., V. A. Lanos, 81–9=72. Jun.: R. B. Mumford, 92–18=74.
MAIDENHEAD.—C.C.—F. G. Smith, 84–14=70.
MALDEN.—M.B.—Sen.: Rev. R. R. Williams (10), 2 up; A. J. Wilson (12), all square. Jun.: M. Ward (14), 3 down.
MUSWELL HILL.—M.M.—Class I.: C. J. Anderson, 74; scr., 74.
NORTHWOOD.—M.M.—Sen.: F. G. Hogg, 85 –10=75. Jun.: A. E. Sabey, 100–20=80.
PORTER'S PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: R. H. Boucher, 79–4=75. Jun.: G. F. M. Haines, 86 –10=76. O.B.: G. F. M. Haines (rec. 8), 1 up; R. H. Boucher (rec. 3), all square.
RANELAGH.—M.M.—Sen.: Basil Muirhead, 72–6=66. Jun.: A. M. Howell, 85–16=69.
REDHILL AND REIGATE.—M.M.—Sen.: R. W. Taylor, 73–3=70. Jun.: G Austin, 88–14=74.
RICHMOND.—M.M.—Sen.: F. Bonham-Carter, 77–10=67. Jun.: R. B. Ferguson, 87–13=74.
SHIRLEY PARK.—M.B.—Sen.: C. W. Hill (10), 1 up; R. G. Thompson (9), 1 up, tied; Jun.: H. Brickett (15), 2 down.
SIDCUP.—M.M.—Div. I.: H. S. Allen, 85–11 =74. Div. II.: N. D. Bond, 90–14=76.
SUNDRIDGE PARK.—G.M.: G. E. Perman, 86–6=80. S.M.: F. H. Wood, 95–16=79.
STANMORE.—M.M.—Div. I.: F. S. Evans, 85–10=75. Div. II: E P. Begwell, 88–14=74.
SURBITON.—M.B.—Sen.: T. C. Price (7), 1 up. Jun.: R. C. Sherrard (18), 3 up
TEMPLE.—M.M.: L. G. Wall, 82–5=77.
WEST ESSEX.—M.M.: H. J. Curtis, 92–16 =76.
WEST HERTS.—M.M.—Sen.: H. J. Ashwell, 79 –1=78. Jun.: G. Inskipp, 87–16=71.
WIMBLEDON PARK.—M.B.—Sen.: G. Lomax (9), 1 up. Jun.: W. S. Adams (11), all square; G. W. S. G. Spencer (18), all square, tied.
WEST HILL.—M.M.: E. P. C. Cotter, 82–6=76.
WEST MIDDLESEX.—M.B.—Sen.: R. M. Rowse (7), all square. Jun.: J. Wilkie-Frye (15), 2 down.
WOODCOTE PARK (COULSDON).—Handicap C.B. (18 holes qualifying round): A. N. Dale, 82–10=72; J. V. Lindsay, 86–12=74; F. R. Wright, 86–12=74; F. W. Davis, 86–11=75. The foregoing qualified.
WORTHING.—M.M—Div. 1.: C. W. Bald, 89–11=78. Div. II.: J. B. Clark, 94–16=78.

Continued on next column.

BILLIARDS.

LINDRUM ATTACKED BY CRAMP.

A FINE RECOVERY.

Lindrum was leading by 2,167 when play was resumed yesterday at the Memorial Hall; but in the afternoon he was handicapped by cramp in his loins, which prevented him getting down properly to his work. The consequence was he only scored 601 during the session, while Newman, after an indifferent beginning, aggregated 1,488, for which he returned an average of 186. Lindrum only added 15 to an unfinished 251, and subsequently his best breaks were 187, 162, 131, and 81 unfinished.

At his fourth visit Newman marked up 201, followed with 174, and then gave a brilliant exhibition for a break of 704, in which he had sequences of 38, 46, and 99 close cannons. The English player added 247, which he supplemented with 124.

Lindrum had recovered from his disability at the evening session, and totalled 1,158 to Newman's 825, averaging 89 against 63. After taking his unfinished run to 175, the Australian was seen at his best in a compilation of 738, making this at express speed, and including a number of runs of cannons. He ultimately miscued in attempting a screw-back loser. Newman meanwhile had subscribed 168 and 113, and was the next to advance. This time he marked up 236, and supplemented it with 252, after which Lindrum played out time with 223 unfinished. Closing scores:—

LINDRUM (in play)	13,562
NEWMAN	11,949

CLOSING SCORES.

McCONACHY (in play)	12,102
DAVIS	11,800

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

THIRD HEAT.—FIRST ROUND.
H. F. E. COLES (Cardiff), holder 2,000
STEPHEN WALTER (London) .. 909

THE HARROW GAME.

Old Boys of the Park (Mr. B. Middlestitch's house) put up a good performance against Harrow School at the Harrow football game yesterday, the match being drawn without score. The Old Boys had a fair share of the game in the first half, but the School failed to utilise many good opportunities. First J. M. Wollaston missed off "yards," and a little later on P. D. Cotes Preedy kicked wildly from a favourable position. J. M. Stow was faced with an open base, but shot wide, these three chances being lost by the School in five minutes. Play was again even in the second half, the sound defence of H. H. Nichols, a former captain of the eleven; J. W. Stogdon, and E. G. Benn preventing the School forwards from getting through. For the Old Boys J. A. Griffith played a strenuous game, well supported by W. A. R. Collins, but they could not get the better of the School defence. Towards the end the School made determined efforts, several attempts being made to score off "yards" from long range. R. D. Stewart Brown, W. M. Welch, and A. R. Tawell placing the ball very near to the base. For the School C. B. van Namen kicked well at back, and good work was also put in by Stewart Brown, H. G. Willis, J. M. Stow, and Welch among the forwards. After the match Welch, the School captain, awarded "flannels" to Stow, of the Park.

HOCKEY.

PROBABLES WIN ENGLISH TRIAL.

INSIDE FORWARDS EXCEL.

By "CIRCLE."

The first of the England hockey trials under the new scheme of things, which is to be followed by a final test at Cheltenham next Saturday, was played yesterday at Beckenham; and, seeing that the PROBABLES beat the POSSIBLES by 5—1, the selectors may be said to have been justified in their choices, which included some interesting experiments.

The play did not reach a very high standard on the score of team work, although the winners' inside forwards, Saville, Shorting, and Milford did exceedingly well. Shorting, of the Midlands, made an excellent impression in the centre, although chief honours fell to Saville, than whom there was no more subtle player on the field. Ogilvy and Lillie, the outside-forwards, were not quite so conspicuous, owing to the able marking of Chambers and E. E. Walker, the latter of whom filled a vacancy in the absence of Fiddian-Green.

If not quite the best was seen of Godfrey and Clements, the Probables' full-backs, it was partly because they were not so heavily pressed as were the Possibles' pair, of whom Scott-Freeman was outstanding, and Black came into form in the second half. All the winners' halves played well, with Waydelin and Hoare specially prominent. Westwood, of Yorkshire, who was not chosen for the North, may be said to have made good at inside-right for the Possibles, for whom Carpenter worked hard against a watchful half-back in Hoare, and Ashton, usually an outside-left, skilfully adapted himself to the inside position. Vines and Hampton were speedy wingers, but the line as a whole was not so well together as that of the winners.

Fison, at centre-half, had a worrying afternoon against the elusive inside-forwards of the Probables. Of the goalkeepers, Wainwright had by far the more to do, but Wolfenden accomplished all that was desired of him with rather the better finish. The Probables led at half-time by 2—0, with goals by Shorting and Milford, and increased their score after the interval through Hoare, Milford, and Saville, while Carpenter replied for the Possibles.

TULSE HILL had a good match with BECKENHAM, whom they beat by 3—2, after being led at half time by 2—1, and starting the play a man short. Pickering (2), and Staples scored for the winners, and Harbinson and Walter for Beckenham.

HAMPSTEAD and RICHMOND had a close tussle, and the former, with goals by Kettle, Lampard-Vachell, and Harland, won by 3—2, after each side had scored twice in the first half. Lampard-Vachall's goal was the outcome of a penalty. Welchman scored Richmond's goals.

ENGLAND FINAL TRIAL TEAMS.

For the final England hockey trial, to be played at Cheltenham on Saturday, the following teams have been chosen:—

ENGLAND.—J. F. Wolfenden (South); Warrant-Officer A. W. Godfrey (Combined Services), S. A. Block (East); J. K. Waydelin (Midlands); E. S. Hoare (West), C. A. Fiddian-Green (Midlands); F. W. Carpenter (South), S. H. Saville (South) (capt.), W. L. Shorting (Midlands), D. S. Milford (West). A. D. Ogilvy (South).

THE REST.—K. B. Boys (South); H. Clements (East), R. Scott-Freeman (South); R. Y. Fison (South) (capt.), Capt. A. P. F. Fisher (Combined Services), T. L. Bowan (East); J. H. Kendall (South), J. N. B. Ashton (East), J. Gregory (West), L. H. Shelley (East), M. Hathaway (West).

HOCKEY RESULTS.

ENGLISH TRIAL.

Probables	5	Possibles	1

UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP.
SEMI-FINAL.

Bristol	2	Sheffield	1

OTHER MATCHES.

Wallington	7	Croydon M.O.	1
Tulse Hill	2	Beckenham	2
Barclays Bank	3	Westminster Bank	2
Hounslow	7	Epsom	1
Standard Telephones	5	Wembley	1
Civil Service	3	Goodmayes	0
Civil Service III.	4	Goodmayes III.	0
Waddon	4	Edenbridge	1
Tulse Hill II.	5	Beckenham II.	0
Tulse Hill III.	4	Beckenham III.	0
Tulse Hill IV.	1	Beckenham IV.	2
Westminster Bnk. II.	0	Barclays Bank II.	2
Hounslow II.	7	Old Felstedians II.	1
London University	3	Staines	1
Spencer	4	Polytechnic	3
Hon. Artillery Coy.	3	Dulwich	2
Woolwich Garrison	5	Burnt Ash	0
University College	1	Imperial College	1
London Sch. of Econ.	4	Goldsmiths' College	1
City of London M.H.	1	Westcliff	0
Nottingham	4	St. Thomas's Hosp.	3
Lloyds Bank (Town)	3	Lloyds Bk. (Country)	3
Enfield	4	Southern Railway	2
Peek Frean	5	Hays Wharf	1
Spencer III.	4	Polytechnic III.	2
Hampstead	3	Richmond & Kingston Hill	2
Wimbledon	2	Mid-Surrey	1
Old Southendians	6	Hornchurch	3
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	2	Britannic House	2
G.W.R.	5	Erdington	4
Forest Gate Y.M.C.A.	2	Civil Service A	1
Dulwich II.	3	Sevenoaks	1
Wycombe	1	Chelmsford II.	0
Dulwich III.	4	Elders and Fyffes	1
Westminster Bnk. II.	6	Barclays Bank II.	3
G.W.R. IV.	6	Southgate VI.	4
Westminster Bk. III.	6	Barclays Bank III.	3
Westminster Bank V.	6	Barclays Bank V.	3
Hampstead	3	Richmond	2
Staff College	8	Surbiton	2
Maidenhead	3	R.A.M.C.	1
The Owls	2	Guildford	3
Bocspa II.	2	Harrow II.	6
Mid-Surrey II.	2	Wimbledon II.	4
Mid-Surrey III.	1	Wimbledon III.	0
Mid-Surrey IV.	4	Wimbledon IV.	4
King's School, Ely	3	Old Eleans	2
Hendon	2	East Grinstead	1
Broudesbury	2	R.M.C. (Sandhurst)	0
Barnes	2	West Middlesex	1
Nat. Prov. Bank	5	Guildhall	3
London Hospital	4	Royal Berks Regt.	1
Wye College	3	Westgate	2
L.M.S.R.	1	N.P.L. (Teddington)	4
Old Southendians	6	Hornchurch	3
Purley II.	2	Hawks	1
Romford	4	Kreatwood II.	0
Old Christchurchians	2	Hornchurch II.	0
Latchmere	2	Boro' Poly. II.	2
Cheam	5	Blackheath	1
N.P. Bank II.	5	Guildhall II.	1
Hampstead II.	7	Richmond II.	6
Hampstead III.	2	Richmond III.	6
Folkestone Optimists	2	Maidstone	2
Spencer	4	Polytechnic	3
Spencer II.	6	Polytechnic II.	2
Spencer IV.	0	Polytechnic IV.	1
Spencer V.	3	Polytechnic V.	4
Cheam II.	0	Blackheath II.	4
H.A.C. III.	2	Bromley III.	0
H.A.C. IV.	5	Bromley IV.	3
Bocspa	6	Schnaders Bank	1
Teddington	6	Old Kingstonians	1
Southgate IV.	3	Cheshunt	1
Barnes II.	4	Epsom II.	2
L.M.S.R. II.	3	N.P.L. (Teddington) II.	2
Southgate III.	9	St. Barts II.	1
N.P.L. (Teddington) III.	5	L.M.S.R. III.	2
Dulwich IV.	6	Sevenoaks II.	0
Barnes III.	5	Hendon III.	2
Brondesbury II.	5	Surbiton II.	2
Brondesbury III.	4	Surbiton III.	0
Brondesbury IV.	3	Bank of England IV.	2
Southgate V.	4	G.W.R. III.	0
W. London Coll.	2	Birkbeck Coll.	2

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bromley	2	Felsted School	0
Cranleigh School II.	6	Old Cranleighans II.	3
Framlingham Sch. II.	7	Old Framlingians II.	0
Cranleigh School.	3	Old Cranleighans	3
Kingston Gram. Sch.	2	Ashford (Middlesex)	2
Mill Hill School	3	Wellington College	0
Marlborough College.	5	Southgate	2
Oxford Univ. Occ.	3	Rugby School	1
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate	4	Sittingbourne	0
St. Peter's School, York	2	Scarborough	8
Framlingham College	5	Old Framlinghamians	4
Caterham School	0	Caterham Old Boys	6
St George's Coll. (Weybridge) A	7	Merton III.	1
St. George's Coll., Weybridge	3	Merton	3

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

WALES DRAW WITH IRELAND.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

In the second match of the women's international hockey series, WALES and IRELAND played a 2—2 draw at Neath, and the form generally was above the usual standard for the two countries, with the respective defences taking chief honours. Miss Robinson scored for Ireland after five minutes' play, and shortly after Miss Head equalised. Following some very fast play in the second half, Miss Robinson again put Ireland ahead, while during a determined rally Miss Harris netted for Wales to force a draw.

KENT visited ESSEX at Chelmsford, and their team had quite a past and present international atmosphere, the defence being Miss Anderson, Miss Knott (England's new captain), and Miss Doman, with Mrs. Stedman at centre-forward. The visitors won by 5 goals to 1, and with different tactics should have materially added to their score. They had two very fast wing forwards—Miss Wilkins and Miss Gilley.

Continued from preceding column.

Miss Wilkins combined beautifully with Mrs. Sellar, and the inside forwards had many chances. In the first half they took advantage of these and led by four goals to one, Mrs. Stedman scoring twice and Mrs. Sellar and Miss Hemming once each. In the second half they began to feel the result of the pace, and the hard-hit passes from the backs and halves were too far forward. The result of this was to limit their scoring to one goal by Miss Wilkinson. The Essex attacks were spasmodic and individual and, with the exception of Miss Shanks' goal, and two or three good shots by the inside forwards, were easily dealt with by the Kent defence. The Kent halves played strongly, and fed their forwards well.

The final of the London University Inter-Collegiate Cup was played at Merton between UNIVERSITY COLLEGE and BEDFORD COLLEGE, the former winning by three goals to two. Both sets of forwards were fast, and the University string got off the mark without wasting any time—their positioning being good. However, Bedford were the first to score through Miss Pressdee, their right-iuner, and this was the only score of the first half. The second half started sensationally, University scoring three times in rapid succession through Miss Cann, Miss Field, and Miss Dean. Bedford fought back strongly and reduced the lead by a good goal from Miss Gray.

MIDDLESEX met HAMPSHIRE at Chiswick, and scored an easy victory by nine goals to one. The Middlesex forwards played a splendid game, and the goals were scored by Misses M. Harvey (four), A. Reilly (two), and Feron (two), with Miss McArthur completing the total with a brilliant goal from the left wing.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Wales	2	Ireland (At Neath.)	2

UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP.
SEMI-FINAL.

Bristol	5	Liverpool	3

COUNTY MATCHES.

Essex	1	Kent	5
Surrey II.	7	Berks	3
Middlesex	9	Hampshire	1
Northants	6	Cambridgeshire	2
Huntingdonshire II.	3	Lincolnshire II.	5

CLUB MATCHES.

Southern Railway	3	Balham Imps	3
Crostyx	5	Ealing	3
E. Ham Old Coll.	7	Crostyx II.	0
Britannic House	6	Glen Sports	0
Britannic House II.	4	Imperial League	2
Southend H.S.O.G.	10	Wickford	2
Cranbrook	0	Southend	3
Westcliff H.S.O.G.	4	St. Bernard's O.G.	4
University Coll.	3	Bedford Coll.	2
Ibis III. A	3	St. Saviours	4
Ibis	4	Barings	1
Catford Wanderers	4	St. James's, Hatcham	1
Catford	4	London T'chrs' Assn.	1
Chartered B. of India	9	Yokohama Specie Bk.	1
Old Blues	3	Trojan	3
Folkestone Optimists A	3	Ramsgate	3
Britannic House	6	Glen Sports	0
Barnes	6	Ealing II.	0
Barnes II.	3	Ealing III.	1

RUGBY RESULTS.

INTER-SERVICE MATCH.

	Pts.		Pts.
Royal Navy	10	Army	16

CLUB MATCHES.

Blackheath	15	Manchester	19
London Scottish	22	Richmond	16
O.M. Taylors	16	Old Alleynians	3
Old Blues	12	Camborne	8
St. Bart's. Hosp.	6	Rosslyn Park	0
Aberavon	23	Cardiff	0
Bedford	7	London Welsh	3
Birkenhead Park	19	Waterloo	6
Bristol	35	Guy's Hospital	7
Bradford	7	Stewartonians	3
Coventry	27	Old Edwardians	5
Gloucester	15	Swansea	6
Devonport Services	3	Edgware	6
Northampton Eng. C.A.	0	L.C.C. A	44
Leicester	13	Harlequins	15
Northampton	23	Westminster Bank	5
Newport	9	Cardiff	3
Oxford University	8	Blackheath	22
Plymouth Albion	9	Bath	3
Glasgow Acads.	8	Glasgow H. Sch.	10
Edinburgh Acads.	18	Edinburgh Univer.	11
Woodford	3	Brighton	6
Woodford A	24	Sutton A	15
Woodford Ex. A	49	Sutton B	8
Woodford B	17	Old Millhillians B	3

Rugby Football.

ARMY WIN INTER-SERVICES BATTLE.

DASHING NAVAL EFFORTS—FATAL WILD FINISHING.

FAST GAME UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

The battle between the Royal Navy and the Army was the leading feature of yesterday's fixture list, and an exhilarating game was provided. The Royal Navy made a great effort, but their finishing was faulty, and the Army, with fewer chances, brought off a good win.

Oxford University lost heavily at home to Blackheath, whose other XV. suffered a home defeat at the hands of Manchester. A free-scoring game ended in the defeat of Richmond by the London Scottish by a narrow margin, but Guy's, who also figured in a match marked by many tries, were hopelessly on the wrong side.

Both the O.M.T. and the Old Blues won comfortably at home, and St. Barts had a fairly easy passage against the unequal Rosslyn Park side. The Harlequins brought off a fine victory at Leicester, but the London Welsh paid the penalty of going to Bedford short-handed.

Swansea at long last lost to a side in England, Gloucester showing much the better form. Coventry also had a convincing win, and Northampton were too good for Westminster Bank. Edgware surprised Devonport Services on the latter's ground, but Birkenhead overcame their neighbours from Waterloo.

The big Welsh duel saw Newport conquer Cardiff, whose other side was overwhelmed by Aberavon.

A ROUSING MATCH.

CAPITAL PLAY FOR THE ARMY.

By D. R. GENT.

THE ARMY 16 pts., ROYAL NAVY 10.

The first half of this match at Twickenham was very dull—in fact, it was hardly recognisable as an Army and Navy match. But it was a very different story in the second half, for then we had much better football, and, what was more acceptable still, much more inter-Services keenness. The Army won, for the third time in succession, by 2 goals and 2 tries to 2 goals. There was a large crowd present, though it looked small when one thought of the crowd on the same ground a week before, and it was good to have the Duke of York at the match.

All through it was a most interesting battle of styles. The Navy relied largely on strong individual play, and it was delightfully refreshing to see them, forwards and backs alike, going hard up the field, practically ignoring the other members of the side, until, perhaps, it was absolutely necessary to call for help from somewhere. All four three-quarters shone in this dashing play. But against a watchful defence this sort of play rarely pays, unless it is done by men of outstanding ability. This the Navy backs were not.

On the other hand, with far fewer chances, the Army backs set their machinery working smoothly, and always looked like making headway, even though it was nothing like so spectacular or thrilling. I have not seen the two styles so clearly in opposition as they were to-day for a long time, and it was this that made the second half as thoroughly enjoyable as this match nearly always is.

The Army Backs.

A lot of credit for the effective play of the Army backs must be given to the halves, C. C. McCreight and J. R. Cole. The former is on the young side, but is decidedly promising, I think, and is in many ways already reminiscent of his predecessor in the Army side, A. T. Young. But to Cole more praise still must be given. He got a beauty of a try on his own, but apart from that sent out some passes that were perfectly given and admirably timed. This was the best game I have seen Cole play since the early trials.

A. L. Novis, who captained the Army side, was once more in the centre, and played well—a good skipper's game, for in the last quarter of an hour he controlled the back play very effectively. But good though he was, I am not quite so happy now as I used to be about his centre play, and his long spell on the wing in the "higher" football has rather reduced his value as a centre, so that I should not be surprised if he figured on the wing again in the Scotland match. T. G. Devitt (in the attack), J. A. M. Rice-Evans, and G. Peddie were also in good form, as was E. W. de V. Hunt at full-back. Hunt being perhaps *very* good.

Two forwards stood out above the rest I thought—G. Townend and R. G. Hobbs. Townend is a front-row forward, but he shone in the open at times quite like a winger. Hobbs was not quite so systematic in his work, but it abounded in energy.

The Losers' Pluck.

As I have said, the losers never gave in. They must have had well over half the game, but had the chagrin of seeing their opponents score) often after they themselves had done the attacking. The halves, A. E. Hargrave and G. Webster, worked terribly hard, but not always successfully, and were beaten by the Army pair, often though the former had the ball. All four three-quarters were equally untiring, but, as I have said, their efforts were not co-ordinated nicely. Still, they have this consolation: such play as theirs, even if it did not bring tries, obviously gave them enjoyment, and it most certainly gave us tremendous pleasure. C. G. Gosling, at full-back, was not at his best, and badly failed to find touch, and, goodness knows, he had enough practice. The old international, W. G. Luddington, hooked very well indeed, and other forwards who stood out in a good pack were E. H. Harding and C. Webb.

There is an atmosphere about this match that is almost peculiar to it, and I was afraid in the first half that we were not going to have it. But, as I have said, it came along in the second half, and in abundance.

Once more the weather was delightful when Sladen kicked off for the Navy. Following a line-out, Hargrave put in a neat kick to touch, and play settled in the Army "25" for a few minutes. But then McCreighton broke away beautifully from a scrum, and gave Devitt half a chance of scoring. Gosling, the Navy full-back, was very watchful though, and brought the old International down splendidly. Not five minutes had gone, however, before the Army opened the scoring. The ball came out from a scrum, and reached Rice-Evans, who slipped very neatly indeed past the opposing centres, and then swerved past Gosling to score far out. Nott kicked a capital goal, thus giving the Army an early and splendid start.

Forrest had a chance of reducing the lead from a penalty, but his kick was just a little wide. The Navy pressed after this till Novis broke away well and gained thirty or forty yards before being forced to pass. Lee tried a spectacular dash right through a crowd of opponents, but had the misfortune to run straight into Rew: that was the end of Lee's progress!

A Chance Lost.

The Navy were getting the ball a good deal from the scrums, and it was reaching the backs. But the attacking was poorly done, and the backs did not get far. Once the ball reached Ford, who was capped for Scotland last week, only for Peddie to come across and tackle him very well indeed. Then for a change the Navy tried some short kicks ahead.

But the Navy were persistent, if nothing else, and from some loose play Wood got the ball. He beat Devitt easily, and then made quite a lot of ground before kicking ahead. The kick was all but a good one, the ball just bouncing the wrong way (into touch) after dropping a few inches inside the field of play. This gave the Navy a good position, however, and for a few minutes the Army were very hard pressed indeed. Once it looked as though their defence was beaten when the Navy wheeled a scrum cleverly, and Harding made a dash for the touch-down. But Cole beat him, and so the Army had some relief again.

Almost immediately afterwards the Army were forced to touch down again from a strong forward rush. Then, however, came a little respite, for the game was carried, by close rushes, into the Army half, where it hadn't been for quite ten minutes. There it stayed for some time, with neither side able to shake the other off. A free kick for offside enabled Nott to have a chance of repeating his fine kick early in the game. But he wasn't equal to it this time, the ball going well wide of the posts.

Still, the Army kept pegging away, and Townend came very near to scoring after a capital dash on his own. The same player had better luck just on half-time. He led a splendid rush that was well supported, and at the end of it the ball bounced nicely for Rew, who simply had to fall over the line—a capital try. Nott failed with the kick, and within a few seconds the whistle went for half-time, the Army leading by two tries to nil.

Some Delightful Tries.

Within five minutes of the second half the Army repeated what they had done in the first half, except that this time the beautiful try that Devitt scored was not converted. It was the result of perfect combination between Rice-Evans, Novis, and the scorer, Devitt himself beating Gosling very cleverly. Then came a great Navy rally, lasting many minutes, and

Continued from preceding column.

after R. K. Hodgkin had been tackled right on the Army line, the next "charge" did it, and Webb scored between the posts for Sladen to kick a goal. At this stage, if Gosling had helped his side by actually finding touch, the Navy might have equalised. But it was Hunt who did the touch-finding, and Gosling who gave him the chances to do so. For all this, the Army had many anxious moments, Hunt twice being forced to touch-down behind his own line.

About ten minutes from the end came Cole's try. Hobbs had led a good forward rush, and this had resulted in a scrum about twenty yards from the Navy line. The ball came out on the Army side, McCreight fed Cole at once, and the latter made straight for the line, finishing up with a beautiful swerve past Gosling. The movement could not have been done better. Nott kicked his second goal.

Finally came another Navy rally, and Hargrave worked out a neat opening for Ford, who went magnificently for the line, to score in the corner, the kick being converted by Sladen.

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub.-Lieut. C. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Devonport); Sub.-Lieut. L. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Medway), Lieut. G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus); Lieut. A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Devonport); Sub.-Lt G.W. Webster (R.N.E. College, Devonport); Lieut. T. G. P. Crick (H.M.S. Vernon), M.A.A. W. G. A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid). Lieut. J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. J. W. Forrest (H.M.S. Excellent), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Depot, Plymouth), Lieut.-Commander D Orr-Ewing (H.M.S. Victory), E.R.A. E. H. Harding (R.N. Barracks, Devonport). Sub.-Lieut. R. K. Hodgkin (R.N.E College Devonport).

THE ARMY.—Sec. Lieut. E. W. F. de V. Hunt (Royal Artillery); Lieut. Sir T. G. Devitt, Bt. (2nd Seaforth Highlanders), Sec. Lieut. J. A. M. Rice Evans (2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers), Sec. Lieut. A. L. Novis (2nd Leicestershire Regt.). Lt. G. Peddie (Royal Artillery); Sec. Lieut. J. R. Cole (2nd Loyal Regt.), Sec. Lieut. C. C. McCreight (Royal Artillery); Cpl. G. Townend (1st Duke of Wellington's Regt.), Lieut. H. H. C. Withers (Royal Engineers), Lieut. H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Capt. C. H. B. Rodham (Indian Army), Sec. Lieut. R. G. S. Hobbs (Royal Artillery), Sec. Lieut. D. H. Nott (2nd Worcester Regt.), Sec. Lieut. K. J. MacIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), and Lieut. K. M. Wright (Royal Artillery).

Referee: A. E. Freethy.

BEDFORD TAKE A CHANCE.

WEAKENED LONDON WELSH SIDE CONQUERED.

BEDFORD 7 pts., LONDON WELSH 3.

Bedford made a capital show at home against the London Welsh under ideal conditions. They were stronger than against Coventry last week, but yet not at full strength. Jones-Davies and Powell were missing from the Welsh, who, unfortunately, played with fourteen men. Bedford were superior, but the Welsh played a good spoiling game. In the first half Eidsforth and Lloyd got tries for Bedford, and R. L. Jones replied with one for the Welsh, all the kicks failing.

The game continued to be scrappy in the second half. Lloyd (Bedford fly-half) got through with some good work, but the wings had few opportunities. Good kicking helped the Welsh, but neither side could score again.

Bedford were lucky to score their points before the Welsh team was completed ten minutes from the beginning. Eidsforth's drop goal was a real gem, taken from near the 25 yards flag. Play generally was below the standard expected of the teams of this standing. Bad feeling was early apparent, and eventually Arthur Jones, who was working the Welsh scrum in the absence of Powell, and Maclean, the Bedford scrum worker, were warned. Jones was surrounded by the crowd at the end, and had to be escorted off the field by the police and officials.

WASPS BEATEN IN FAST GAME.

BANK OF ENGLAND 17 pts., WASPS 8.

The Bank of England and Wasps met at Roehampton in a game that was keenly fought from start to finish, and resulted in a victory for the Bank by 17 points to 8. The Bank had the advantage of the wind during the first half, and started off with much dash, but the Wasps were the first to score. Jeans started a good movement at the base of the scrum, and after safe handling Meadows scored for Narbutt to convert. The Bank returned to the attack, and Chadder got over, the goal kick failing. Jeans was hurt, and retired until half-time, but was a passenger afterwards. Before half-time two penalty goals for the Bank, kicked by Chadder, gave them the lead. The second half was keenly fought, the Bank forwards playing a sterling game and giving their outsides many chances. However, good work by the Wasps' outsides gave them another try through Harvey, but two good tries by Macnab, one of which Chadder converted, gave the Bank a well-deserved victory.

A GOOD DRAW.

EALING 8 pts., UPPER CLAPTON 8.

The meeting of those old rivals, Upper Clapton and Ealing, at Gunnersbury Park produced an exciting game, the result being a draw by a goal and a try each. The first half went mostly in favour of Ealing, who were playing with a strong wind. Their forwards played hard and were always up on the ball. Their threes, however, although they had plenty of chances, failed to push home their advantage. Upper Clapton were the first to score through a beautiful run by Wells from the halfway line, the kick from wide out failing. Faling soon replied through Thomson, who broke through in the centre, and scored under the posts, Louch converting.

In the second half Upper Clapton took charge of the game, but indulged in too much kicking. Baird scord a fine try which was converted by Wey, but Ealing replied by a try through Lee after a good forward rush. For Clapton, Wey, and Miller, a young forward from a lower team, played exceedingly well.

EDGWARE SURPRISE DEVONPORT.

DEVONPORT SERVICES 3 pts., EDGWARE 6.

Edgware had the better of the visiting Devonport Services in the first half, and they took the lead ten minutes after the start, when Edwards broke away cleverly and sent Scully over for a try which was not converted. The Services, who were without ten of their regular players owing to the Army and Navy match, tried hard to equalise, but their movements lacked finish, and there was no further scoring before half-time.

The Services did most of the attacking in the second half, but while their forwards often gained a lot of ground, their threequarters lacked cohesion and were unable to penetrate a sound defence. Edgware increased their lead unexpectedly when Scully broke away in midfield and scored a try, but this was countered twenty minutes later when Barker, with a good sprint on the wing, touched down for a try.

OLD BLUES' HARD FIGHT.

OLD BLUES 12 pts., CAMBORNE 8.

Camborne paid their first visit to Town yesterday, and met the Old Blues at Fairlop, in bright weather, before a moderate attendance. Both sides lost a player in the first half through injuries—Lowe, of Camborne, and Harrison, of the Old Blues. The home team did best in the first half, Pearce kicking a penalty goal, and Jennings scoring two unconverted tries.

In the second half the Old Blues added another try by Harrison, who had returned. Camborne passed cleverly, Carter and Collins each getting over with the goal for Collins. Old Blues had a strenuous fight against the wind.

OXFORD LOSE TO BLACKHEATH.

HOW THE SCOTTISH OVERCAME RICHMOND.

TAYLORS CLEVER WORK

OXFORD UNIVERSITY 8 pts., BLACKHEATH 22.

Lively play marked the visit of Blackheath to Oxford to meet the University, whose XV., however, included only four Blues. Jacob could not turn out for Blackheath. Robson scored early on for Blackheath, Pratten converting. Then Howard got an unconverted try for Oxford, who also scored again through J. Howe, Lovegrove adding the points. Robson replied for Blackheath, Pratten converting once more.

Blackheath attacked strongly, and after a good run by Robson, Bonaventura went over, but Kemp could not convert; but in another attack Robson neatly dropped a goal. Bishop also scored a try after a good run with Morris, and Kemp converted.

This was Oxford's last game this season, save for their French tour in a few weeks' time. They held their own for three parts of the game, and then cracked rather badly, the pace, which was quite exceptional, proving too strong for them. In the packs the sides were fairly evenly matched, but the club eight backed up one another better in the open, and Tucker was in the van of most of the raids. He may be slower than of yore, but he is far from a spent force.

The club owed a great deal to Kemp and Bishop, their half-backs. They have a fine understanding, and more than once cleverly worked the scissors movement on the Oxford backs, whose tackling was often too high, while they were apt to take the dummy too easily. Then Robson, playing at left-centre for the club, was on the top of his form, and had a hand in every try except the last. Those members of the R.U. selection committee who were watching the match must have been very impressed, though they were disappointed that Jacob did not turn out as it had apparently been decided to play this pair together. Hamilton-Smythe, too, often did clever things, and Preston, on the right wing, is a very determined and straight runner.

Oxford were badly served at half, where Roberts was slow into his stride, while neither Reid nor Alexander, the Oxford centres, had a good match. Alexander's selfishness robbed Hovde, who was tried on the right wing, of many chances, but he looks a promising player, and Mackay on the other wing tackles well. Between the two full-backs Lovegrove and Giles there was not much to choose, but towards the end Lovegrove was handicapped by an injured ankle. Teams:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—E. W. Lovegrove; L. Hovde, P. C. Alexander, L. J. Reid, and R. B. Mackay; W. Roberts and R. Parr; W. E. Henley, C. Richards, S. Macdonald Smith, B. V. Shillito, A. G. Cridland, P. D. Award, H. M. Kelly, and T. L. Tanner.

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles; T. Preston, M. Robson, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and D. Morris; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp; T. W. Gubb, E. S. Ashford, H. S. Bonaventura, W. E. Pratten, B. H. Black, W. E. Tucker, C. B. Bailey, and J. V. Rowley.

RICHMOND LOSE.

SCOTTISH FORWARDS AGAIN SUPERIOR.

LONDON SCOTTISH 22 pts., RICHMOND 16.

Thanks largely to the superiority of the forwards, the London Scottish, for the second time this season, beat their old neighbours, Richmond, on the Athletic Ground, yesterday, scoring 2 goals and 4 tries against 2 goals and two tries, and being fully entitled to their win. Again the Richmond back division had to be rearranged, the Somerset fly-half, T. J. M. Barrington, playing in the centre in order that A. G. Cross, the Wimbledon and Cambridge half, might partner F. M. T. Bunney; while Ian Smith was a notable absentee from the Scottish attack.

Both clubs have experienced a long run of ill-success this season, for the reason probably that they have so rarely been able to field anything like the same fifteen two Saturdays in succession; but by way of some compensation they had a hard, bright game yesterday, and both played a good deal better than for a long time.

The Scottish forwards, with W. N. Roughead, F. H. Waters, R. R. F. Maclennan, and D. J. W. Dryburgh all in their best form, gave an excellent account of themselves. They were always much too strong for Richmond, and had the better of the contest all the time, but their backs were not well together, and though no fault could be found with E. G. Taylor on the one wing and R. M. Findlay on the other, their passing often broke down badly. The Richmond backs were a good deal handicapped by the inability of their forwards to get the ball; but both Bunney and Cross made the most of their chances, while Barrington, in the centre, did many smart things, and J. W. Wainwright, on the right wing, made some strong bursts for the line.

He scored a capital try for them in the first half, which Allen converted, after Findlay had crossed from an unconverted try for the Scottish. Afterwards the Scottish were always hammering at their rivals, but they employed their opportunities to such poor purpose that a try by Maclennan, which was not improved upon, was their only further score before the interval. Afterwards, however, Findlay, F. G. Waterston, Maclennan, and Taylor got over for further tries for the Scottish, for C. R. McCullough to place two goals, while D. Turquand-Young, Barrington, and J. T. C. Clarke crossed for Richmond, Martin adding the major points on one occasion.

O.M.T.'S STRONG ATTACK.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 16 pts., OLD ALLEYNIANS 3.

A typical rousing Old Boys' game was played at Teddington between the Old Merchant Taylors and the Old Alleynians. The sides were splendidly matched, with the game largely confined to forward rushes. After ten minutes Wilkins went over for the Taylors, Spragg converting. Fifteen minutes' level play followed, and then an opening by Priest gave Stark an unconverted try for the Old Alleynians. Brown also scored a try for the Taylors, Spragg again converting. Wilkins, a Taylors' forward, was hurt, and left the field five minutes before the interval.

The Taylors resumed at full strength, and at once a brilliant run by Newell gave them a further unconverted try. The Taylors were superior behind the scrum, and were frequently dangerous in attacks. Several times Turnbull broke through in the centre, and from good work by him Heck went over for an unconverted try. Stark just missed a try for the Old Alleynians shortly before the end.

BART.'S TACKLE WELL.

ST. BART.'S HOSPITAL 6 pts., ROSSLYN PARK 0.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital met Rosslyn Park in fine weather and on an excellent turf, before 1,000 spectators, at Winchmore Hill. Rosslyn Park had the wind in their favour in the first half, but the home team opened the scoring, Marshall getting an unconverted try for Bart.'s from a beautiful opening made by Taylor. Rosslyn Park had four chances of scoring from penalties, but all the kicks failed, and at the interval Bart.'s held a lead of 3 points.

Taylor's kicking was a feature of the second half. Marshall, well marked by Castle, nearly scored for Bart.'s, and Collins put in a good run for the Park, but was well tackled by Lewis. The game was fiercely contested, and near the close Prowse obtained an unconverted try for the Hospital.

A WELL-DESERVED VICTORY.

OLD LEYSIANS 3 pts., LONDON HOSPITAL 8.

Opposing Old Leysians at Wandsworth Common, London Hospital gained a well-deserved victory by a placed goal and a try to a penalty goal. Play ruled fast from the start, and went largely in favour of the Hospital, who, with the wind behind them, maintained an almost constant attack. Both packs did well, but the wind upset the passing of the backs. Following the pressure on the home lines, Noble scored a try which Stanley converted. Shortly afterwards Stephenson ran round the Leysians' defence in brilliant style, and added another try for the visitors. The place-kick this time failed. On change of ends the Leysians had the bigger share of the game, but the Hospital defence proved equal to all the demands made upon it, and the only success which befell the Old Boys was a fine penalty goal kicked by McPherson from near the half-way line.

A NARROW VICTORY.

MAIDSTONE 3 pts., SEVENOAKS 0.

Maidstone beat Sevenoaks on the latter's ground by three points to nil. Maidstone, playing with a high wind, pressed, and eventually scored through a dash on the blind side by Wainwright. The scrum-half failed with the kick. In the second half Sevenoaks made great efforts, assisted by the wind, but Maidstone altered their tactics and kept the ball close. This policy paid, as there was no further score. Maidstone, whose forwards played an excellent hard game, and whose three-quarters were very sound in defence, just deserved their win.

MANCHESTER'S BIG SUCCESS.

"THE CLUB" DEFEATED.

EXCITING FINISH.

BLACKHEATH 15 pts., MANCHESTER 19.

A Blackheath XV. was badly outrun at the Rectory Field by Manchester, who were renewing their fixture with "the Club" after a lapse of many years.

It early became evident that Manchester were too strong behind the scrums for the weakened Blackheath side. Eight minutes from start Peak ran half the length of the field to score under the posts. Ten minutes later Hughes forced his way over, and just before the interval Hickey ran well to cross wide out, Hughes converting all three tries.

Blackheath were badly beaten forward early in the second stage, Manchester getting the ball regularly from the scrums. Peak and Hickey ran splendidly on the wings for the visitors. Ten minutes from the restart Worley broke away and reduced the deficit with a try, which Kendall converted, but five minutes later Thompson cleverly dropped a goal for Manchester. Blackheath improved, and Brashier and Taylor scored tries, Kendall converting both.

While every credit is due to Blackheath for their spirited second half rally, during which they scored 15 points to 4, it has to be confessed that they were never quite so good as their opponents. In all the finer phases of the game Manchester excelled, but when fifteen minutes of the second half had passed, they began to tire, and did not last out the pace so well as the home team. During this period they were guilty of many lapses in defence, and, had Blackheath possessed attacking three-quarters with the ability to take advantage of the many chances afforded by the good second-half work of Millard at stand-off half, they would have saved the game.

This was a game of two distinct phases. In the first half Manchester played in a manner suggesting that they would win by a very big margin. Their forwards scrummaged to great effect, getting the ball regularly from the set scrums. At the base of the scrum Greenhalgh was too quick for Edmiston, and gave Millard, his partner, a splendid service of the ball. Millard maintained a fine touch with the three-quarters, and though O'Reilly and Leigh were rather too ready to part with the ball, the line as a whole displayed good understanding, and Hickey and Peak, on the wings, ran with great determination. Peak, indeed, play a very prominent part until the interval. He combined craft with his speed, and Chorlton seldom stopped his progress.

Not until the game was well advanced did the Blackheath forwards get a fair share of the ball, though they worked well in the loose. Laing and Brashier being always prominent. Behind a beaten pack Edmiston and Millard did not have an enviable task, and the three-quarters, beaten for speed, lacked the resource necessary to balance the disadvantage. They made some atonement, however, in the last twenty minutes, and wisely made the most use of the speed of Chorlton. Radcliffe, at full-back, deserves special praise for his resolute defence when the Manchester backs were at their best.

BRISTOL OUTPLAY GUY'S.

BRISTOL 35 pts., GUY'S HOSPITAL 7.

Perfect conditions prevailed at Bristol yesterday. Guy's Hospital provided the opposition, and fully 5,000 spectators were present. Bristol were minus Burland and Bryant, and Guy's were very weak, many players being absent through injuries. Bristol had the best of the first half, and after Hazell had kicked a penalty goal Lillicrap scored a try after some excellent passing. Guy's replied with a try by Atkins, but Sherman added a further try for Bristol, which Collins converted. At half-time Bristol held a lead of 11 points to 3.

Bristol were without Pridie in the second half, but had much the better of matters, doing nearly all the attacking. Guy's were outplayed both forward and behind. Tries were added for Bristol by Broome (two), Lillicrap (two), Sherman and Babington. Hazell converted three. Atkins dropped a goal for Guy's.

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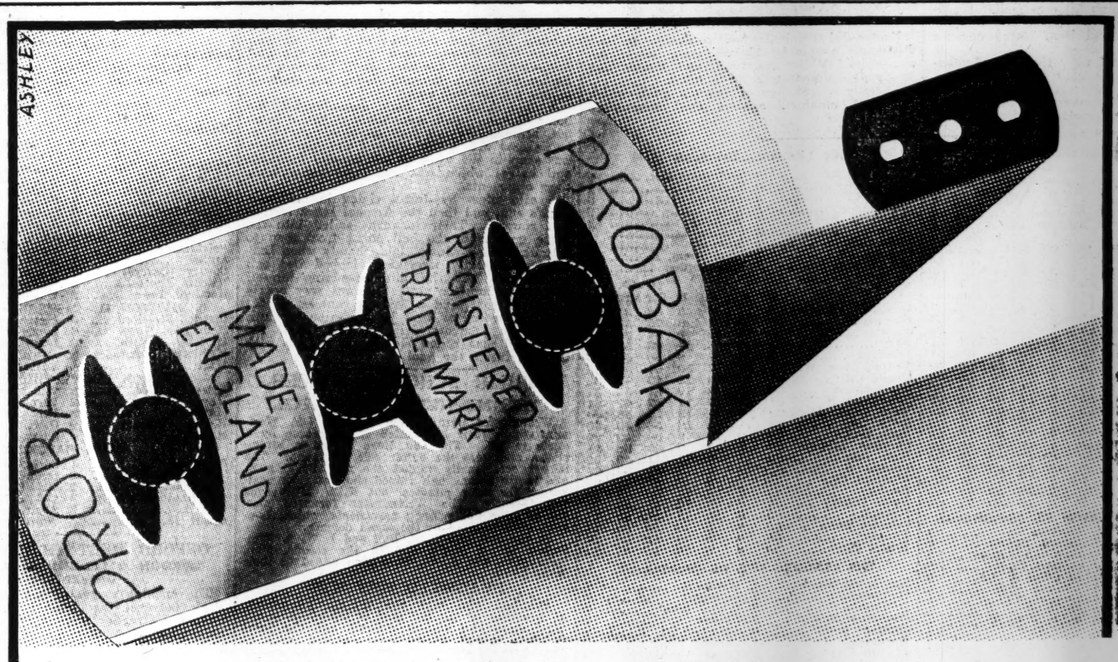

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Association Football.

CUP HONOURS FOR THE VISITING CLUBS.

HUDDERSFIELD BEAT VILLA—THE ARSENAL'S TRIUMPH.

HULL AND FOREST DO WELL.

F.A. CUP.—SIXTH ROUND.

Aston Villa	1	Huddersfield Town	2
Newcastle United	1	Hull City	1
Notts Forest	2	Sheffield Wednesday	2
West Ham United	0	Arsenal	3

The four matches in the Sixth Round of the Football Association Cup yesterday provided shocks for the clubs privileged to play on their own ground.

Great victories rewarded the Arsenal's visit to West Ham and Huddersfield's appearance at Aston, while Sheffield Wednesday and Hull City drew on the respective grounds of Notts Forest and Newcastle United.

The Villa had not been expected to lose outright. Huddersfield's cup football this season has been of rare quality, but the most expected of them was a draw. Now they have conquered the pride of Birmingham they may well be bracketed with Sheffield Wednesday as Cup favourites.

Yet the Sheffield team found Notts Forest a hard nut to crack. The Champions of the First Division were always struggling to keep the eager Forest out, and the draw was such that the replay offers possibilities of a surprise.

West Ham played so poorly that it was not a hard test for the Arsenal. Perhaps West Ham played as well as they were allowed.

Newcastle's general form since September has been poor enough to encourage Hull City, who, on the field yesterday, pulled out a game which will probably carry them into the semi-final.

The League matches worked out badly for the clubs at the foot of the various Divisions.

Blackpool's goal win at Bristol coupled with Chelsea's heavy fall at Reading once more throws the Londoners back in the race for promotion.

FIRST DIVISION.

Middlesbrough scored when Warren headed through from a pass by Pease, and the early reverse put Derby on their mettle. Middlesbrough played some clever football, but Barclay equalised after half an hour's play, and added a second before the interval.

Bedford added to Derby's score after the interval, despite some splendid goalkeeping by Mathieson.

Manchester City appear to be recovering from the slump that began worrying them round about Christmas. They followed up a decisive mid-week win over Portsmouth with another home win, this time at Liverpool's expense.

On their day Leicester City can be football artists. It was their day at Leeds, and the home club's work was crude kick and rush stuff in comparison. In justice to Leeds United it should be put on record that they lacked the services of Hart, their English International centre-half, and Wainscoat, their English International inside-left.

Hine scored twice for Leicester in the first half. Leeds United's goal happened near the end, Jennings being the scorer.

Neither Bolton Wanderers nor Manchester United played football of a very high standard at Bolton. A hard ground and a bouncing ball seemed to worry both teams.

Two of Bolton's four goals were fortunate affairs. In one instance Steward, the Manchester United goalkeeper, allowed a shot from Blackmore to slip through off his arm; in another Hilditch attempted to clear a shot from Cook, the Bolton outside-left, but turned the ball through his own goal. Blackmore and Butler were responsible for the other Bolton goals, and Reid scored one for Manchester United.

It was a second-half rally that won Sunderland their home game with Sheffield United. The visitors were certainly the better side in the first half, and deserved the lead of 2—1 with which they crossed over. Pickering had scored twice for the United, and McLean for Sunderland.

The second half produced a different Sunderland. Gurney equalised, and when Wharton, the United goalkeeper, made the mistake of carrying the ball more than the prescribed number of steps Clunas won the match from the free kick.

Blackburn Rovers would have beaten Everton if they had shot better at Goodison Park. Their forwards were very clever in midfield, where Puddefoot lived up to his reputation for football artistry, but too many of their well-schemed raids came to naught. Martin and Dean were Everton's scorers; Boulton and Puddefoot obtained Blackburn's goals.

SECOND DIVISION.

It was no fault of the City's defence that Blackpool prevailed at Bristol. Coggins kept goal well, and the Blackpool forwards found the backs a reliable pair. It was in attack that the City was lacking. Broadhurst scored the goal that won Blackpool the match.

Although Tottenham Hotspur visited Bradford City without Herod and Dimmock, they succeeded in winning both the points. The City were the better side in the first half, but sound work by Spiers in goal kept them at bay. The Spurs were the masters after the interval, Cook and Bellamy scored their goals.

Swansea badly wanted the points which Handley's only goal of the game gave them at the expense of West Bromwich Albion. Fitton and Boston, the Albion wingers, made many clever raids.

Nothing went right for Notts County. Smith and Robbie got goals for Bury, despite a lot of Notts' attacking. It was a case of Notts doing even better afterwards, but, immediately Andrews scored, Amos got a third for Bury.

Bradford's defence gave a splendid display at Cardiff, where the City forwards had to work very hard to score two goals. There were times when Clough, the Bradford goalkeeper, appeared unbeatable. Both Cardiff's goals—Williams and Leslie were the scorers—happened in the closing stages of the game.

McPherson, the new centre-forward from Watford, proved a very successful leader of the Reading attack. He scored the first goal, and worried the Chelsea defence—which was not so certain as usual under pressure—quite a lot. Messer and Baggett made up Reading's total, while Miller scored for Chelsea. The Londoners failed with a penalty, Richardson saving Pearson's shot.

Harthill scored both goals for Wolverhampton Wanderers, who beat Southampton at Wolverhampton. Southampton defended well, but the Wanderers were the better-balanced side.

Preston North End's usual weakness, poor marksmanship, was again apparent. They beat Barnsley by three goals to one at Preston, but the margin in their favour should have been much larger. Harrison (penalty), Russell, and McClelland scored Preston's goals. Wallbanks obtained one for Barnsley.

Millwall's defence, in which Sweetman reappeared at right-back, put up a splendid resistance at Stoke, but a second-half goal by Wilson won the points for the home team.

Foster twice put Brentford ahead at Norwich, but Fliter equalised, his first goal and Hunt the second. A draw did Brentford no discredit.

THIRD DIVISION.

Exeter did sufficiently well to deserve to lead Plymouth Argyle by Shanks' goal, but in the second half Vidler equalised, and Exeter had to struggle desperately for a draw.

Shankly scored five of the six goals which Southend obtained against the unfortunate Merthyr.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Bolton Wanderers ..	4	Manchester United ..	1
Derby County	3	Middlesbrough	1
Everton	2	Blackburn Rovers ...	2
Leeds United	1	Leicester City	2
Manchester City	4	Liverpool	2
Sunderland	3	Sheffield United	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed'sday	28	17	6	5	73	35	40
Derby County.....	31	17	5	9	65	57	39
Manchester City...	31	16	6	9	73	58	38
Blackburn Rovers	31	14	6	11	70	70	34
Leicester City ...	32	14	6	12	66	66	34
Huddersfield Town	30	14	5	11	47	50	33
Leeds United	30	15	2	13	58	44	32
Bolton Wanderers	32	12	7	13	59	53	31
Liverpool	31	12	7	12	52	61	31
Sheffield United...	31	13	4	14	66	63	30
Aston Villa	29	13	4	12	59	58	30
Manchester United	31	13	4	14	50	60	30
Middlesbrough ...	30	13	3	14	65	61	29
West Ham United	31	12	5	14	64	61	29
Portsmouth	31	10	8	13	52	61	28
Burnley	31	10	8	13	60	73	28
Birmingham	29	10	7	12	45	45	27
Arsenal	29	10	6	13	46	43	26
Everton	31	8	10	13	53	65	26
Sunderland	29	9	7	13	46	61	25
Newcastle United	28	10	2	16	53	74	22
Grimsby Town	29	8	6	15	49	71	22

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bradford City	0	Tottenham Hot.	2
Bristol City	0	Blackpool	1
Cardiff City	2	Bradford	0
Notts County	1	Bury	3
Preston N. End	3	Barnsley	1
Reading	3	Chelsea	1
Stoke City	1	Millwall	0
Swansea Tn.	1	West Brom. A.	0
Wolverhamp. W.	2	Southampton	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	30	17	8	5	66	34	42
Blackpool	30	20	2	8	76	57	42
Chelsea	30	14	10	6	54	31	38
Bury	31	16	4	11	63	51	36
Bradford	30	14	7	9	60	52	35
Wolverh'pton W.	31	14	7	10	61	53	35
Cardiff City	31	13	6	12	45	43	32
Southampton	30	13	5	12	57	55	31
Tottenham H.	31	11	9	11	47	47	31
West Brom. Alb.	29	13	4	12	76	58	30
Stoke City	32	11	8	13	56	56	30
Notts Forest	29	9	11	9	38	42	29
Charlton Athletic	28	9	10	9	40	38	28
Hull City.....	28	11	6	11	41	49	28
Preston N. End.	31	10	8	13	47	59	28
Bradford City	31	9	9	13	47	57	27
Reading	32	8	10	14	39	55	26
Notts County	31	6	13	12	41	51	25
Millwall	30	6	13	11	42	58	25
Swansea Town	32	8	8	16	40	54	24
Barnsley	31	8	8	15	41	56	24
Bristol City	30	8	6	16	46	67	22

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Southern).

Bournemouth & B.A.	1	Newport Co.	1
Crystal Palace	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Exeter City	1	Plymouth Argyle ..	1
Fulham	2	Clapton Orient	2
Gillingham	2	Brighton & H.A.	2
Luton Town	3	Torquay Utd.	1
Northampton Tn. ...	3	Swindon Tn.	3
Norwich City	2	Brentford	2
Southend Utd.	6	Merthyr Town	0
Walsall	1	Watford	2
Queen's Pk. Rgrs. ...	3	Coventry City	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Brentford	30	20	4	6	74	32	44
Plymouth Argyle	27	17	8	2	62	22	42
Brighton & H.A.	27	16	5	6	65	35	37
Northampton T.	29	13	4	9	49	35	36
Southend Utd....	30	12	12	6	51	37	36
Bo'nem'th & B.A.	28	12	11	5	49	30	35
Norwich City	30	13	8	9	59	55	34
Crystal Palace...	31	13	8	10	61	59	34
Fulham	30	13	8	9	61	61	34
Coventry City ...	28	14	3	11	62	47	31
Exeter City	31	11	8	12	55	49	30
Queen's Pk. R....	28	11	8	9	45	47	30
Luton Town	29	10	8	11	43	52	28
Swindon Town...	30	8	10	12	51	54	26
Clapton Orient...	29	7	11	11	30	43	25
Walsall	30	9	6	15	48	57	24
Watford	31	9	6	16	38	55	24
Newport County	28	8	7	13	47	53	23
Torquay Utd. ...	30	6	8	16	41	69	20
Gillingham	31	7	6	18	34	64	20
Bristol Rovs.	27	6	5	16	48	63	17
Merthyr Town...	28	2	8	18	33	87	12

SCOTTISH CUP
FOURTH ROUND.

Partick Thistle	3	Falkirk	1
Dundee	2	Hearts	2
Rangers	3	Montrose	0
St. Mirren	3	Hamilton Acads.	4

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
DIVISION I.

Ayr United	5	Aberdeen	1
Celtic	7	Dundee United	0
Hibernians	6	Queen's Park	3
Morton	1	Clyde	2
Motherwell	7	Cowdenbeath	2
St. Johnstone	1	Kilmarnock	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	28	22	3	3	70	23	47
Aberdeen	31	19	5	7	69	49	43
Motherwell	29	17	4	8	69	44	38
Celtic	29	16	4	9	69	37	36
St. Mirren	30	17	2	11	62	41	36
Kilmarnock	30	13	9	8	58	51	35
Partick Thistle ...	29	14	6	9	63	45	34
Hearts	29	12	9	8	59	51	33
Queen's Park	32	14	4	14	60	58	32
Ayr United	30	13	4	13	55	72	30
Hamilton Acads...	28	11	5	12	59	59	27
Clyde	30	9	8	13	50	60	26
Cowdenbeath	28	9	7	12	48	50	25
Falkirk	27	9	7	11	45	53	25
Hibernians	29	7	9	13	36	48	23
Dundee	29	9	5	15	33	46	23
Airdrieonians	28	10	2	16	39	47	22
Greenock Morton ..	31	8	6	17	57	79	22
Dundee Utd.	30	6	4	20	39	85	16
St. Johnstone	31	4	7	20	30	72	15

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	2	Stoke City Res.	0
Blackburn R. Res. ..	0	Bolton W. Res.	3
Blackpool Res.	1	Sheffield Wed. Res....	3
Bury Res.	3	Leeds Utd. Res.	1
Huddersfield Res.	1	Aston Villa Res.	0
Liverpool Res.	3	Preston N. End Res.	1
Manchester Un. Res.	2	Everton Res.	1
Oldham A. Res.	4	Burnley Res.	2
Sheffield Utd. Res....	7	Wolverhampton Res.	2
Stockport Co. Res. ..	0	Derby Co. Res.	3
West B. Albion Res.	6	Manchester C. Res. .	2

**

ARSENAL TOO GOOD.

THREE GOALS' MARGIN.

SMART FORWARDS.

By C. R. C. NIXON.

WEST HAM 0, ARSENAL 3.

With the gates closed long before the start, a packed audience, which paid £5,192 for the fun, saw the Arsenal so easily the masters of West Ham in the Cup-tie at Upton Park that the 3—0 score rather flattered the losers.

James and Jack had no superiors afield as attackers—the little Scottish International cannot have played better since he came South—and the Arsenal halves and backs did the rest. There was not a single West Ham player who did well. The side simply could not play football even in flashes. Their forwards were smothered, their halves often bewildered, and their full-backs outpaced.

The Arsenal's supremacy commenced at the start when they had two quick corners, and from the second Jack headed only inches wide of the angle of the goal when Hufton was at the other end.

Again Hufton's charge nearly fell through Jack's heading ability. Earl handled well out on his wing, and when Williams lifted the free-kick into the very jaw of the goal, Jack, springing high into the air, flashed the ball a shade over the crossbar. Hufton would not have had the slightest chance had the ball been three inches lower.

But eventually the home goal fell—and deservedly fell. The Arsenal forwards were right on the goal in a bunch, and Bastin, beating Earl, swept the ball across the goal-line to Jack, whose inevitable head yet again promised a goal. This time the ball was certainly going into the net, but Cox, falling full length *à la* goalkeeper, got both fists to the ball to beat it out. It was so obviously a case for a penalty that it was a mystery why the referee, after promptly pointing to the penalty spot, walked off and consulted a linesman.

Fortunately the consultation between the officials did not produce a football tragedy—which would have been the case had the referee not given the penalty—and Baker promptly scored the opening goal.

Lambert's Two Goals.

With the game twenty minutes old West Ham were fortunate not to have had another penalty given against them. It seemed as if Cox again handled deliberately, but the referee gave the free kick on the penalty line, and the goal escaped easily from Jones's subsequent placement.

Hufton needlessly handled the ball outside his goal area, and Barrett got to the ball only just a second before James, who was in an excellent position to shoot.

When Lewis left his goal to jump for Yews's centre, he failed to gain possession, and Gibbins might well have complained of his luck when he saw his shot for goal accidentally turned outside by his own centre-forward. Still, his escape was equalised when Bastin shot with great force at the other end—but at Hufton's body; and when Jack again drove the ball in from the rebound, Earl kicked off the line.

As in the first half, the West Ham full-backs did not inspire confidence after the interval. They sent the ball too much in the air. There was also a certain amount of rough play in which one or two of the Arsenal players suffered.

Williams was charged in the back on the penalty line, and the free kick was so well placed that Hufton could only pull the ball down from under the bar. Both Lambert and Bastin had shots charged down, but Cadwell at last got the ball away.

A fine dribble by Jack spreadeagled the home defence. Jack went through like a hare, but, although he left four opponents standing, he finished with a shot wide of the goal. There was snap in the work of the Arsenal forwards and halves which was not forthcoming from their opponents.

A solo effort by James vieing in brilliance Jack's run, and then the Arsenal got a further just reward. Their forwards sailed into the home goal area, the ball going from man to man like a flash. Jones, lying handy when Barrett momentarily interfered, lobbed the ball to Lambert, and the latter steadying himself shot coolly into the net. This was very nearly a picture goal—and a striking contrast to the last goal scored on time by the same forward. This time Lambert dribbled past Earl, the back, and then round Hufton, to end up with the ball inside the goal.

YESTERDAY'S FEATURES.

The following were the receipts and attendance figures for the Sixth Round of the F.A. Cup, and the attendance figures for the chief games in the four Divisions of the League:—

	Gate Receipts.	Attendances.
Aston Villa v. Huddersfield Tn.	**£4,792**	**66,000**
Newcastle United v. Hull City	**£4,275**	**63,486**
Notts Forest v. Sheffield Wed.	**£3,822**	**44,166**
West Ham United v. Arsenal	**£5,192**	**40,492**
Everton v. Blackburn Rovers	.....	**30,000**
Manchester City v. Liverpool	.....	**25,000**
Queen's Park Rangers v. Coventry City ...	.....	**25,000**
Bolton Wanderers v. Manchester United	.....	**20,000**
Norwich City v. Brentford	.....	**18,000**
Bradford City v. Tottenham Hotspur	.....	**15,000**
Cardiff City v. Bradford	.....	**15,000**
Crystal Palace v. Bristol Rovers	.....	**15,000**
Exeter City v. Plymouth Argyle	.....	**15,000**
Fulham v. Clapton Orient	.....	**15,000**
Swansea Town v. West Bromwich Albion...	.....	**14,000**
Rochdale v. Port Vale	.....	**8,000**
Hartlepools United v. Carlisle United ...	.....	**6,000**

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SOCCER.

WESTMINSTER'S LAST MATCH.

Westminster were beaten by the Old Westminsters in their last match of the season by 5 goals to nil. The Old Boys fielded a strong eleven and were the better side all round. The School occasionally raided the Old Boys' goal, and in the secon. half rained shots at their goalkeeper for some minutes, but K. H. Hill saved magnificently. The Westminster forwards also put in some fine passing movements, which, however, were nullified by the sound defence.

In the first half C. F. Bull and I. W. A. Symington scored goals, and in the second, Bull, Symington, and J. W. M. Aitken added to their lead.

BRADFIELD JUST WIN.

Bradfield just beat the R.N.C., Dartmouth, at Bradfield by the odd goal of three. A strong wind made ball control difficult, and the home forwards missed several good chances early in the game. Dartmouth were very quick on the ball, and took advantage of mistakes by the opposition; their defence, too, was good. P. L. Bathurst scored for Bradfield, the other going in off an opposing back. Bennet shot the visitors' only goal

BRENTWOOD STILL WINNING.

Brentwood followed up their recent victories by defeating the "A" team of the Old Cholmeleians by four goals to nil. Bonner scored twice in the firs. half, and Witcomb (twice) after the interval. The Old Boys had plenty of the game, but the School defence was sound. The School second eleven beat the Old Cholmeleians "B" by three goals to one.

PUBLIC SCHOOL "SOCCER" RESULTS.

Winchester College...	1	Old Wykehamists ...	2
Winchester Col. II.	1	Old Wykehamists II.	4
Winchester Col. III.	2	Old Wykehamists III.	1
Westminster School	5	Old Westminsters ...	0
Bradfield College ...	2	R.N.C. Dartmouth ...	1
Brentwood School ...	4	Old Cholmeleians A.	0

GOAL SCORERS.

CUP TIES.—Aston Villa (Brown); Huddersfield Town (Smith, Jackson); Newcastle United (Lang); Hull City (Alexander). Notts Forest (Loftus, Dickinson); Sheffield Wednesday (Rimmer, Allen); Arsenal (Baker Lambert (2)).

LEAGUE 1.—Derby County (Barclay (2), Bedford); Middlesbrough (Warren); Everton (Martin, Dean); Blackburn Rovers (Bourton, Puddefoot); Leeds United (Jennings); Leicester City (Hine (2)); Manchester City (Johnson, Brook, Tait (2)); Liverpool (Smith, McPherson, Hidgson); Sunderland (McLean, Gurney, Clunas); Sheffield United (Pickering (2)); Bolton Wanderers (Butler, Blackmore (2), Hilditch (own goal)); Manchester United (Reid).

LEAGUE II.—Tottenham Hotspur (Cook, Bellamy); Blackpool (Broadhurst); Cardiff City (Williams, L. Jones); Notts County (Andrews); Bury Smith, Robbie, Amos); Preston North End (Harrison, Russell, McClelland); Barnsley (Wallbanks); Reading (McPherson, Messer, Baggett); Chelsea (Miller); Stoke City (Wilson); Swansea Town (Handley), Wolverhampton Wanderers (Hartell).

LEAGUE III. (Southern).—Bournemouth (Williams); Newport County (Riley); Crystal Palace (Butler 2, Turner); Exeter City (Shanks); Plymouth Argyle (Vidler); Fulham (Temple, Allen); Clapton Orient (Campbell, Hoar); Gillingham (Durnion, Dowell); Brighton (Nicol, Dutton); Luton Town (Rennie, Birch, Daly); Torquay United (Womack); Northampton Town (Young 2, Sissons); Swindon Town (Dowdall, Roberts 2); Norwich City (Slicer, Porter); Brentford (Foster 2); Queen's Park Rangers (Armstrong, Howe 2); Coventry City (Starsmore); Southend United (Shankly 5, Donovan); Walsall (Barnes); Watford (James, Barnett).

LEAGUE III. (Northern).—Accrington Stanley (Pears); Wrexham (Rogers, Mays 2); Chesterfield (Wyness own goal, Parle); Darlington (Hill 2); Doncaster Rovers (Gregory, Dievesley 2); Stockport County (F. Newton 2, Lincoln); Hartlepools United (Thompson); Lincoln City (Kenkins, Kitching); Crewe Alexandra (Scullion, Bryan); Rotherham United (Dieveley 2); New Brighton (Oakes, Johnson); South Shields (Matthewson, Parkes); Tranmere Rovers (Cartman 2, Meston 2); York City (Fenoughty, Gardner, Bottrell, Miller).

Amateur Football.

HAMLET FORTUNATE.

CASUALS WIN IN LAST FIVE MINUTES.

Three visiting clubs won in the Isthmian League. DULWICH HAMLET were fortunate to prevail at LEYTONSTONE, where a draw would have been better football justice. Morrish, Goodliffe and Copas scored for Hamlet; Birnie obtained Leytonstone's goal. KINGSTONIAN won at CLAPTON, where both sides shot badly. McCarthy and Durham scored for Kingstonian, Dand for Clapton. WIMBLEDON, a team of many surprises, were surprised at home by OXFORD CITY. Algoal by Richardson won Oxford the match. A goal by Jenkins in the last five minutes enabled the CASUALS to conquer their visitors, ST. ALBANS CITY. The fine goalkeeping of Russell played a big part in the home club's victory.

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.			
FOURTH ROUND REPLAY.			
Civil Service	4	Ealing Association...	1
ATHENIAN LEAGUE.			
Barking Town	1	Barnet	0
Wealdstone	4	Redhill	3
Enfield	2	Hampstead	2
Uxbridge Town	9	Cheshunt	1
Southall	1	Finchley	0
RESERVE SECTION.			
Hampstead	1	Enfield	4
Bromley	2	Walthamstow Ave....	3
Leyton	4	Sutton United	2
Cheshunt	5	Wealdstone	4
Finchley	1	Southall	1
CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.			
DIVISION I			
Ministry of Pensions	4	Board of Education .	4
War Office	3	Board of Trade	3
Colonial Office	2	Ministry of Health A	2
Taxes	5	Agricola	0
DIVISION II.			
Land Registry	1	London Tele. Service	3
Customs and Ex. II.	3	Hicomind	2
Board of Education II.	1	Ministry of Health B	0
ESSEX A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.			
SEMI-FINAL.			
Old Parkonians	0	Guildhall	1
Old Bancroftians ...	1	Old Brentwoods	5
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.			
Clapton	4	Kingstonian	2
Leytonstone	1	Dulwich Hamlet	3
Wimbledon	0	Oxford City	1
Casuals	1	St. Albans City	0
KENT LEAGUE.			
Tunbridge Wells	2	Sittingbourne	0
Tilbury	3	Sittingbourne P.M....	2
R. Mawines	1	Ashley Heath	1
Canterbury Waverley.	0	Gillingham	4
Dover United	2	R.N. Depot	3
Folkestone	2	Dartford	2
Margate	4	Sheppey	0
LONDON LEAGUE.			
PREMIER DIVISION.			
Carshalton Ath.	2	Chelmsford	1
Cray Wanderers	2	Mitcham Wdrs.	2
Grays Ath.	2	Epsom Town	0
Tooting Town	4	Erith and Belvedere	1
Walthamstow Grange	2	Bostall Health	1
DIVISION II.			
Chelmsford	1	U.G.B.M. Sports ...	0
Epsom Town	2	Woolwich Poly. ...	0
Leavesden M.H.	11	Beckenham	2
Tate Institute	1	Romford	3
Watney's Sports	2	Brentwood M.H. ...	0
Erith and Belvedere	5	Park Royal	4
LONDON SENIOR CUP.			
SECOND ROUND.			
Walthamstow Av. ...	5	Leyton	0
Ilford	5	Tufnell Park	1
MIDDLESEX A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.			
SEMI-FINAL.			
London Welsh	3	Savings Bank	2
NEMEAN LEAGUE.			
Old Actonians	6	Old Isleworthians ...	2
Old Guildfordians ...	1	Danes	1
Old Stationers A. ...	2	Old Tiffinians A	3
Old Guildfordians ...	1	Old Roans	3
OLD BOYS' CUP.			
SEMI-FINAL.			
Old Chigwellians	0	Old Stationers	4
SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.			
Westminster Bank ...	1	Barclays Bank	0
Carshalton	4	Kew Association ...	1
Norsemen	4	Britannic House ...	1
Britannic House Res.	3	Motor Union Res. ...	1
Alexandra Park	1	Winchmore Hill	0
Winchmore Hill Res.	2	Eastbourne Res.	1
Alleyn Old Boys	1	Highgate	2
Ipswich Town	6	Eastbourne	1
Crouch End Vampires	1	Ibis	3
Ibis Res.	4	Ealing Asso'n Res. ..	2
Old Lyonians	2	Cambridge Town ...	3
Old Lyonians Res. ...	1	East Grinstead Res. .	4
Lensbury	3	Toc H	0
N.P. Bank	1	Catford Wanderers .	1
East Grinstead	1	Cuaco	2
Bank of England ...	3	Midland Bank	5
Westminster Bk. R.	4	Barclays Bank Res.	1
Civil Service Res....	3	Alleyn O.B. Res. ...	0
SURREY AMATEUR LEAGUE.			
Alleyn Old Boys' A.	2	Selsdon	1
Lensbury A	1	Kew Association A ..	3
SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE CHARITY CUP.			
Dorking	5	Wevbridge	2
Aldershot Trac. Co.	1	Wallington	1
SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.			
Bedfordshire	3	Berks and Bucks ...	3
SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.			
Sussex	2	Surrey	2
SURREY SENIOR CUP.			
SECOND ROUND REPLAY.			
Nunhead	2	Woking	1
SPARTAN LEAGUE.			
PREMIER DIVISION.			
Brentwood & Warley	0	Maidenhead Utd. ...	0
Chesham Utd.	5	G.E. (Romford)	1
Colchester Town ...	0	Crittall's Ath.	1
Egham	3	Hayes	1
Lyons Club	2	Slough	1
Met. Police	8	Aylesbury Utd.	0
DIVISION I.			
Polytechnic	1	Hounslow	2
Apsley	2	Eastbourne Comrdes.	2
Cowley (Oxford)	5	R.A.F. (Uxbridge) ..	1
Hitchin Town	1	Haywards (Enfield)	2
Hertford Town	2	Watford O. Boys	5
DIVISION II.—EASTERN SECTION.			
Bishops Stortford ...	0	Polytechnic Res. ...	1
Hoddesdon Town ...	6	Lyons Club Res. ...	0
Ministry of Hlth. ...	0	Aylesbury Town	7
Waltham Comrades ..	2	Hitchin Town Res. ..	2
Ware	4	Rovers	0
DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.			
Aylesbury Utd. R....	3	Willesden Poly.	1
Hayes Res.	3	Farnham Utd.	3
Maidenhead Utd. R.	3	Berkhamsted Tn. R.	3
R.A.F. (Halton)	2	G.W.R.	2
Marlow	4	Slough Res.	3
CLUB MATCHES.			
Portsmouth	1	Corinthians	2
London Caledonians .	3	Oxford Univ.	0
Old Collegians	2	Old Mercers	2
Old Bradfieldians ...	3	Old Ardinians	2
Ibis A.	3	Australasian Bank....	5
Cuaco II.	4	Norsemen Res.	2

OXFORD MEET THEIR MASTERS.

LONDON CALEDONIANS 3, OXFORD UNIVERSITY 0.

The opening stages of the game at Tufnell Park between the London Caledonians and Oxford University were very even, and little enterprise was shown by the forwards. McCracken missed scoring from a good position for the Caledonians, and Sloan kicked wide with a long shot, but most of the play was confined

Athletics.

THE VARSITY SPORTS.

TISDALL'S DOUBLE AND A RECORD AT CAMBRIDGE.

OXFORD EVENTS PRODUCE CLOSE FINISHES.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

A gorgeous spring day—brilliant sunshine and a cloudless sky, with a strong wind blowing behind the sprinters and with the runners in the home straight—made life at Fenner's yesterday thoroughly worth while. Certainly, the Cambridge secretary found it so, for however disapproving the wiseacres may feel at his "mixing" it so much, throughout his afternoon's series of variety turns he displayed that facility of movement and perfect harmony in action which characterise him as what he undoubtedly is—a superlatively brilliant athlete. I should unhesitatingly describe him as the greatest all-round athlete Cambridge University has ever produced, for it is no exaggeration to say that he could probably get his Blue in the majority of the eleven events which constitute the Inter-Varsity programme. The only fear is that he will attempt too much. He would be well advised to leave the quarter-mile alone at Stamford Bridge, for, judging by the time at Oxford, it is pretty safe in Neame's hands.

The 100 yards fell to the prowess of L. R. J. Rinkel (a brother of "J. W. J."). A good start with Walkey well away and Rowlands (in the worst string) about 1½ yards down, and at distance Walkey seemed slightly up on Rinkel. The latter, however, put in a first-class finish, and won by a couple of feet in 9.96—inside evens, but the wind was certainly worth from 2½ to 3 yds. Rowlands was gaining hand over fist over Walkey in the last 30 yds., but just failed by inches to catch him. In another 10 yds. he would certainly be ahead—but we run in yards in England, not (unfortunately for poor Rowlands) in metres.

The weight followed—and some of the best all-round putting I have ever seen was produced. When we have the winner doing over 42 ft., the second over 40, the third beating 39 ft. 6 in., and two more exceeding 38 ft., we can appreciate what an advantage a first-class weight-putter as a Varsity official can be. With Tisdall still to putt once more, Wallace (last year's first string) led with 41 ft. 1 in.—5½ in. ahead of Tisdall. Then the latter got in a putt which stayed in the air about a second and a-half, which, according to all the experts, was a thoroughly bad exhibition of putting, but which, nevertheless, reached the ground over 42 ft. from the circle. Wallace and Tisdall form an interesting contrast, for the former has no follow-through at all, while Tisdall gets his results from sheer agility across the circle.

Cambridge President Successful.

M. H. C. Gutteridge repeated his last year's victory in the half-mile, and again J. N. Mason (also a Salopian) chased him home. There was one false start, and then A. R. C. Stiby led, followed by Mason, with Gutteridge third. G. Douglas was leading at half-distance (59 2-5), with Gutteridge (who had hardly as yet begun to run) third. He started his sprint about 250 yards from home, and though Mason chased him gamely right up the straight, Gutteridge was just too good, and won a keen, if not exactly inspiring, race by a couple of yards in rather disappointing time. Still, the wind was very troublesome over part of the journey, and the first quarter rather slow.

The high jump next occupied the field for a good half an hour. Fourteen aspirants of all shapes and sizes, and with every conceivable style (or lack of it), started. Nine cleared 5 ft. 4 in., but six failed at 5 ft. 6 in. Fortunately the somewhat smaller crowd than usual (a free agitation of some kind on the adjacent Parker's Piece proving something of a counter-attraction) were amused by the grim determination and still more grim thuds of many of the competitors. Eventually T. P. Moll (last year's Blue) cleared 5 ft. 9 in. at his second attempt, and mercifully left it at that.

Tisdall's Ground Record.

Tisdall then ran right away from the others in the 220 yards low hurdles, winning by nearly the complete distance from the last hurdle to the tape in 24.37 sec., a new ground record, and, incidentally, the fastest time ever accomplished in this event in this country. It was rumoured that he was suffering from a troublesome thigh muscle, but his performance gave no indication that there was anything wrong. A second and a-half after Tisdall finished, a desperate struggle for second place resulted in R. K. Brown just nosing out D. R. Bell (last year's second string) in 25.93 sec.

The three miles was quite interesting—a slow second mile making 15 minutes seem at one time an impossibility. Two miles in 10 min. 3 2-5 sec., and Croggan and Cowburn were together four or five yards ahead of Benson, with the rest nowhere. In the last lap Croggan passed Cowburn, but the latter regained the lead to win by three yards. Benson returned 15 min. 15 1-5 sec.

The last event—the 440 yards—saw the fourth appearance of Tisdall (for he indulged—*le roi s'amuse*—in a couple of rounds of high jumping). Neame led after the start, and then Tisdall went ahead and paced him all the way round, ran at his shoulder encouraging him up the straight, and then dropped back to allow him to win by a foot or so in 50 3-5 sec. The third man, K. D. Brough, did 51.98 sec.

A most happy afternoon, with one gloomy reflection—that it is ten years since that memorable day when I first achieved my youthful ambition and gained a much coveted place in the Light Blue team. For the sake of completion the results of the mile, 120 yards hurdles, long jump, and pole vault, which were decided on Thursday, are included below. Results —

100 YARDS.—L. R. J. Rinkel (Blundell's and Clare), 1; J. C. Walkey (Monkton Combe and Christ's), 2; R. S. Rowlands (City of London and Trinity Hall), 3. Time 10 sec.

440 YARDS.—L. B. Neame (Haileybury and Pembroke), 1; R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius), 2; K. D. Brough (Oundle and Christ's), 3. Time, 50 3-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—M. H. C. Gutteridge (Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall), 1; J. N. Mason (Shrewsbury and St. John's), 2; L. Conty (Paris and Fitzwilliam House), 3. Time, 2 min. 0 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—T. B. L Bryan (Monkton Combe and Christ's), 1; F. T. Horan (Sherborne and Trinity Hall), 2; J. E. Robins (Lancing and Christ's), 3. Time, 4 min. 26 3-5 sec.

THREE MILES.—R. E. Cowburn (Lancing and St. John's), 1; J. R. Croggan (Blundell's and Sidney Sussex), 2; C. W Benson (Eton and Magdalene), 3. Time, 14 min. 59 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—W. L. H. Thring (Wellington and King's), 1; J. C. McKellar (Geelong and Jesus), 2; J. O. Fielding (Norwich and Queen's), 3. Time 16 1-5 sec.

220 YARDS HURDLES.—R. M. N. Tidsdall (Shrewsbury and Caius). 1; R. K. Brown (Kingswood and Trinity Hall), 2; D. R. Bell (Clifton and Emmanuel), 3. Time 24 2-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. Revans (University College, London, and Emmanuel), 22 ft. 6 in., 1; W. T. Sartain (Portsmouth and Christ's), 21 ft. 3 in., 2; L. M. Boyd (Edinburgh University and St. Catharine's), 19 ft. 7 in., 3.

HIGH JUMP.—T. P. Moll (Bedford and Pembroke), 5 ft. 9 in 1; R. W. Revans (University College, London, and Emmanuel), 5 ft. 7½ in., 2; P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), 5 ft. 6 in., 3.

POLE VAULT.—P. B. B. Ogilvie (Charterhouse and Pembroke), 11 ft. 8 in., 1; H. H. Bayley (Columbia University and Sidney Sussex), 11 ft., 2; R. W. Couldrey (Perse and Christ's) and J. T. Garries (Marlborough and Peterhouse), 10 ft. 6 in., 3.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius) 42 ft. 4 in., 1; J. P. A. Wallace (Geelong and Jesus), 41 ft. 1 in., 2; C. E. Elliott (Clifton and Corpus), 39 ft. 7 in., 3.

OXFORD SPORTS.

GOOD RACING BUT POOR TIMES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Oxford University sports were brought to a conclusion to-day, but, notwithstanding the delightful conditions that prevailed, there was a very meagre attendance. The Blackheath Rugby match, on the adjoining ground, proved a too strong counter-attraction. On the whole, the results were disappointing, although in extenuation it should be stated there was a very strong north-easterly wind blowing. Goodwillie, the American sprinter, however, started off with a really good performance in the Hundred, in which he beat Andrews, of Keble, who only came into residence last term, by the narrowest of margins in 10 1-5 sec. The Keble runner was certainly going the faster at the finish, and may be able to turn the tables when he is in better condition. Goodwillie, however, is barred from representing Oxford against Cambridge owing to the age limit which is in force at Oxford but not at Cambridge.

Those old opponents, Pumphrey and Townend, had another battle royal in the mile, which ended in the former reversing last year's decision, Pumphrey getting first home by a margin of 2½ yds. after a very fine race in 4 min. 28 sec. Townend looked all over the winner on entering the straight, but the three-miler took the lead 50 yds. from the tape to win cleverly, with Cornes finishing a very good third. The latter, in fact, was going up stronger at the finish than the other two, but hardly displayed the best judgment. There was also an exciting struggle in the quarter-mile, the time for which—53 1-5 sec.—was very disappointing, and both Gonin and Wentworth have done much better this term. Wentworth was leading until 50 yds. from home, when Gonin drew up and got to the front 30 yds. from the tape. Wentworth, however, was not to be denied, and with a final effort made a dead-heat of it. The low hurdles race was disappointing, as, unfortunately, Hewins, of New College, came to grief badly at the last flight, and Dobree was left an easy winner in 27 1-5 sec.

Another man who failed to do himself justice was Norton, who was left the winner of the long jump after clearing only 20 ft. 8 in.

Jacquard Smith, last year's runner-up, won the pole-vault at 10 ft. 6 in., which was some improvement on his previous best; but this event looks like proving a very easy thing for the Light Blues, as there are no other vaulters of any ability in residence at Oxford. Details:—

100 YARDS.—Final: E. W. Goodwillie (Cornell and Christ Church), 1; J. T. Andrews (Monmouth and Keble), 2; H. L. Gonin (Stellenbosch and Balliol), 3. Inches; four feet. Time, 10 1-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—A. H. W. P. Norton (Shrewsbury and New College), 20 ft. 5 in., 1; K. L. Cooper (University of Western Australia and Hertford), 19 ft. 8 in., 2; A. E. C. Smith (University of Western Australia and Balliol), 19 ft. 6¾ in., 3.

ONE MILE.—J. M. Pumphrey (Winchester and New College), 1; H. S. Townend (St. Edmunds, Canterbury, and Brasenose), 2; J. F. Cornes (Clifton and Corpus), 3. 2½ yards; yard. Time, 4 min. 28 sec

POLE VAULT.—F. Jacquard Smith (Cheltenham and Christ Church), 10 ft. 6 in., 1; T. R. Deighton (Appleby and Queen's), 10 ft., 2; G. Casady (St. Edmund Hall), 9 ft. 6 in., 3.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—Final: N. R. Dobree (St. Peter's, York, and Balliol), 1; H. C. Koch (Grahamstown and New College), 2; F. G. B. Wills (King's School and University), 3. Four yards; three yards. Time, 27 1-5 sec.

QUARTER MILE.—Final: H. L. Gonin (Stellenbosch and Balliol) and W. C. Wentworth (Armidale and New College), equal, 1; T. W. Scott (Berkhamsted and Hertford), 3. Dead-heat; yard. Time, 53 1-5 sec.

JUNIOR ROAD-WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Twenty-nine teams and 210 men took part in the Road-Walking Association's "Junior" Championship at Enfield yesterday. The event started and finished near the Red Triangle Hut, and was always interesting.

The team placings were:—Belgrave H. (2, 7, 10, 14), 33 pts., 1; Enfield A.C. (1, 8, 9, 20), 38 pts., 2; Surrey W.C. "A" (18, 19, 21, 43), 101 pts., 3; Woodford Green A.C. (6, 24, 26, 47), 103 pts., 4; Derby W. and A.C. (4, 11, 46, 55), 116 pts., 5; Sheffield United H. and A.C. (12, 29, 35, 74), 150 pts., 6.

S.L. HARRIERS AT ARDINGLEY.

Ardingly College entertained South London Harriers in a cross-country match, and the visitors won by 27 points to 29. The conditions were good, and on the whole excellent times were made. The course was one of 4¼ miles in the River Ouse Valley. The winner's time was 23 min. 12 sec. The order of finishing was: L. H. Weatherill, 1; M. J. Douse 2; D. L. Youd (School), 3; L. F. Meadows (School), 4; P. V. Baynon, 5; J. T. Offord (School), 6; J. E. Fry (School), 7; E. F. Hough, 8; J. H. Wixey (School), 9; and H. C. Bryant (School), 10.

WELSH CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cwmbran Harriers not only retained team honours when the Welsh Cross-country Championship was decided at Llantarnam (Mon.), but also supplied the first two men home in D. Phillips and J. J. Prosser, who went ahead at the start and were never challenged. Phillips won fairly easily from his clubmate in 45 min. 13 sec. for a fairly easy course of about eight miles. There were seventy runners, representing eight clubs, and the first to finish were:—D. Phillips (Cwmbran H.), 45 min. 13 sec., 1; J. J. Prosser (Cwmbran H.), 45 min. 28 sec., 2; T. H. Timbrell (Swansea Valley), 46 min. 41 sec., 3; T. G. Burge (Roath H.), 46. min. 54 sec., 4; Idris Lloyd (Roath H.), 47 min. 5 sec., 5; J. Shackell (Splott A.C.) 47 min. 8 sec., 6. Team placings: Cwmbran H. (holders), 51 pts., 1; Newport H., 91 pts., 2; Roath H., 129 pts., 3; Pontypool H., 187 pts., 4; Splott A.C., 192 pts., 5; Pontnewydd H., 216 pts., 6.

DENSTONE IMPROVE.

Denstone beat the Depot, North Staffordshire Regiment, in a cross-country run by 32 points to 48. The course was one of 6¼ miles Ashton, of the Depot, was first home in the fast time of 39 min. 40 sec. Gardner (Denstone) was second in 40 min. 40 sec. Denstone showed greatly improved form.

INTER-CLUB RACE.

In an inter-team race over their seven-miles' course, at Putney Health, the Ranelagh Harriers beat the Westminster Bank, Bank of England, and Stock Exchange although the home club only gained the victory from Westminster Bank by 1 point. Indeed, it was a very close encounter, no more than seven points separating the first and last clubs, the scores being:—Ranelagh H.: 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18 = 72 points. Westminster Bank: 3, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19 = 73 points Bank of England: 1, 2, 10, 20, 21, 22 = 76 points. Stock Exchange: 4, 5, 6, 17, 23, 24 = 79 points. The times of the first home were:—G. H. P. Thompson (Bank of England), 40 min. 46 sec., 1; H. M. Craske, 40 min. 36 sec., 2; H. S. Foster (Westminster Bank), 41 min. 9 sec., 3; and W. T. Dear (Stock Exchange), 41 min. 27 sec.

WELSH TEAM FOR INTERNATIONAL RACE.

After yesterday's race at Llantarnam the following team was selected to represent Wales in the International Cross-Country Championship at Leamington Spa on March 22.

D. Phillips (Cwmbran H.), J. J. Prosser (Cwmbran) (capt.), T. H. Timbrell (Swansea Valley), T. G. Burge (Roath H.), Idris Lloyd (Roath H.), F. J. Shackell (Splott A.C.), J. Duggan (Swansea Valley), E. Thomas (Cwmbran H.), and D. J. P. Richards (Newport H.).

ORION H. A defeated the City of London School at Grove Park, scoring 57 points against 79.

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL defeated a Blackheath Harriers team by 76 points to 95. E. Bourne (Blackheath), 33 min. 13 sec., was first, S. Dewdney (Blackheath) second, and A. Blake (Sevenoaks School), who took third place, won the Kirkpatrick Trophy for the first schoolboy to finish.

WYCOMBE PHŒNIX HARRIERS and A.C. beat Royal Air Force (Halton) by 68 points against 72. S. Ferris, the former Marathon champion, was first man home in 28 min. 41 sec.

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL defeated a Blackheath Harriers' team by 79 points to 89 in a race of about 5 miles over the Weald of Kent. The individual leaders were:—A. T. Wooderson (Sutton Valence), 32 min. 28 sec., 1; C. Pollard (Blackheath), 32 min. 38 sec., 2; R. Barnett (Sutton Valence), 33 min. 7 sec., 3.

LONDON UNIVERSITY Inter-Collegiate Championship, at Coulsdon, ended indecisively, more than half the runners taking the wrong course. The race will be re-run at a later date.

UNITED HOSPITALS H. AND H. won a triangular match with Thames H. and H. and Brighton College at Brighton, scoring 34 points, against 38 to Thames and 48 to the College. H. B. C. Sandiford (Hospitals) was the first man home.

OLD RUGBEIANS beat Rugby School by 33 points to 45 in a match at Rugby, when J. F. Varley, the old Cambridge Blue, led the way home for the Old Boys in 40 min. 3 sec.

SCULLING AT CAMBRIDGE.

Entries closed yesterday for the Fairbairn Junior Sculls and the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's Sculls, and the draw resulted as follows:—

JUNIOR SCULLS.—Monday, March 3.

Heat A.—J. R. Owen, L.M.B.C., v. P. G. Young, Emmanuel

Heat B.—G. R. F. Watson, Corpus Christi v. W. F. Bretton, Downing.

The final heat will be rowed on Tuesday.

FRESHMEN'S SCULLS.—Wednesday, March 6.

Heat A.—P. C. Williams, Pembroke, v. C. Van Borgen, Jesus.

Heat B.—T. M. Russell, Clare, v. W. H. C. Travers, Clare.

Heat C.—C. W. Cotterill Jesus, v. C. H. Kinnersley, Corpus Christi.

Thursday, March 7.

Heat D.—Winner of A v. Winner of B.

Heat E.—A Lord, Jesus, v. Winner of C.

Heat F.—C. W. A. Searle, Jesus, v. W. M. Catchpole, Caius.

Heat G.—H. W. Sintenis, Downing, v. E. J. Chaplin, First Trinity.

Friday.—Semi-final round

Heat H.—Winner of D v. Winner of E.

Heat J.—Winner of heat F v. Winner of G.

On Saturday the final will be rowed between the winner of H v. Winner of J.

THE BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE ROW ANOTHER "LOCK TO LOCK."

HENLEY ARRANGEMENTS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

For the second time this week the Light Blues rowed the "lock to lock" course upstream this afternoon, but whereas Wednesday's effort was not at all impressive, their latest attempt on this stiff three miles pull showed a great improvement. Possibly there is some psychological influence in the possession of a Blue, for whereas on Wednesday five of the oarsmen were just ordinary candidates for this coveted honour, to-day they were all in possession of it, which appeared to have a beneficent effect upon the work.

Beautiful conditions favoured the row, and the sun shone brilliantly throughout the afternoon. The journey down stream was taken in easy stages, and upon arriving just above Baitsbite Locks the boat was swung round and they paddled up to the starting-point. Mr. MacNabb, the coach, sent them away, and Brocklebank, at stroke, got in 28 in the first minute and maintained an average of 27 over the remainder of the course. They completed the distance in 17 min. 41 sec., or nearly half a minute faster than a similar test on Wednesday. There has been an alteration in the plans of the crew, and instead of remaining the whole of next week in Cambridge, they will leave after the outing on Wednesday afternoon, which will be the last time they will be seen on the home waters this year. The boat will travel by road to Henley through the night, and the crew will make their first appearance on the Thames on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Peter Haig-Thomas, who has been a frequent visitor to Cambridge during the training, will take over the duties of coach.

Order of rowing and weights:—

	st.	lb.
†D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4
†H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
†A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	12
†P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	9
*M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
*J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
†W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
*T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	9
†R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	6

*An Old Blue. †This Year's Blue.

OXFORD OPTIMISM.

CAUSES OF THE CONFIDENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Oxford crew finished their practice yesterday, and after a week-end holiday will enter into strict training at Bourne End on Monday, whither they will be accompanied by Major A. F. R. Wiggins (New College), who succeeded Dr. P. C. Mallam (University College) in the coaching at the end of last week. The usual custom at the conclusion of the practice at Oxford is for the crew to cover the full extent of the long course, that is, from the Horsegate at Sandford to Abingdon Lasher, a distance of over four miles, but Major Wiggins broke away from tradition and, perhaps wisely, for the reason that they had not gone into strict training, while during the past week or so they had done quite a number of long journeys.

Everything has not gone quite smoothly, inasmuch as H. R. A. Edwards was compelled to give up his seat at 5 for two or three days and his place was filled by L. R. Balding (Brasenose), but he was back again on Thursday, and unless something goes wrong, the crew as constituted on that occasion will row against Cambridge on April 12. Balding will accompany them to Putney as one of the reserve men, the other being R. A. J. Poole, both Brasenose oarsmen. At the beginning of practice there seemed an undue amount of pessimism abroad as to the prospects of this year's crew, for which there was no justification, save on the score that Cambridge had won for six years in succession.

It was generally acknowledged that the material in the Trial Eights reached a much higher standard than that of the previous year, and the fact that four old "Blues" have been passed over in favour of new blood should justify a feeling of optimism, unless, of course, there has been a great error of judgment. But this does not seem to be the case, for the crew have made most marked improvement, and in a short course, or part of one, they rowed last week they created a most favourable impression. Briefly, it may be said that pessimism has given way to optimism. The one thing that appeals to so many is their uniformity in weight.

They have no giants, but they are really a heavy crew, although the Etonian, L. Clive (Christ Church), is the only man who can turn the scale at 13 st. The average is about 12 st. 5 lb., which is good enough for anything. At first sight it might appear that University College are unduly favoured in four representatives, but how could it be otherwise if public form is any criterion of ability, and that few will deny. Cambridge, if other things are equal, will start with a big advantage, as their coxswain is a matter of 1½ st. lighter than R. A. C. Durbridge, and the question is whether the Oxford man can offset this handicap by superior skill. He has certainly gained a very enviable reputation on the Isis.

Latest order of rowing:—

	st.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	4
C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	6½
N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	8
R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5
*H. R. A. Edwards (Winchester and Christ Church)	12	12
L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	0
*D. E. Tinne (Eton and University Coll.)	12	2
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	1
H. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	0

*An Old Blue.

CREWS ON THE THAMES.

It was announced at Henley yesterday that the Light Blues had altered their plans and will make their first appearance on the Thames at Henley on Wednesday. They will boat from the Leander Club, and will have Mr. P. Haig Thomas, father of their bow oar, as coach for third intermediate spell of training.

Oxford will make their first appearance on the middle reaches of the Thames at Goring to-morrow, with Capt. Wiggins as coach. Both crews are due at Putney in a fortnight's time for their final spell of practice before the race, Mr. R. Gorton taking charge of Oxford and Mr. F. J. Escombe again looking after the Cantabs.

FIVES.

University College Hospital beat the Old Blues in a Rugby Fives match in Gower Street by 161 points to 140.

Bedford School (G. M. Moll, J. S. Moll, F. G. C. Gilbert, and W. R. Geering) beat Merchant Taylors School (E. C. Harrison, G. H. Bairstow, J. Huskisson and D. G. A. Lobb) at Charterhouse Square by 240 points to 69.

King's School, Worcester, beat Warwick School by 66 points to 64.

Old Cholmeleians beat City of London School at Eton Fives in John Carpenter Street by 99 points to 97.

Emanuel School beat Old Alleynians at Wandsworth by 5 games to 3.

St. Paul's School (J. G. Richards, G. C. Roosmale Cocq, G. G. Shneerson, and R. E. Aserappa) beat University College School Old Boys (R. G. H. Adams, E. B. Glanfield, P. P. Rhodes, and H. A. Cocking) at Rugby Fives, by 180 points to 48, at West Kensington.

Haileybury College (R. V. Spens, J. A. H. Wolff, D. N. Walton, E. J. Unwin, P. G. Turpin, and A. M. Greenwood) beat the Jesters (J. F. Burnet, G. L. D. Jessop, B. L. Deed, D. C. Brookes, H. R. W. Butterworth, and C. N. Gosse), in a Rugby Fives match at Haileybury by 227 points to 204.

Alleyn Old Boys (P. A. Malt, H. K. Prout, C. H. Addington, and V. G. Lewis) beat Christ's Hospital (P. E. Letts, D. C. Fleming-Williams, A. J. Warner, and R. W. Todd) at West Horsham by 165 points to 158.

Old Sinjuns (H. D. Beevers, S. Whitehead, C. C. S. Bowley, and V. E. A. Bowley) beat Alleyn's School (J. Salter, E. Sayle, C. G. Jones, and B. W. Hoce) by 169 points to 128, at Dulwich.

Hereford Cathedral School beat Monmouth School at Eton Fives.

FENCING.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY'S POOR SHOW.

OUTCLASSED BY U.C. AND H.

By LEON BERTRAND.

University College and Hospital Fencing Club had a very easy task to beat Leeds University in a two-weapon match at their headquarters in Gower Street.

Without wishing to dampen enthusiasm among provincial swordsmen, I must say that the form of the visitors fell very much below the standard required for match-play. I am prepared to believe that there is abundant material in Leeds, but the visitors' knowledge of the art, as displayed yesterday, was very elementary.

Just to show what Spartans fencers really are, the match was held in the open. Against the confidence of the home side, Leeds's diffidence could make no showing, and a monotonous procession of foil victories was only interrupted at the penultimate bout, when A. Blackwell scored for Leeds against V. H. Barnett by a direct disengagement from sixte. Finally U. H. and C won the event 8—1.

A similar tale was told with the sabre—save that Leeds' solitary success came earlier in the event, G. C. Anderson beat J. H. Williams in the second assault. Thus the home side prevailed on the day by 14—2. Details:—

FOIL.—U.H.C.: L. Delevoye and C. F. Critchley, 3—0; V. H Barcett, 2—1. Total 8 wins. Leeds U.: A. Blackwell, 1—2; G. C. Anderson and W. H. Douglas, 0—3. One win.

SABRE.—U.H. and C.: C. D. P. Jones and L. J. Beynon, 3—0; J. H. Williams, 2—1. Eight wins. Leeds U.: G. C. Anderson, 1—2; A. Blackwell and W. H. Douglas, 0—3. One win.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL BEAT TOM HUGHES F.C.

Westminster School defeated Tom Hughes F.C. in a four a-side match of two weapons, at Westminster, by the narrow margin of sixteen defeats to eighteen, and so made amends for the reverse they sustained in the match last term. The visitors, through unavoidable circumstances, were a man short in the foil contest, so the pool was decided by their foilists engaging in additional assaults. Fighting in this series was brisk, and the School gained what eventually proved to be a winning lead.

Two double hits were recorded in the épée pool, and after the visitors had won five of the first six assaults, the School rallied in a remarkable manner and obtained the necessary victories to halve the contest and so gain the match. D. M. Patterson was in good form, and obtaining maximum victories greatly assisted the School in their success.

R.M.A. BEAT ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

At Woolwich, yesterday, Royal Military Academy beat the Royal Horse Guards by 13 defeats to 19 in a foil and sabre match. A spirited sabre pool resulted in each team receiving eight defeats, but the Academy scored a decisive victory by five defeats to eleven with the foil. Cpl.-Major Dawkin won all his sabre fights, and was beaten in the foil pool only by Stirling-Wilkinson, who was himself undefeated.

FOIL.—R.M.A. (Woolwich): G. C. Stirling-Wilkinson, 0 defeats; G. C. Parker, 1 defeat; G. C. Lloyd and G. C. Sheffield each 2 defeats. Total, 5 defeats. Royal Horse Guards: Cpl.-Major Dawkin, 1 defeat; Cpl. Teague, 2 defeats; Cpl. Hulme and Cpl. Horton, each 4 defeats. Total, 11 defeats.

SABRE.—R.M.A. (Woolwich): G. C. Brooke-Webb and G. C. Tindal-Carill-Worsley, each 1 defeat; G. C. Sadler and G. C. Gillington, each 3 defeats. Total, 8 defeats. Royal Horse Guards: Cpl.-Major Dawkin, 0 defeats; Cpl. Horton and Cpl. Teague, each 2 defeats; Cpl. Hulme, 4 defeats. Total, 8 defeats.

WOMEN'S INTER-VARSITY MATCH.

Three members of the Leeds University Women's F.C. opposed a team representing the University of London Women's F.C. in a foil match at the Salle Tassart-Parkins, London, yesterday, but were beaten easily by seven wins to two For the University of London Miss Noel-Paton was undefeated. Details:—

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Miss Noel-Paton, 3 wins; Miss Billing, 2 wins, 1 defeat; Mrs. Marion, 2 wins, 1 defeat. Total, 7 wins.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.—Miss Elliott, 1 win, 2 defeats; Miss Stevenson, 3 defeats; Miss Kalinsky, 1 win, 2 defeats. Total, 2 wins.

Arthur De Kuh, the Italian heavyweight, knocked out Charlie Smith in the first round of a bout in New York.

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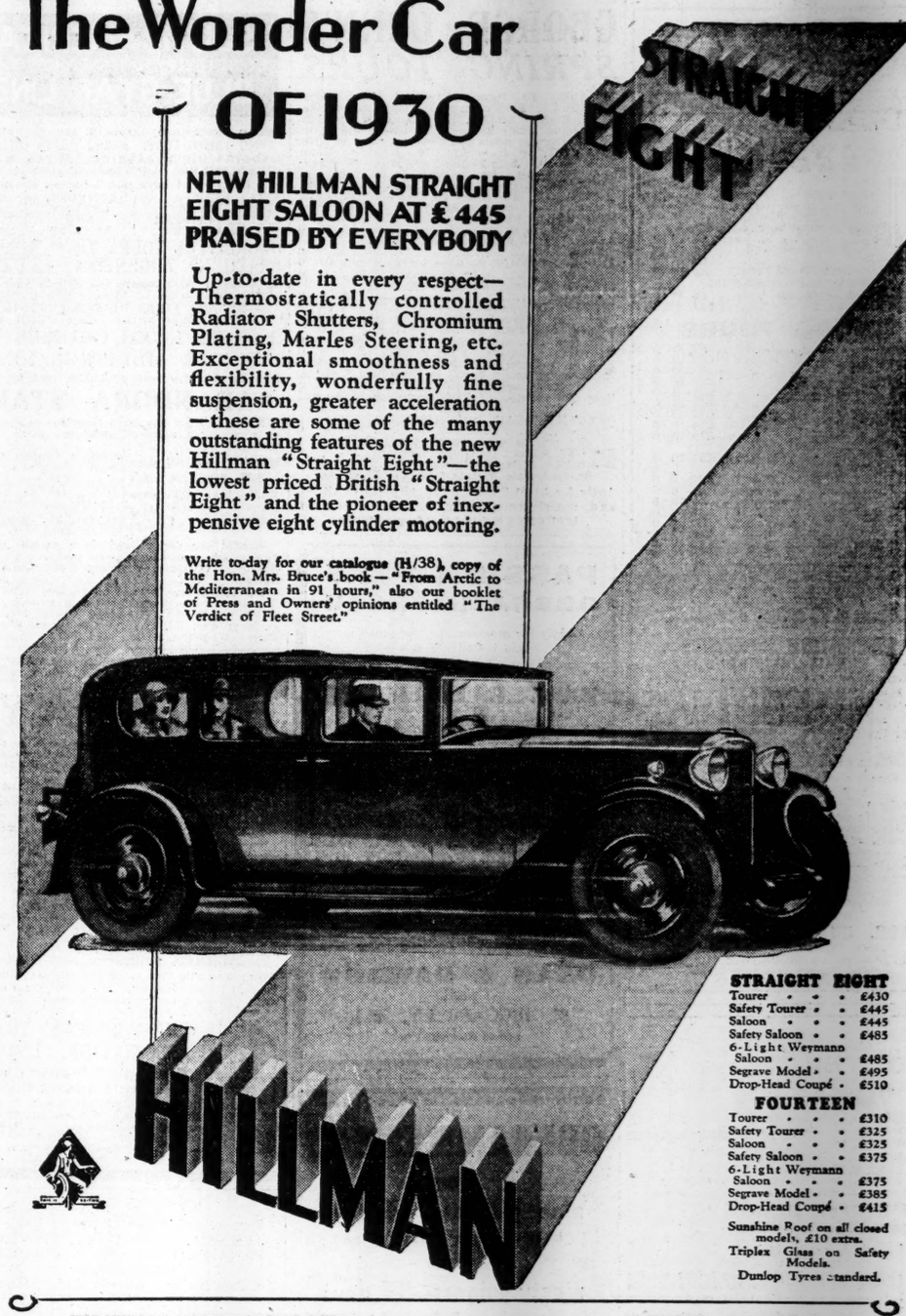

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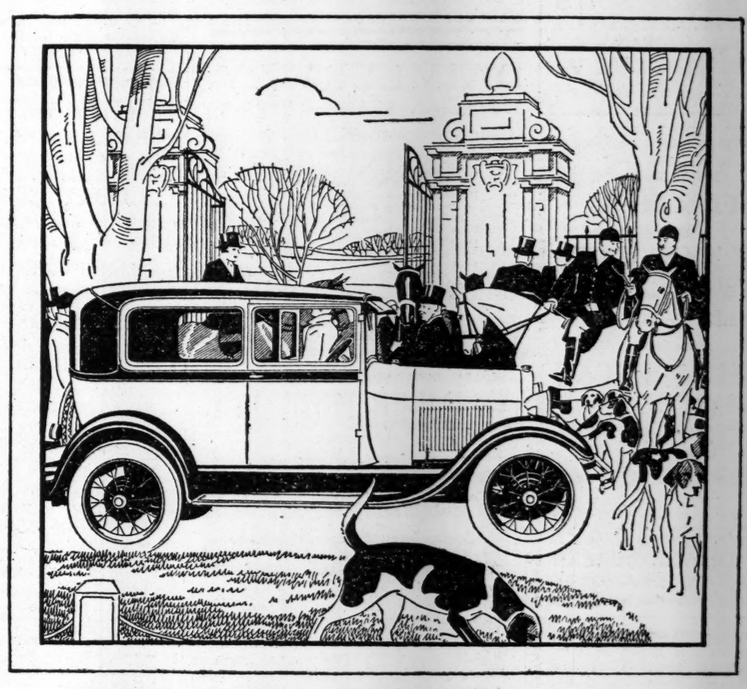

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£1,850.—HAMPSTEAD (higher side of Finchley Road), close stations. Central heating and commodious semi-detached RESIDENCE; 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices. Garden. Lease about 51 years. Ground rent £14 per annum.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD.
Almost adjoining Heath.
A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE, in old Hampstead; 6 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms; garden front and rear; non-basement. FREEHOLD, £4,000.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W. Hampstead 0108.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD—52, Hamilton Terrace.—This desirable medium-sized RESIDENCE, with garage and large pleasure grounds, will be sold by auction on Wednesday next, the 5th March, at 2.30 p.m., at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., by SQUIRE, Herbert and POPE, 48, Berners Street, W.1.

A COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TOWN.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A perfectly appointed detached non-basement RESIDENCE, with GARAGE; 6 bed, 2 baths, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, music room, and usual offices; good garden. Price £3,500. Leasehold. —Sole Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

OLD CHELSEA.—To be SOLD, a typical Queen Anne period HOUSE, with panelled walls; 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and offices; modern sanitation; independent water heater, etc. FREEHOLD, £5,000.—Agents, HODGES, LTD., 247, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

BEST POSITION IN BELGRAVIA.—VACANT CORNER MANSION with over 20 rooms; licence to convert; room for valuable small house at rear; long lease at £200 p.a. for SALE.
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Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

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HEATH DRIVE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.
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HAMPSTEAD.
MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSES TO LET.—ALMOST ON THE HEATH. Charming Bijou HOUSE; 5 bed, bath, 2 recep. Rent only £130 p.a. Moderate consideration for long lease and fittings.

FINCHLEY ROAD.—Cheerful HOUSE, large rooms; 8 bed and dress., bath, 3 recep. Pre-war rent £135 p.a. £350 wanted for remainder of lease and fittings.—Apply,

HARTS, LTD., as above.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD.—Semi-detached non-basement HOUSE, 3 sitting, 8 bed, 2 bathrooms, large garage; central heating; hard tennis court. Lease 54 years. Price £3,600.—Box A 486, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Ideal HOMES, £1,080 to £2,500. Garages. Large gardens. Easy payments.—GOLDERS, LTD., Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.11.

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In a choice secluded situation in Deepdene Park, close to 18-hole golf course, and commanding really beautiful views.
A MODERN Detached HOUSE, having 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bath, and all conveniences; space for garage; about ½ acre with rhodod

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VALUABLE FREEHOLD

DAIRY OR GRAZING ESTATE about 110 ACRES OF RICH PASTURE AND DEEP ARABLE, with Residence and Grounds; 3 cottages, buildings, bailiff's house. Possession 25th March or 29th September next.

VINES and PINNIGER, in conjunction with HARRODS, LTD.,

are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION (if not previously disposed of), at the BEAR HOTEL, DEVIZES, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Particulars with conditions of sale from Gerald M. Jeans, Esq., Solicitor, Marlborough; Messrs. HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, London, S.W.1; or Messrs. VINES and PINNIGER, F.A.I., Surveyors and Auctioneers, Marlborough and Burbage, Wilts.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.

NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD.

OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE, modernised, standing high up, facing South-West, commanding beautiful views.

The accommodation on two floors comprises 3 reception (one about 30 ft. long), 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, gentlemen's cloak room, and offices.

Co.'s water. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage. Acetylene gas. Constant hot water. Lavatory basins in principal bedrooms.

Old-world garden of about 1 ACRE. Garage.

Rent £133 p.a. UNFURNISHED OR ON LONG LEASE.

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NEAR SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSES.

About 17 miles by road from Town, in a favoured residential locality.

LOUNGE HALL, dining and drawing rooms, billiard room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual offices.

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Four miles north of Oxford.

Amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER. Stone-built and with oak beams in perfect order.

Two pleasant reception with oak floors, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, up-to-date offices.

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Including two orchards, walled-in.

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IN THE NATURE OF A MOST CHARMING LITTLE COUNTRY HOME.

Within Daily Access of Town.

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300 FEET UP. ON GRAVEL SOIL.

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'A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE WITH A VERY ATTRACTIVE INTERIOR.

Approached by a pretty drive and enjoying pleasant views of the surrounding unspoiled country. Accommodation, on two floors only: Hall, 3 excellent reception rooms, polished oak parquet floors, fine billiards or music room 25 ft. by 18 ft. with beamed ceiling, panelled walls, and open fireplace. Small maids' sitting room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Adequate water supply; electric lighting and telephone. Good outbuildings including double garage Together with delightful old-fashioned gardens (very inexpensive of upkeep), tennis lawn, rockery, and ornamental water; kitchen garden and large paddock.

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"PETWORTH," WEST HEATH ROAD, facing Golders Hill Park (3 minutes station, theatre, shops, etc.).—Really attractive modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 excellent reception rooms, lounge hall, ground floor cloakroom, domestic offices; full-size garage; gardens. For Sale by Private Treaty, or to be submitted to Public Auction at the London Auction Mart on Thursday, March 20 next.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., Surveyors and Auctioneers, The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

"THE SHIP HOUSE," 3, Meadway Close, Hampstead Garden Suburb.—Practically on the Heath; delightfully quiet situation. Detached RESIDENCE; 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, light modern domestic offices, charming garden with sunken lawn. For SALE by Private Treaty, or to be submitted to Public Auction at the London Auction Mart on Thursday, March 20 next.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., the Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

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LUXURIOUS MANSION FLAT to let. Ten minutes of town. Easy reach of the Heath and Stations. Artistically planned; 3 bed, 2 rec., etc. *All modern conveniences. Passenger lift.* Rental £435 p.a. No premium. Long lease. Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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HAMPSTEAD. Self-contained. Beautifully decorated. First floor. 2/3 bed, 1/2 rec., etc. Low rental, £165 p.a. Carpets and curtains, practically new, to be taken over.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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SUMPTUOUSLY FITTED AND APPOINTED.

MAIDA VALE.—An exceptional main road Mans. FLAT, lift, porters. 3 bed, 2 rec., lounge hall, K. and B. Decorations perfect. Rent only £240 p.a. 4 yrs. to run. Figs. etc., £200.—Personally recommended by H. C. WILSON and CO., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

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ATTRACTIVE

BLOCK OF FLATS,

Recently erected, and each containing:

Large Entrance Hall.

2 Reception Rooms, 3 Principle Bedrooms, 2 Tiled Bathrooms, Maids' Bedroom, Kitchen, etc.

Central Heating. Constant Hot Water. Refrigerators. Express Lifts.

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HAMPSTEAD.

One of the best Maisonnettes in the Belsize district.

LOWER MAISONNETTE with large rooms; independent hot water and other modern conveniences; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms; usual domestic offices. Rent £200 p.a. Lease 4 years. Of would let Furnished at 7 guineas per week.—Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

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FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas; bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 6 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Teleg., Repertory, London." Telephone. Regent 2670 (6 lines).

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SYMONDS HOUSE,

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FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES

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SURBITON. FLATS. Inclusive Rents.	Accommodation:— 1, 2, 3, or 4 bedrooms, 1 or 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Constant hot water. Tennis Courts. Garages. Lovely Gardens.
£130 to £260.	OSBORNS (SURBITON) ESTATES, LTD., Surbiton Court (as above), Kingston 2580, or Nightingale, Page and Bennett, Estate Agents, Kingston and Surbiton.

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ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE to Let. 1 large reception, 3 bed, bathroom, and kitchen, £260 p.a. Reasonable price asked for fixtures, fittings, etc. —Further details from SOLE AGENTS, FINCH, FINCH and CO., 33, Brook Street. Mayfair 3878/9.

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TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR FARM HOUSE.

Mellowed with age, and containing a wealth of oak panelling, beams and floors, in excellent condition, with every convenience, occupying a delightful, quiet, secluded position.

Large lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, day and night nurseries, servants' sitting rooms, etc. All arranged on two floors.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. Stabling. Garage. Cottage.

Lovely matured garden, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, the whole extending to 4½ Acres.

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WITH ½ MILE OF TROUT FISHING.

CHARMING BLACK-AND-WHITE RESIDENCE, in excellent repair throughout, and 1¾ Acres.

Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, and 8 bedrooms.

Electric light, gas, main water and drainage. Workshop, large playroom, garage. Well-stocked garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.

Ideal part of the country for good and cheap sporting facilities.

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WITHIN EASY DAILY REACH.

Pleasant situation, fronting private green.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, with drive approach.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, bath, and 8 bedrooms, all on two floors.

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ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE RIVER THAMES.

A particularly choice two-story FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Vestibule entrance, lounge and staircase hall, 2 reception, bath, 5 or 7 bed and dressing rooms, etc.

Electric light, gas; constant hot water; telephone; main water and drainage; capital garage; chauffeur's quarters; beautifully stocked terraced garden, gently sloping towards river; in all about ½ Acre. The whole in excellent order, with VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE TREATY or by AUCTION, MARCH 27th next.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

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46 MILES FROM LONDON, and mile from station and village.

Two good reception, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER.

Excellent garage, stabling, etc.

Inexpensive garden, tennis lawn, orchard and meadow, NEARLY 6 ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £1,750, FOR URGENT SALE.

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NESTLING UNDER THE CLIFF, in favourite part, near picturesque village, and commanding GRAND SEA VIEWS.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

with verandah facing South. Three reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light, gas. Co.'s water. Independent h.w. system. Telephone.

Large garage. Delightful flower and kitchen gardens, natural cliff, etc.

UNIQUE AND EQUABLE CLIMATE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,750, or near offer.

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FOR SALE, DELIGHTFUL SMALL MANOR HOUSE with S. aspect, 350 feet altitude, and fine views, part dating from 1630, in beautiful district, 8 miles from sea and ¼ mile from main road.

Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, Electric light, good water supply and drainage.

Stabling, 2 garages, outbuildings. Greenhouse.

EXTREMELY PRETTY GROUNDS. TENNIS LAWN. Lovely rose garden, kitchen garden, and good young orchard, about 4 ACRES.

HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.

Agents,

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£3,250 FOR A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.

AT my Auction Rooms in Piccadilly on February 7 the above realised over £3,000 more than the owner in Lincolnshire expected. Two of my staff, when touring near, called by appointment—for 21s. for the visit, which included bringing the chins and some silver away. I am one of the three largest Fine Art, Jewel and Silver Auctioneers in the World. I have six cars and representatives travelling in pairs, penetrating all parts of the United Kingdom. I personally motor 800 miles a week, and call free of charge, but 21s. is charged when it is necessary for representatives to follow and do what I am unable to do. I do not buy, and members of my staff are prohibited from doing so, but will tell you what your treasures are worth, and, when possible, bring anything away in the car if asked to do so. On one occasion I collected a Silver Georgian Dressing Case and sold it for £3,300; from Cornwall a Silver Salt Cellar and sold it for £2,800; at Oxford a Silver Cup (see illustration) which realised £87 per oz.; at Burton-on-Trent one Silver Inkstand, £850; Georgian Silver Teapots up to £295 each. The stool made of Walnut Wood was put in car and sold for over £400; a small Chest of Drawers, £380; 8 Adam Pattern Georgian Chairs, £2,300; 12 Chair Covers (from York), £1,000; Silver Georgian Pepper Pots up to £66 each; and Georgian Cream Jugs up to £110 each. Readers may not possess anything like any of the 1,500 lots of various articles which I sell every week, but may have friends who do—and I am willing to give £1,000 away by way of commission to readers of this journal. For example, to anyone instrumental in causing a Silver Kettle to be sent and sold for, say, a £1,000, I will pay £10, or ten people £10 each, or £50 for a Salt Cellar realising £2,800; or £2 for a Pepper Pot, £5 for a Teapot, £10 for an old Oak Table, £5 for a Stool, £2 for a Silver Cream Jug, £10 for a Pedestal Knechole Writing Table, £20 for half-a-dozen Chairs. Scores and scores of such things friends may possess similar to those which were illustrated in half a page announcement in the *Morning Post* (price one penny), yesterday, March 1, or the *Daily Telegraph*, same day.

In order to increase business, I am willing to give two volumes of my Life and Diary, published at 9s., to the first 500 who introduce even the smallest amount of business, either by a visit or through the post.

Can you supply the missing word in the following sentence which I saw displayed in a doctor's surgery? "Your wounds are dressed here, but — heals them."

Two interesting booklets will be sent to the first 500 supplying the missing word and a cutting from my announcement in the *Morning Post*, March 1.

Do not fail to buy the *Morning Post* of yesterday (March 1)—it may be worth many pounds to you. It contains some startling facts and figures and a long list of places all over the Kingdom where I shall be calling free, or my staff for 21s.

If you have never heard of Hurcomb, ask any Bank Manager, Priest, Parson, Nonconformist Minister, Lawyer—I am known to them all.

Those who have faith in the old and well-known firm of Hurcombs, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance, 1, Dover Street; 'phone, Gerrard 5971-4) know that they always get a square deal.

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ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SPOTS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Within a stone's throw of the sea front at Cliftonville, and conveniently near the best shops.

FOR SALE a very picturesque modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on only two floors: hall, 3 receptions, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, &c. Company's electric light, gas, and water.

SITE FOR GARAGE.

Attractive garden, including lawn surrounded by gravelled paths and herbaceous borders.

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DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, with WALLED DUTCH GARDEN, FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Pretty hall, large dining and drawing rooms, morning room, 3 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' sitting room, and offices.

Electric light. Company's water and gas. Telephone and main drainage.

Buildings convertible for garage.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

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NEAR DORKING.

Abutting on to HOLMWOOD COMMON.

Two miles from Dorking Town Station with bus service.

FOR SALE, PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE in a favourite residential area; hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bath, and offices.

Main drainage. Co.'s water, gas, electric light. Garage, Stabling. Three rooms for man.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

Flower and kitchen gardens, etc.

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BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND ODIHAM.

FOR SALE, an old-fashioned little RESIDENCE, containing 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and offices.

Own electric light and water. Telephone.

Garage and stabling. Ancient farm buildings. Old-world gardens of 1½ Acre.

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Only 15 miles from London.

THAMES DITTON.

On edge of pretty green.

FOR SALE, at a low figure, an old-fashioned FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing halls, 2 reception, loggia, verandah, 4 bedrooms, dressing and bathroom, etc.

Greenhouse. DOUBLE GARAGE.

Pretty gardens of well over half an acre, with tennis lawn, plunge pool, etc.

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Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's).—Modern NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, and excellent offices; electric light and gas. VACANT POSSESSION. Lease 70 years. Gd. rent £20 p.a. Price £4,000. —For appointment to view apply SNELL and CO., as above.

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STAMFORD BROOK, W.12.—Modern HOUSE, cont. 2 reception rooms, hall, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Lease 21 years. Rent only £110 p.a. Carpets and fittings, £200 or offer.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

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TOWN HOUSES.

WESTMINSTER. FREEHOLD.

A BEAUTIFUL EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE,

facing South and having an uninterrupted view over St. James's Park.

THE HOUSE IS UNIQUE, having a lofty, spacious staircase hall, and the principal rooms panelled in deal, the modern improvements having in no way impaired its historic interest. The accommodation comprises 4-5 reception rooms, 8-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and offices.

TO BE SOLD

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

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CHELSEA.

FACING THE RIVER.

FREEHOLD.

A MODERNISED AND RECONSTRUCTED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.

Lounge, 3 reception rooms, ballroom, 15 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and domestic offices.

Passenger Lift. Central Heating. Independent Hot Water System.

Garage Premises. Cottage.

TO BE SOLD.

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WIMPOLE STREET.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE,

5 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Electric passenger lift. Garage and rooms.

LEASE OVER 900 YEARS.

LOW GROUND RENT OF £106 PER ANNUM.

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KENSINGTON GARDENS. FREEHOLD.

COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE

IN A QUIET CUL-DE-SAC FACING WEST AND WITH A DELIGHTFUL STUDIO OR BALLROOM.

Accommodation comprises 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, and domestic offices.

The property has recently been re-decorated throughout and modernised, and is being sold owing to exceptional circumstances.

PASSENGER LIFT.

INDEPENDENT HOT-WATER SYSTEM.

TO BE SOLD.

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OCCURS to acquire at a very reasonable price the lease of

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION FACING WEST OVER REGENT'S PARK.

5 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices.

GARAGE PREMISES with rooms over.

LEASE 15¼ YEARS. RENT £250 PER ANNUM.

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GREEN STREET, MAYFAIR.

A MODERNISED AND ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE,

containing 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and offices.

Central heating. Passenger lift.

LONG LEASE AT LOW GROUND RENT.

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KENSINGTON GARDENS

CLOSE TO.

FREEHOLD.

TO BE SOLD.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY,

FACING WEST, with a VIEW OVER GARDENS: 4 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, and domestic offices.

Service Lift to Second Floor. Independent Hot Water System.

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

SUFFOLK.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE COAST.

Amidst charming countryside, peaceful, yet not remote.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENUINE TUDOR HOUSE, built about 1515, of brick, plaster, and oak, and having beautifully moulded beams, old fireplaces, quantity of panelling, characteristic chimneys, lattice windows, etc.

Hall-sitting room, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, attics, servants' sitting room, and offices.

FINE OLD BARN,

suitable for stabling or garage.

PRETTY GARDEN, with tennis lawn, stream and ponds, and land, in all about

10 ACRES.

18-hole Golf Course in district.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

1 mile from a station, 11 miles from Bristol.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE, facing south-west and standing in its own grounds, with stone-built lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and offices.

Company's Gas and Water. Electric Light available.

Stabling for three. Two Garages.

GARDENS AND PADDOCKS OF ABOUT

9 ACRES.

IN CENTRE OF BADMINTON HUNT.

PRICE £3,600.

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SURREY.

UNDER AN HOUR OF TOWN.

A PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE in a SECLUDED POSITION, WITH VIEWS TO THE ASHDOWN FOREST. LOUNGE HALL with OAK PILLARS, 3 reception rooms, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and offices.

COTTAGE AND GARAGE.

Company's Water. Modern Drainage. Electric Light. Telephone.

CHARMING GROUNDS, including tennis court, Japanese garden, lawns and woodland, kitchen garden, walled fruit garden, and 2 paddocks, in all

15 ACRES.

Although upwards of £4,000 has been spent on the property within the last four years, the Freehold can be acquired at

£7,750, OR REASONABLE OFFER.

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AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

BERKSHIRE.

300 feet above sea level.

Ten minutes' walk from the Thames, good views, station one and a-quarter miles.

Two golf links within easy reach.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

A thoroughly well-built, planned and fitted MODERN RESIDENCE, containing:

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, and offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Company's Water. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

Garage and Outbuildings.

THREE ACRES of fully STOCKED GARDENS (specimen trees, etc.), matured orchard containing about 200 trees, two glasshouses.

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